THE TIMES

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Beirut bomb toll soars towards 200

● The death toll in the dawn bombing of American and French troops in Beirut last night headed towards 200; at least 160 are known dead, with many still buried under the rubble and others badly injuried in hospitals.

● Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, said evidence pointed to Iran being responsible, and hinted at retaliation once the attackers' identity was confirmed.

● President Reagan led Western leaders in condemning the bombing as "a despicable act" but emphasized that it would not alter his commitment to Lebanon.

● Continuing commitment to the peacekeeping force was also expressed by France and Italy, but Britain said it may have to review the position.



Suicide trucks hit US and French HQs

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

American diplomats and Marine commanders in Beirut believe that Syria as well as Iran was behind the mass slaughter of more than 160 American and French troops in the Lebanese capital yesterday by suicide bombers who drive 4,000lb of explosives into two military headquarters of the multinational force.

The men responsible – both of whom smashed their way into the military compounds with lorries carrying huge bombs – are thought to be Lebanese Shia Muslims belonging to an extremist faction of the Amal militia based in Syrian-occupied eastern Lebanon. The Americans blamed the same group for an almost identical attack against the American Embassy here last April, which left 62 people dead.

By last night the bodies of at least 135 American Marines – by far the greatest loss of life suffered by American military forces since the Vietnam war – had been dragged from beneath hundreds of tons of concrete that collapsed on top of them when the first bomb went off at 6.20 yesterday morning.

At least 26 French paratroopers were killed at their company headquarters four miles away in the southern suburbs of Beirut.

With murderous precision the bombers set off their explosives just 20 seconds apart, in what was clearly a meticulously planned and executed assault against both the international army in Beirut and the dwindling prestige of the Lebanese Government.

The bombings have poisoned the atmosphere for the Lebanese reconciliation talks, which are due to open in Geneva in a week's time.

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader who has been demanding the withdrawal of the multinational force from Beirut, condemned the massacre of the American and French troops as "tragic attacks", but the Libyans, who have given substantial supplies of arms to Jumblatt's militia in their war against the Lebanese authorities, described the bombings as "courageous actions undertaken by nationalistic forces in Lebanon".

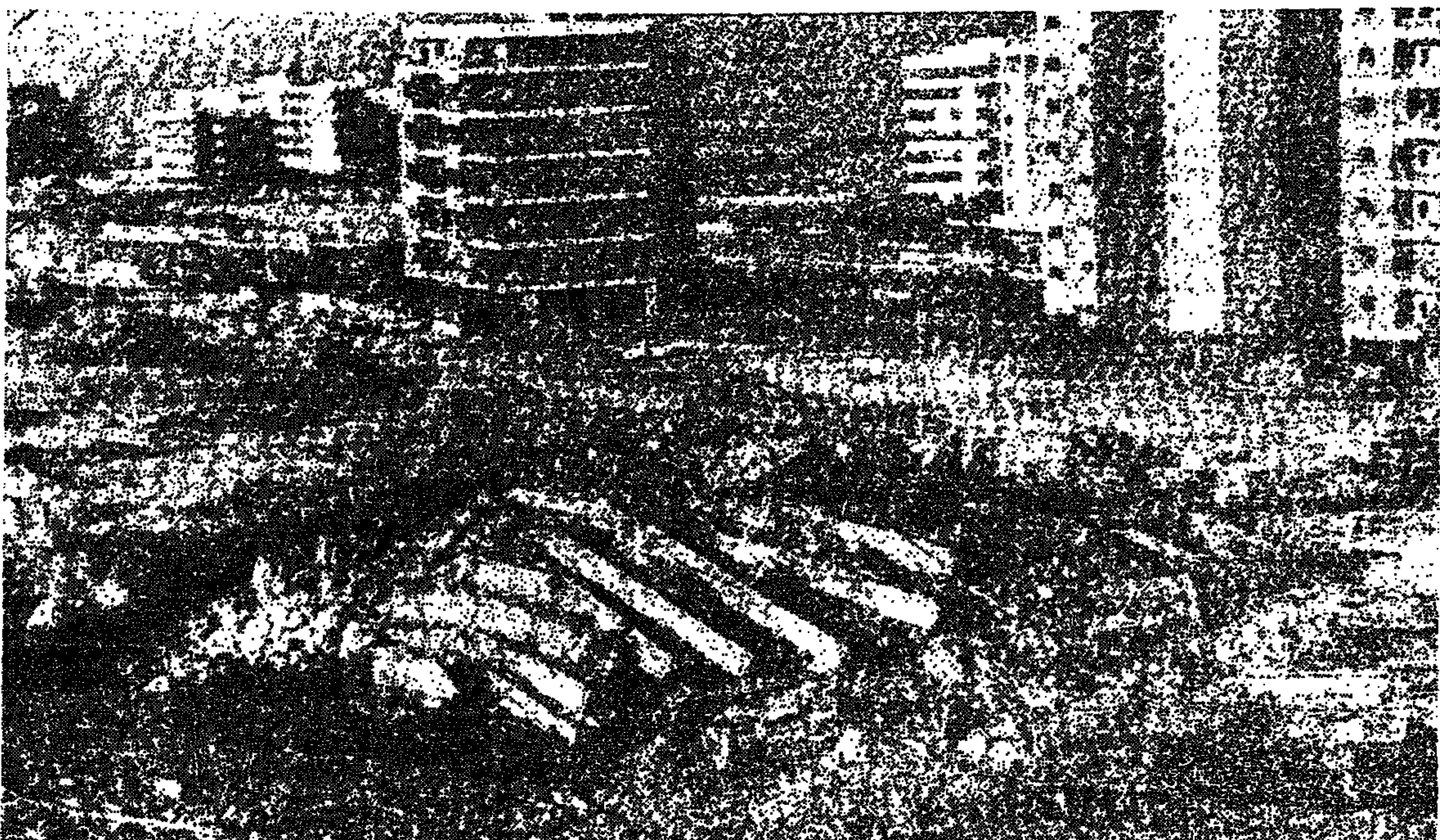
Responsibility for the two blasts was claimed by the previously unknown Free Islamic Revolutionary Movement. Two of its fighters, Abu Mazen, aged 26, and Abu Sijaan, 24, had died in the attacks. It would not rest until Beirut was under control of "revolutionary Muslims and the combative democratic youth", AFP was told.

The Syrians, who encouraged the creation of the Amal faction in Lebanon, reported the attacks on their government-controlled radio and television without comment.

Only the previous day, however, Syria warned that it was prepared to use rockets – presumably its new Soviet-made SS21S – against American vessels supporting the multinational force if President Reagan tried to "terrorize" Syria.

Although they lack any substantial evidence – and while Syria is certain to deny any such charges – American military officers are convinced that only the Syrian intelligence service would be skillful enough

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All that remains of the 10-storey building occupied by the French peace-keeping force. At least 27 paratroopers died in the explosion.



US Marines carrying a badly-wounded comrade from the command centre

French will not be driven out

From Diana Geddes Paris

The attack on the French contingent in Beirut will not lead France to pull its troops out of Lebanon, at least not for the present, M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, said in Paris last night.

However, he appeared to leave the Government's options open to reconsider its position.

The sole objective of the French troops in Beirut was to restore peace in Lebanon to help to secure the sovereignty, integrity and unity of the country through the departure of all foreign forces, he said.

Both President Gemayel and Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader had said they wanted the French contingent to stay. In those conditions, the departure of the French contingent was not a question at present.

M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, and General Jeannou Lacaze, commander-in-chief of the French armed forces, flew out to Beirut yesterday morning.

Hernu flies out, page 7

US reinforcements ready

Despicable act, says Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan condemned the bomb attack on the US Marine headquarters in Beirut as a "despicable act" yesterday, but made it clear that the deaths of the servicemen would not alter his commitment to keep American peace-keeping forces in Lebanon.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, who had opposed sending the Marines, also emphasized that the 1,600-strong force would stay in Beirut, saying: "We cannot simply walk away".

Mr Weinberger said that "circumstantial evidence" pointed to Iran being behind the bombing, but he also made it clear that Soviet involvement could not be ruled out. He added that the immediate concern of the US was how the American and other contingents of the multinational peace-keeping force could be made less vulnerable to similar attacks in the future.

Mr Weinberger also indicated that the US was considering taking retaliatory action once the identity of the attackers was confirmed. US sources said that if Iranian complicity is proved, the US could respond by openly siding with Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war or else instigate covert operations against Iran.

President Reagan, whose weekend had already been interupted by a gunman who tried to break into the golf club at Augusta, Georgia, where he was a guest of Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, was awakened with the news of the bombing at 2.30 am.

Five hours later he flew back to Washington where he presided over an emergency meeting of his National Security Council.

At that meeting were Vice-President George Bush, Mr Weinberger, Mr Shultz, Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, General John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Paul Kelley, commandant of the Marine Corps, Mr John Mahon, Deputy Director of the CIA, and top White House aides.

Mr Shultz cancelled a trip he was due to make to El Salvador and Brazil because of the bombing.

On his arrival by helicopter on the lawn of the White House Mr Reagan expressed his sorrow and grief

"There are no words that can properly express our outrage and, I think the outrage of all Americans at this despicable act, following as it does the one perpetrated several months ago that took the lives of scores of people at our embassy in that same city, Beirut."

The President was referring to a similar suicide car bomb attack last April that destroyed the US Embassy in Beirut, killing 63 people, of whom 17 were Americans.

Continued on back page, col 1

Callaghan urges closer Soviet links

Britain should become "more active" in its diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union, former Labour Prime Minister Mr James Callaghan says in *The Times* today, commenting on a recent visit to Moscow.

After talks with Soviet leaders including Foreign Minister Mr Andrei Gromyko, Mr Callaghan concludes: "For the West to denounce publicly their leaders as evil men is not sufficient foundation for an effective western foreign policy. And as neither President Reagan nor Mrs Thatcher have any intention of launching a war to remove the system, they had better start to devise a less simplistic approach to regulating East-West relations in a highly dangerous world".

He says he found that Soviet leaders talked in private with "an absence of vitriol or ideology" and that both sides should be ready to convene fresh talks on intermediate-range missiles in Europe even if there is a pause or freeze after the deployment of cruise

Let's be realistic:page 14

Treasury seeks energy savings

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The Treasury, forced to concede defeat in its attempt to cut the value of benefits paid to the unemployed, has turned to the energy industry for savings in public expenditure, a chance that could signal big increases in fuel prices next year.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, has refused to give way to the Treasury's demands for savings of up to £400m in loans and grants to the industry. He must now argue his case before the "star chamber", the small group of senior ministers under the chairmanship of Lord Whitelaw set up by the Cabinet last Thursday after Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, reported that he was still £1,000m over the £126,400m spending target for 1984-85.

Mr Walker, who has little political sympathy with the Treasury's hardline approach to public spending, is certain to argue that a fresh squeeze on the energy industry's finances would jeopardize the Government's inflation hopes by driving up fuel prices, halt badly needed investment and, in the coal industry, accelerate the pace of pit closures which could tip the balance towards strike action.

To the Treasury, determined to elimnate coal board losses, the £1,100m or so the National Coal Board receives in government grants and loans is a tempting target.

The gas and electricity industries, both highly profitable, pay cash to the Government each year. But the Treasury is likely to use as ammunition the recent report on the British Gas Corporation by the City accountants Deloitte Haskins & Sells, which advocated increasing gas prices to reflect the higher costs of exploiting new fields, to argue that the corporation, at least, should pay more.

Coal prices go up on November 1 by 4 per cent, but gas and electricity prices have been frozen since last year.

Mr Walker's principal companion in arms will be Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, who is not only resisting Treasury demands for cuts of £200m in his near £17,000m budget for 1984-85, but is holding out for £200m to £300m extra.

Three other departments will appear before the "star chamber" to ask for extra cash: education, agriculture and perhaps the Foreign Office, surprisingly, where Sir Geoffrey Howe, the former Chancel-

Continued on page 2, col 6

Fear grows as Antrim sails to Grenada

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The destroyer, HMS Antrim, was steaming at full speed for Grenada last night amid fears on the island of an Anglo-American invasion after last week's coup.

But the Ministry of Defence in London described the deployment as no more than a prudent precaution if it became necessary to evacuate the 250 Britons said to be there.

The US has already sent a naval task force, led by the aircraft carrier, Independence, and the assault ship, Guam, with 2,000 Marines on board.

The 6,000-ton Antrim, which played a prominent part in the Falklands, is a modest contribution by comparison, with its crew of 470 and about a dozen marines.

Antrim is accompanied by the big fleet support tander, Pearleaf, which would prove invaluable in an evacuation. Whitehall officials were stressing yesterday, however, that none of the British, including about 70 tourists, had been harmed.

Antrim is the Belize guardship in the Caribbean

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office announced that Mr David Montgomery, the deputy high commissioner in Barbados, had arrived in Grenada to assist Mr John Kelly, a second secretary from the high commission, who was the only British representative on the island.

● PORT OF SPAIN: Caribbean leaders resumed discussions yesterday on possible sanctions against Grenada, with military intervention among the options (Reuter reports). Calm but tense, page 10

New Police Bill concessions

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Independent assessors will for the first time supervise the investigation of complaints against the police, under the terms of the revised Police and Criminal Evidence Bill to be published on Thursday.

The Bill will also require all police questioning of suspects to be tape-recorded. Unrecorded evidence will not be admissable in court.

These two major changes in the Government's proposals are among several made by Mr Leon Brittan, who took over as Home Secretary from Lord Whitelaw in June.

The main stop-and-search provisions of the Bill, which fell at the dissolution of Parliament, will be retained. Nor will there be any change in the clauses to allow a person suspected of a serious arrestable offence to be detained in police custody without charge for up to 96 hours subject to magistraes' warrants.

As a further step, which ministers hope will reduce public anxiety about extending police powers to stop and search, the Government will also on Thursday publish White Paper proposals to remove the power of prosecution from the police in England and Wales.

It is believed they have opted for a national system of public prosecutors centrally employed and funded, as recommended by a Home Office working party. It would follow the lines of the existing Scottish system.

Much of the opposition to the Bill debated in the last Parliament was based on the inability of the Government to say when independent prosecution and the recording of evidence would be established.

Experimental recording has been done by several police forces for some time, but the Home Office is still unable to say when forces throughout the country will be equipped and ready to make the practice general and no commencement date will be in the revised Bill.

The changes proposed in the police complaints procedure stop short of the demands of campaigners that lay people should join in the investigations.

Ministers remain convinced that outsiders would be ineffective because they would not get the necessary cooperation from the police.

They hope instead that legitimate anxiety will be satisfied by the appointment of independent assessors, generally with legal training, to supervise.

The latest concessions come after some 300 amendments were made to the draft legislation in the last Parliament.

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Blowing hot . . .
In the second extract from his autobiographical trilogy, Philip Oakes recalls a brief but happy flirtation with the London jazz scene

and cold
Brian Crozier on why Germany's foreign minister is hijacking the traditional US role in nuclear arms control talks with the Soviet Union

Bow . . .
Fashion looks at the use of ribbons in new designs



ties
Brian Glanville tells why Hungary can still help England's footballers qualify for the European Championships

Boycott's backers win round

Yorkshire County Cricket Club faces a special general meeting over the dismissal of Geoffrey Boycott. His supporters, angered that the county had dropped him met in a hotel in Osset, West Yorkshire, last night and collected more than 240 signatures to force the special meeting.

Telecom action growing

The telephone network faces more disruption today as Telecom unions, heartened by their court victory last week, step up the campaign against privatization. The unions will announce a £250,000 advertising campaign to combat the Government's sell-off proposals Page 2

Millions march

As many as two million people marched in West Europe's capitals against the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles. Joining the protest was West Germany's former Chancellor Willy Brandt Page 10

Iraq attacks

Iran reported 116 people killed yesterday in Iraqi missile attacks on Iranian towns. Baghdad said these were in retaliation for Iran's recent offensive in northern Iraq Page 10

Lean questioned

Robert Lean, the IRA supergrass who retracted evidence against 28 people, is being questioned by detectives about the murder of another alleged informer three years ago Page 3

Health tax idea

The health service could be part-financial by a tax raised by local health authorities, Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, has suggested Page 2

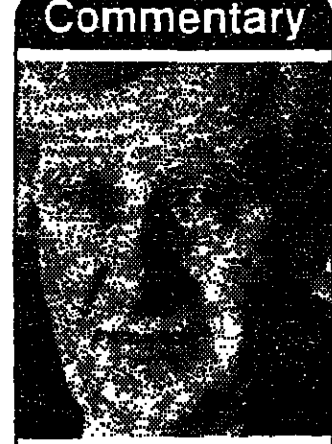
Gulf Oil fight

Gulf Oil is preparing a defence against a possible $10,000m takeover bid from a mainly Texan group that has built up a strategic stake page 25

Durie defeated

Joanna Durie, was beaten 6-1, 6-1 by Chris Lloyd in the final of the Daihatsu tennis tournament at Brighton page 29

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Tomorrow Mr Kinnock will for the first time face Mrs Thatcher during Prime Minister's question time as Leader of the Opposition. A great deal of psychological significance has come to attach to these twice-weekly duels between the two party leaders.

They do not matter except that politicians and, one must acknowledge, political journalists believe that they matter. So the outcome affects morale on the backbenches on both sides of the House.

Over the years the Prime Minister of the day has usually established an ascendancy. The only exception to that rule in recent times was during Sir Alec Douglas-Home's premiership from 1963 -1964, when Mr Harold Wilson came out on top more often than not.

When Mr Wilson became Prime Minister he preserved his dominance against Sir Alec and then Mr Heath. But once Mr Heath entered No 10 he progressively established his authority over Mr Wilson at question time.

After they exchanged offices again in 1974, however, the advantage at question time was transferred between them as well, which suggests that it is indeed possession of the office that matters. That has been confirmed by Mrs Thatcher's experience. Her ascendancy at question time came only after she became Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister of the day, whoever it may be, goes into the fray every Tuesday and Thursday with two immense assets: the confidence that comes from having won the last election, which matters a great deal in this theatrical form of personal combat; and the meticulous preparation of the Civil Service. If he is to win the day the Leader of the Opposition needs to have a very sharp wit and do a lot of homework.

Kinnock is best at attack

But he does not have to defeat the Prime Minister often at question time in order to win the next election. Mr Wilson, Mr Heath and Mr Callaghan were all rejected at the polls after dominating Prime Minister's questions, and Sir Alec Douglas-Home come surprisingly close to winning after being frequently worsted at question time. All that is necessary is to avoid being beaten too badly too often at the despatch box.

So, a number of Mr Kinnock's colleagues are advising him to play it cool at question time, to limit his interventions to short, precise, low-key questions, unless he is sure that he is on very firm ground for an assault. Above all, he must avoid the danger of being repulsed humiliatingly after charging in with arms flailing.

It is sound advice. Yet it will not be easy to follow because it may not be compatible with what must be Mr Kinnock's broader tactical approach.

"I am afraid I shall have to show myself very vicious, Mr Asquith, this session", Bonar Law said as they walked side by side in the procession at the opening of Parliament in 1912 after he had been elected leader of the Conservatives. "I hope you will understand".

If Mr Kinnock were ever to be tempted to speak to Mrs Thatcher with such frank naivety he would probably say much the same thing, although without the hint of an apology.

Like Bonar Law, he has just assumed the leadership of a badly demoralized opposition party that is seriously divided over its own policies. Like Bonar Law, attack is for Mr Kinnock the best way both to reinvigorate and unite his troops.

Indignation will be his weapon

He demonstrated that technique to good effect in his principal speech to the Labour conference at Brighton. It is evident again in Labour's insistence on a parliamentary debate this week on the health service.

Mr Kinnock will want to concentrate on berating the Government for its failures, real and imagined. It is what he does best, and it is what his supporters will most want to hear at this stage. It is much easier for them to agree on what the Government is doing wrong than on what a future Labour government should do

Mr Kinnock's purpose will be served best for the most part by an aggressive style. Indignation and mockery will be his instruments. It is only at question time that he may find that unrestrained attack is liable to hurt him more than it hurts her.

But will he be able to adjust his parliamentary style to suit the occasion? And if he does so, will he be able to satisfy the backbenchers behind him who will be lusting for combat?

Telecom faces fresh disruption as unions step up sell-off battle

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British Telecom unions plan to step up their campaign against privatization of the state telephone monopoly in the hope of wrecking the £4,000m flotation scheme.

Fresh disruption of the telephone network is expected today as management goes ahead with the dismissal of 18 men suspended for refusing to cross picket lines mounted by their union, the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) and sympathy action is planned by the Union of Communication Workers (UCW).

In addition to intensifying the industrial action, unions in the industry will this afternoon announce a £250,000 propaganda war aimed at making the Cabinet's sell-off proposal unworkable. Advertisements timed to coincide with the resumption of the committee stage of the Telecom Bill will start appearing in national newspapers from tomorrow.

Bolstered by their unexpected victory in the High Court last Friday, when Mr Justice Mervyn Davies ruled that POEU action against the connexion of Mercury a private enterprise rival to the Telecom network, was a genuine trade dispute and not an illegal political strike, the unions are beginning to believe that the entire privatization scheme can be halted. "What we have seen up to now is just a pinprick", one union source said last night.

Much depends on whether management carries out its threat to dismiss 18 men sent home for signing a declaration that they would work normally and then refusing to cross picket lines. The POEU executive meets soon after the management's 12.30pm deadline for dismissal.

As the direct dispute with the post office engineers deepens, I understand that the postal workers' union UCW, whose members man the telephone exchanges, are planning further 24-hour stoppages in support of the engineers.

It is expected that they, too, will be required to sign pledges of normal working. Disruption could spread rapidly throughout the British Telecom network and into the Post Office, it is suggested.

The first target of the unions' massive advertising campaign is to prevent foreign shareholdings if a majority shareholding of the telecom business is sold to private buyers. Vital defence interests could be jeopardized, it will be argued.

The unions believe that City interest in the Government's biggest single privatization measure is beginning to dwindle as their implacable opposition becomes clearer.

Meanwhile, the Govt is coming under pressure from its hard-line political supporters not to give in. The Institute of Directors said: "The large scale return of British national industries to the private sector and the effective reform of trade union law is fundamental to Britain's prospects for economic recovery. If, as it now seems apparent, there are weaknesses in existing legislation then there is a clear mandate from the electorate and firm support from businessmen for the Government to put it right."

MacGregor set for showdown

By Our Labour Editor

The stage was set for a confrontation in the mining industry yesterday after Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal board, refused to be moved from his "final" 5.2 per cent pay offer by union threats of an overtime ban.

Speaking to white-collar members of the National Union of Mineworkers, in Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, he also indicated that the pace of pit closures would quicken as the NCB worked to get output down to match demand.

Mr MacGregor said that the offer was "enormously generous" and would all have to be paid for by the taxpayer.

Miners' leaders voted last week to begin a nationwide overtime ban next Monday unless the NCB improved its offer and undertook not to press ahead with its accelerated colliery shutdown programme.

Hattersley tipped as shadow chancellor

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Neil Kinnock has told his deputy, Mr Roy Hattersley, that he would like him to take on the role of shadow chancellor in Labour's new parliamentary team which he is to construct next weekend after the election to the front bench on Thursday.

Mr Kinnock has decided he wants to move Mr Peter Shore, the present spokesman on Treasury matters, and Mr Hattersley is his preferred replacement.

But he is not pressing Mr Hattersley, who has still not decided whether to remain as spokesman on home affairs, in which he retains a strong interest. He has asked for a decision by Thursday.

If Mr. Hattersley does not wish to move, Mr Gerald Kaufman is the favourite candidate to shadow the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson,

Since Mr Denis Healey, the former deputy leader, is thought certain to retain the post of shadow Foreign Secretary, a new post of adequate seniority must be found for Mr Shore. Although Mr Kinnock does not think Mr Shore has been effective as Treasury spokesman, he admires his talents and recognizes his standing in the party and the Commons.

With Parlisment reassembling today after the 12-week recess, Mr Kinnock will tomorrow have the first of his twice-weekly encounters with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Prime Minister's question time in his role as Leader of the Opposition.

The latest poll taken by Marplan for *The Guardian* between October 10 and 12, shows Labour continuing to widen its lead over the Liberal and SDP Alliance from a mere 2 per cent at the general election in June to 17 per cent now. Marplan registered party support at: Conservative 42 per cent; Labour 37 per cent; Alliance 20 per cent.

Leading article, page 15

Superdogs have their day



Dog tired: The excitement was too much for this champion Meriveen bulldog Halcyon Daze (above), an entry in the SuperDogs '83, "canine extravaganza" at Wembley Conference Centre yesterday.

The two Chinese Shar-Peis shown together are father and daughter, Dandylion (right) and six-month-old Brush.

All three appeared at the new one-day event which is based on the world of the dog show and aims to "educate and entertain while promoting the better interests of the pedigree dog".

Events included seminars, displays and appearances by celebrity dogs

(Photographs: John Voos).

Sale room

Rolls-Royces fetch nearly £400,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

One of the most complete Rolls-Royce collections, belonging to Mr Stanley Sears, was auctioned by Christie's at the Motorfair, Earls Court, on Saturday, bringing in almost £400,000.

Mr Sears, retired recently to Portugal after playing a formidable role in preserving the cars, notably during the Second World war.

A 1914 Rolls-Royce Alpine Eagle Sporting Torpedo was one of two cars to secure the top price of the day, at £91,800 (estimate £80,000 to £100,000).

The other was a 1912 Silver Ghost limousine, reputedly ordered by King George V but delivered, after the order was cancelled, to the king's friend. Colonel W H Walker, a noted racehorse owner. After it had been restored by Mr Sears, it was used in several films, including *The Winslow Boy*.

The sale saw a new auction record for a motor cycle, when a 1908 four-cylinder solo motorcycle made £7,020 (estimates £3,000-£4,000). The Belgian *Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de Guerre* was almost certainly the first firm to build a commercially successful four-cylinder and that example dated from 1908, four years after its introduction.

An extraordinary new record for an American Indian textile was set at a Sotheby's sale in New York on Saturday, when a Navajo man's wearing blanket sold for $115,500 (£75,000).

It is tightly woven in churro handspun in white, indigo, green and crimson. The previous record was $54,000. The first session of the sale of American Indian art made £297,928, with 11 per cent unsold.

On Friday and Saturday Sotheby's offered American furniture, folk art and related items in a sale which totalled £1,185,025, with 10 per cent unsold.

The big prices for grand eighteenth century furniture are predictable. The top item on Saturday was $385,000 (estimate $35,000-$450,000) or £250,000 for a Chippendale block and shell carced mahogany kneehole dressing table made around 1760 in the Goddard-Townsend workshops of Newport, Rhode Island, for William Ellery, signatory to the Declaration of Independence.

Cruise may arrive next week

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

The Government is making final plans for the arrival of the first cruise missiles at Greenham Common in Berkshire not later than about the middle of next month, and possibly as early as next week.

It is understood that the British and US governments had planned for them to arrive on Tuesday, November 1, and Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, was intending to make a Commons announcement that day.

That plan may still be adhered to, but because the scheme has been made public, it is possible that it will now be marginally changed.

The Government is committed to having the missiles in operational deployment by the end of the year, and it is thought that it would like to be able to announce the deployment of the first 16 missiles before Christmas.

If that is not possible, it will be necessary for the announcement of the operational deployment to be made during the Christmas-New Year holiday period,

Europe on the march, page 10

War of statistics

Heated debate over research on exams

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A war of words has been waged in recent months over the examination performance of pupils in grammar schools, compared with those in comprehensives.

The debate is being conducted in the press between the National Council for Standards (NCES), a right-wing pressure group, and a host of supporters of the education establishment (including latterly the National Union of Teachers).

It all began earlier this year when the NEGS published research on examination results which indicated that children at selective schools (grammar and secondary moderns) performed better than those in comprehensives. The research found that secondary modern pupils did particularly well.

Based on 2,000 secondary schools in about a half of England's local authorities, the study indicated that pupils in the same social class had better results in some local education authorities than in others. The report's authors, Dr John Marks, Baroness Cox, and Dr Maciej Pomian-Srzednicki, refused to say where the money for their research came from. Their report received some publicity and was condemned by the authoritative National Children's Bureau, which gets money from the Department of Education and Science, and by Dr John Gray, of Sheffield University. These two said that there was no difference in the examination performances of comprehensive and selective school children.

The council then applied to the Department of Education and Science for money to conduct more research.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State, asked his statisticians to analyse the NCES study and they found, in a confidential paper, that it was "seriously flawed". Sir Keith has been pressed hard by Mr Frank Dobson, the shadow Secretary of State, but he has refused to publish the department's document.

The document has, however been widely leaked and says the NCES study is based on an unrepresentive sample and does not make sufficient allowance for social class. The researchers had divided local education authorities into one of three groups according to the group, irrespective of the range of social class within a area.

"The unsophisticated and basically inadequate methods of controlling for background variables and the doubtful representativeness of the sample mean that findings described as robust must continue to be treated with considerable circumspection", the department's statisticians say.

The NCES authors were predicably angry about those criticisms and the fact that they had not been published, which, they say, contravenes natural justice. They say that there are gross errors in the department's account of their research. Arguing that their sample was representative, they say that way in which they allowed for social class was based on the department's own data.

They also point out that the department's account was favourable to them in parts and said their work broke new ground. "Within a limited compass it addresses a wide range of questions aggregating data from a wide variety of sources", the statisticians say.

SDP chief proposes local health tax

By Our Polical Editor

The proposal that elected district health authorities should be empowered to raise part of their revenue by levying a local health tax as part of a local income tax is floated by Dr David Owen the Social Democrat leader today.

He argues that wage negotiations in the National Health Service should also be conducted locally. To the objection that that might be inflationary, with weaker bargaining units causing an upward spiral, he replies that a strong, smaller and more responsive bargaining authority could also protect employment in its area with the support of its workforce.

Dr Owen's advocacy of decentralization in wage bargaining and economic management generally is a central theme in a 5,000 word competition of the SDP's economic thinking which he has written for the current issue of the newly-designed quarterly journal, *Economic Affairs*, published today.

Entitled "Agenda for Competitiveness with Compassion" it restates his commitment to the competitive market economy and also to "the values to be fostered in a society determined to reduce social deprivation and poverty".

Dr Owen says there is a case for autonomous, all-purpose regional electricity authorities for England, as in Scotland, and for regional autonomy for the gas industry and the railways. There could be rival groups competing to run regional electricity networks and gas boards.

Describing the present government as "as deeply centralised as its predecessors", he says that the Conservative programme of privatization has little merit where a state-owned monopoly is merely turned into a privately owned monopoly. "Privatization of British Telecom, involving a simple move from one alternative to the other, is no progress."

As franchises were granted to bus companies, with the obligation to cover "social as well as profitable" routes, so licences could be granted to telecom operators prepared to meet social as well as commercial abligations.

Such franchising for the private provision of hitherto publicly provided goods and services was an attractive alternative both to nationalization and to private monopoly.

Dr Owen also proposes the creation of a Ministry for Competition "to but open public and private cartels and monopolies".

Economic Affairs, Vol 4, No 1. Institute of Economic Affairs, 2 Lord North Street, London SW1P 3LB.

Letters, page 15

Pipe major sweeps the trophies

By Angus Nicol

All the first prizes in the tenth Grant's Scotch Whisky Piping Championship were taken by Pipe Major Gavin Stoddart, royal Highland Fusilers.

There was standing room only in the great hall of Blair Castle, seat of the Duke of Atholl, where the championship was held. "Grant's", as the event is now universally called, is complementary to the main annual piping events such as the Argyllshire Gathering and the Northern Meeting. Ten pipers are invited to compete, chosen from the winners of the year's most important competitions.

Second overall come Hugh MacCallum, from Bridge of Allan, near Stirling, and in third place William Livingstone, From Whitby, Ontario. The prizes were presented by the Duke of Atholl.

Calier wins with a quick draw

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent St Peter Port

With a quick draw in eight moves against G Kenworthy, the Dutch player B Calier made sure of first place in the seventh and last round of the Lloyds Bank Guernsey International Chess Festival at St Martin's Hotel on Saturday.

His opponent was well content with this early draw since it enabled him to share second place, along with seven others.

Other games were more protracted and the English international master H J Plaskett was one of the last to finish. In beating the Dane J Andersen, he came up to share second place.

Robert Belling drew in this round with the young Neil Carr. Thest two played well and deserved to share second prize with a number of other fine players.

The final leading scores were: B Calier 6½; R Bellin, N L Carr, J Hvenekilde, G Kenworthy, P G Moore, H H Temmink, H J Plaskett, and J van Baarle 5½; C Beck, B Horig, I P Judd, A Martin, S J Shutler, I E Thompson, 5; J Andersen, G Hauptmann, D C Jarrett, W Jongeneel, D R MacDonald, A C P Milnes, P Morrey, D van Kooten, K Verkooyen, R von Saldern, P Vorstermans, J O Wagner, S J Wood, and M Jolowicz 4½; Dr J M Aitken, G Ballon, W F Clark, J van Eybergen, Miss C Forbes, J Havenaar, J R Hawes, S Koelmij, J W Leentjaar, Miss Y Nagel, G Noradounguian, D Perrott, D L Reed, G Speed, A Tackels, K J Thurlow, R Vannerom, and B H Wood 4.

Results on the top thirty boards in round seven were: B Calier ½, G Kenworthy ½; R Bellin ½, N L Carr ½; H H Temmink ½, J van Baarle ½; H J Plaskett 1, J Andersen 0; C Beck ½, A Martin ½; J Hvenekilde 1, P Murray 0; I D Thompson 1, J D Wager 0; G Speed 0, B Horig 1; S J Wood ½, A C P Milns ½; Dr J M Aitkin 0, S J Shutler 1; P G Moore 1, G Ballon 0; I P Judd 1, K J Thurlow 0; K Verkooyen ½, R von Saldern ½; M Jolowicz 1, T Bakker 0; B H Wood ½, W G Clark ½; A J Ovenbeck 0, D C Jarrett 1; J R Hawes ½, D L Reed ½; P Vorstermans 1, J M Way 0; R Vannerom ½, Noradounguian ½; R J Gregory 0, D van Kooten 1; T Hauptmann 1, J Allan 0; P Rowe 0, W Jongeneel 1; C Forbes ½, S Koelmij ½; C van Dijk 0, D R MacDonald 1; A Tackles 1, L F Crane 0; J van Eybergen 1, F Kok 0; W Leentjaar 1, C I Romeror 0; A D Gravett ½, A Mentink ½; Miss Y Nagel 1, Miss A Hughes 0; F van de Rhee 0, D Perrett 1.

Whitehall leaks

Union proposes less secrecy

By Peter Hennessey

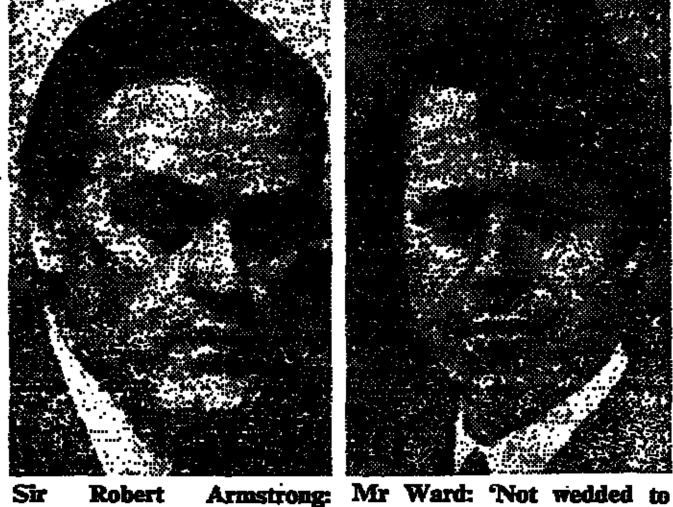
The top civil servants's union, the First Division Association (FDA) will circulate its members this week with a plan to combat Whitehall leaks "by more positive means than plumbing" through a substantial move towards more open government.

In a discussion document, *Leaks: Breach of Trust or Open Government?* to be attached to the October issue of *FDA News*, the association reaffirms the impropriety of a civil servant leaking information harmful to security or the national interest.

However, it recommends a new regime for information the disclosure of which would merely embarass the Government. The document recognizes that Whitehall is excessively secretive and argues that if information policy was brought more closely into line with other Western democracies, unneccessary strain on the loyalty of officials would be eased and incentives for investigative journalism diminished.

The FDA Green Paper, prepared by its machinery of government sub-committee and endorsed by its executive, recommends:

- A voluntary code of practice "for all governments to observe concerning the publication of the reasons and statistical information which lie behind decisions: complaints about non-observance of the code might be investigated by a specially appointed Ombudsman".
- For an experimental period, the Government should "consider a system under which official documents could be disclosed unless specifically protected".



Sir Robert Armstrong: Warm welcome. Mr Ward: 'Not wedded to secrecy'.

- Speedier release of information and an attack on the over-classification of files would reduce the scope for leaking.
- More frequent and genuine consultation with interest groups affected by possible policy change would diminish the incentive for tactical leaking to pressure groups.
- If senior officials were encouraged to discuss "at least unclassified material on a non-attributable basis with responsible specialist journalists" some of the interest in investigative journalism might be reduced.

In a rare public statement, Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet and Head of the Home Civil Service, issued a comment about the FDA document through the Cabinet Office press office.

"Sir Robert Armstrong had read the FDA discussion paper on leaks with much interest. He warmly welcomes and entirely agrees with the clear statement that the unauthorized disclosure of official information by FDA members, or indeed by any other civil servants, cannot and should not be condoned and can never be in the public interest. "Mr John Ward, the general secretary of the FDA, said: "The present position on disclosure of information is thoroughly unsatisfactory for all concerned.

"Contrary to popular mythology, our members are not wedded to secrecy. They want to see a greater public awareness of what is being decided and why, but without undermining the concept of a politically neutral Civil Service.

"It ought to be possible to find an acceptable halfway house short of the total disclosure sought by proponents of a freedom of information Act.

Treasury seeks savings in energy industries

Continued from page 1

lor of the Exchequer, is requesting additional funds for overseas aid.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, has emerged victorious from two skirmishes with the Treasury over social security and health.

On social security, Mr Fowler persuaded his Cabinet colleagues that cuts in jobless benefits would produce little savings, cause substantial hardship and run into major political opposition, including from within the ranks of backbench Tory MPs.

On health, he agreed to withdraw his bid for extra funds, chiefly for underfinanced specialties such as mental health and geriatrics, in return for withdrawal of Treasury demands for cuts – although higher than planned pay costs will have to be offset by economies elsewhere.

Faced with an inescapable public spending overrun of just under £2,000m next year on local authority current expenditure, farm price support and social security benefits, the Treasury had by end of last week succeeded in lopping off about £1,200m.

The principal casualty has been housing, with a cut of £600m, including the reduction in home improvement grants announced last week.

The 3 per cent limit on the public sector pay bills will save £400m and state industries, other than energy, another £200m.

The "star chamber" which besides Lord Whitelaw and Mr Rees includes Mr Norman Tebbitt, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry; Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House of Commons and Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, is by no means certain to back the Treasury.

But if the Treasury fails to get all its remaining £600m to £700m of cuts it can accommodate the extra within the £3,000m contingency fund built into next year's £126,400m spending target.

Body clue to missing wife

The hunt for Mrs Diane Jones, the doctor's wife who vanished in July, switched to Suffolk yesterday after a woman's body was found.

The badly decomposed body was found on Saturday in woods between Felixstowe and Whitbridge by a beater at a pheasant shoot. The police said immediate identification was impossible.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 180; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $6.50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

Reluctant supergrass faces questions over murder of alleged IRA informer

From Richard Ford, Belfast

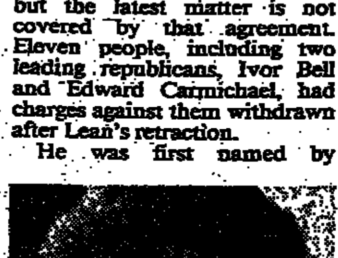
The reluctant republican supergrass, Mr Robert Lean, who retracted allegations against 28 people, is being questioned by detectives about the murder of another alleged informer almost three years ago.

Mr Lean, aged 37, is, according to his wife Geraldine, about to be charged with murder on the word of another informer. She claimed her husband, who was initially implicated by William Skelly, was named by him again on the day he withdrew his evidence.

Mrs Lean a mother of five, said she had not seen her husband since his arrest minutes after telling a press conference how he fled from police "minders" and had been intimidated into making statements against republicans. She said: "Bobby's solicitor, who had been to see him, came to me and told me he was going to be charged with murder. I expected the RUC to do something like this."

Lean had been given immunity from any crimes he admitted but the latest matter is not covered by that agreement. Eleven people, including two leading republicans, Ivor Bell and Edward Carmichael, had charges against them withdrawn after Lean's retraction.

He was first named by William Skelly, an alleged informer, earlier this summer and according to Mrs Lean, he made a further statement after her husband made an affidavit withdrawing his statements against the 28 men and women.



Mr Robert Lean: Named by informer

It is understood Mr Lean is being questioned about the murder of Patrick Trainor, aged 28, who was shot dead by the Provisional IRA in February 1981 for allegedly giving information to the security forces.

While the RUC have faced embarrassment over Mr Lean's retraction particularly as he was portrayed as "potentially very significant", the fact that he in now being questioned about another matter indicates they intend to continue with the policy. The fact that he has apparently been named for the second time by an alleged informer indicates that the disruption and uncertainty that the tactic has caused within paramilitary movements will also continue for some time.

Vine scourge turns into 'non-event'

By Jane MacQuitty, Wine Correspondent

The announcement last week that phylloxera aphid had reemerged in Britain after 23 years may have been unduly pessimistic.

To date, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, the aphid has attacked only two vines, both in private gardens. One is at Acle in Norfolk, the other in the outskirts of Swindon, Wiltshire.

The Swindon vine suffered most, with galls on the underside of the leaves and small dark knotty root galls.

The Acle vine was affected only by the leaf gall and both infestations have been eradicated by the ministry. So far no commercial vineyards have been attacked and it seems unlikely that any will be for the infected vines, imported from France, went mainly to garden centres and garden shops.

England's vignerons do not normally buy from either of these sources and Mr Kenneth McAlpine, owner of the country's largest commercial vineyard at Lamberhurst, in Kent described the latest phylloxera incident as "an absolute total non-event".

Unlike France England's vineyards are widely scattered. As the minuute and usually colourless phylloxera aphid generally crawls from vine to vine rather than travelling any distance it is hard to see how much damage could be caused.

Even the winged version of the aphid cannot fly any great distance.

Earl found dead at mansion

Lord Craven, whose family is reputed to have been cursed centuries ago, was found dead at an East Sussex mansion on Saturday.

Police said they were called before lunchtime to Peelings Manor at Hankham, near Eastbourne, where they found the body of the seventh earl, aged 26, lying beside a shotgun.

A police spokesman said there were no suspicious circumstances and the coroner had been informed.

The family was said to have been cursed hundreds of years ago after an ancestor made a village girl pregnant.

Last year, Lord Craven's friend, Ann Nicholson, who was living with him and their son Tommy, aged six, said: "The curse does worry him a lot."

Kerb crawl cases

A further fifteen men are due to appear before Nottingham magistrates today on charges of kerb-crawling brought under a 500-year-old law, despite protests from MPs and police admissions *that a new law is* needed.

Freezer boom

Britons are eating more frozen vegetables. Sales have risen 50 per cent since 1979 and last year £358m was spent on 465,000 tonnes of them, Scotfresh, the farming cooperative, said yesterday.

Dog ban urged

Miss Janet Fookes, conservative MP, for Plymouth, Drake and a council member for the RSPCA, has tabled a Commons question urging the Home Secretary to ban the import of US "pit bulldogs" for illegal dog fighting.

Architects 'paid far less than other professions'

By Charles McKean, Architecture Correspondent

Architects earn significantly less than other professional people such as doctors, lawyers and accountants, according to the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) 1983 survey of employment and earnings.

In some parts of the country a qualified architect of five years' experience can earn less than a police constable and half the salary of a doctor or accountant of similar seniority.

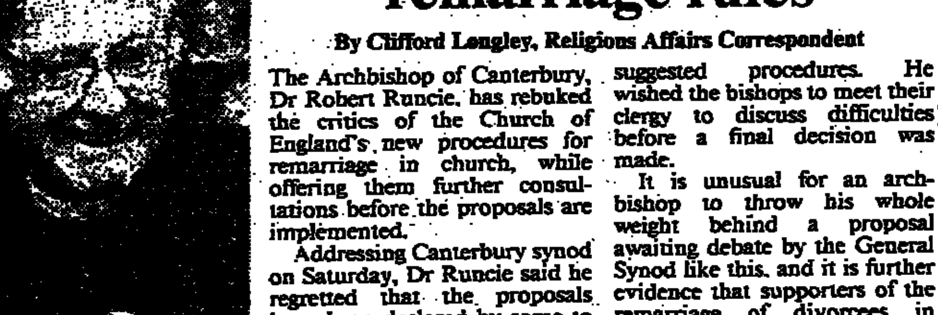
Although architects' earnings rose by 8.4 per cent in the past year, their overall income in relation to the rest of society shows little sign of change, the survey says.

The median earnings of architects practising on their own account was only £11,010, although that figure rises to £15,000 for partners of the larger practices.

The median salary of architects employed in private practice is £9,431, and that drops to £8,000 for an employed architect in northern England.

In general, employed architects in public service earn 25 per cent more.

Unemployment in the profession is only 1.6 per cent, but more than 25 per cent of architects in the private sector feel themselves to be significantly under-employed. There is a clear implication that unless work increases the under-employed could soon become unemployed.



Getting the call: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, taking part in a BBC World Service live phone-in programme yesterday which drew questions from all over the world. Next week's guest on the programme will be the Prime Minister.

Runcie rebukes critics of remarriage rules

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has rebuked the critics of the Church of England's new procedures for remarriage in church, while offering them further consultations before the proposals are implemented.

Addressing Canterbury synod on Saturday, Dr Runcie said he regretted that the proposals have been declared by some to be unworkable "before the documents and directions have been seen".

It was almost impossible to explain to a couple "how the church has got itself into the situation of agreeing to something in principle which it is either unwilling or unable to do in practice". This was his message to those critics.

But he added that he was "far from under-estimating the amount of disquiet which is already felt" about the suggested procedures. He wished the bishops to meet their clergy to discuss difficulties before a final decision was made.

It is unusual for an archbishop to throw his whole weight behind a proposal awaiting debate by the General Synod like this, and it is further evidence that supporters of the remarriage of divorcees in church take seriously the strong body of opinion against them.

A campaign against remarriage has been organized up and down the country since the General Synod agreed in principle to it last July, and there are indications that it has gained considerable support.

In the General Synod debate next month they will attempt to defeat the detailed regulations for conducting remarriages, having narrowly failed to defeat the principle in July.

Foxes 'dug out and released for hunt'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Campaigners against hunting claimed yesterday to have photographic evidence that fox hunts break their own rules against animal abuse. The material was obtained by "moles" who posed as hunt supporters while working for the League Against Cruel Sports.

Mr Richard Course, executive director of the league, said yesterday that a series of still photoraphs showed a fox being dug out of an earth. The fox, he added, was then placed in a sack and released in the vicinity of the West Dulverton hunt as the hounds were being called up.

The incident will be described in detail in *Outfoxed*, a book to be published before Christmas by Mr Michael Heskisson, the "mole" whose activities were described first in *The Times* in August. Mr Course said that Mr Huskisson had taken the photographs while with the Dulverton West in January.

Mr Course said that film with sound taken by another league infiltrator in 1980 showed people digging fox cubs out of an earth and taking them to the kennels of the Holderness pack, which hunts to the north of the Humber estuary. The releasing of bagged foxes to hounds and the capture and removal from the wild of foxes are banned by the Masters of Foxhounds Association.

The stills and film have been shown to *The Times*. Mr Course agreed that none of the stills showed hounds with a fox emerging from a bag in one frame.

One shows a man with his back to the camera holding a fox close to the ground by its neck. Another shows a man in a field holding an open sack with fox running from him.

The film includes a single panning shot of buildings leading to a closed wooden crate with fox cubs clearly visible through the stats. "This material shows that the vast majority of people who go hunting have no idea what is done by the terrierman," Mr Course said. "If they did know they would be likely to demand changes."

Mr Terence Beeney, huntsman with the West Dulverton pack, which hunts in north Devon, said of the alleged release of a bagged fox: "We just would not do such a thing. It is his (Mr Huskisson's) version and his word against those of so many. He came out with us all last season and we took him to be a friend".

Mr R A Bethell, senior joint master of the Holdeness, said that he knew of no case of cubs being brought to his hunt's kennels. "We do not do that sort of thing."

Looking back: These visitors to Hyde Park yesterday were suitably dressed to take part in a Victorian costume competition; part of festivities accompanying the exhibition "Albert: His life and work" at the Royal College of Art (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Electronic mercy for erring lawyers

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The solicitor's worst nightmare, a trusted collegue milking clients' money, was conquered by a computer on display at the Law Society's national conference in Paris this weekend. It was in an "office of the future" exhibition.

Computer specialists built into the exhibit's accounting system a method of testing a partner's trustworthiness. The program was set up by the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society.

The system first tells an errant partner that he has broken an accounting rule and gives him the chance to correct it and redeem himself. If he does not the system shows to all who monitor it that he has continued wilfully on his path of fraud. *Mens rea*, guilty intent, is thus neatly demonstrated to satisfy a court of law.

Clients in the family solicitor's office of the future will find him with a visual display unit on his desk. Wills to suit family circumstances and appropriate petitions for undefended divorces will print out automatically in response to questionnaire answers.

A system of passwords, easily changed if you know the procedure, protect a client's confidentiality.

And judges can become more learned by plugging into a memory bank of law reports at Sunbury-on-Thames.

I tested equipment on display by Eurolex to see if it could trace a half remembered case about a tea lady. Immediately, the answer came down a cross-Channel telephone link to a screen in Paris.

Catholic schools asked to phase out cane

The Catholic Education Council, the organization which decides Roman Catholic education policy in Britain, has called for the phasing out of corporal punishment in schools. The council's advice to diocesan schools commissioners in England and Wales was welcomed yesterday as a "major breakthrough" by the Society of Teachers Opposed to Capital Punishment.

The society said that previous Catholic policy had been to leave decisions about caning to individual schools.

Video game makers fear slump in sales

By Cyndy Miles

Fears are growing among British video game manufacturers that they could soon face the same rapid drop in sales and profits that have affected their US counterparts.

Warner Communications' Atari, which led the video games boom in America with Asteroids and Space Invaders, has recorded a $356m (£231m) loss this year. The rival Mattel company has been no happier. Its Intelevision division has shown a $201m (£130m) deficit. Other companies battling in the same market, including Activision and Bally, have also suffered.

Behind the decline is the fact that people no longer want machines which play games only. They want computers which can perform other functions. Thus when the price of home computers fell so did sales of games machines.

But analysts point out that the markets in Britain and the US are surprisingly different. In Britain computers rather than games machines always made the running, thanks to the low-cost hardware from Sir Clive Sinclair. Although they are still used mainly for game-playing they have full micro-computing facilities.

While the US was working from small business computers down to the home market, Britain was developing both equally, leaving little room for games-only machines.

Yet fears of a big shake-up after the Christmas rush could prove real because although buying habits have not changed, they have matured. The initial flush of novelty has died and people buying games for their machines have now become more demanding. They know what is good and what will quickly be discarded as dross, which could cause difficulties for the rapidly increasing number of companies that might tend to put quantity before quality.

Dole benefits have fallen sharply as proportion of earnings, study shows

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Benefits for the unemployed in Britain are a lower proportion of earnings than in any other leading Western country and have fallen sharply over the past decade, according to a study by the United Nations published in the September issue of *Economic Bulletin for Europe*.

The report will provide useful ammunition for Mr Norman Fowler, the beleaguered Secretary of State for Social Services, as he tries to fight off Treasury demands for cuts in unemployment benefits as part of its search for reductions in public spending.

The study also disputes the claims of some right-wing economists, notably Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University, who believe that high benefits are responsible for pushing up unemployment in recent years.

It says that for most countries benefits are the same or lower in relation to previous earnings than they were 10 years ago. "Unemployment benefits have had little to do wih the increase in unemployment since 1974, and especially with the large increase since 1979", it says.

A married worker with three children in Britain would receive less than half his work income if he lost his job, the UN economists calculate. In the United States such a worker would lose a third of his previous income, in West Germany a quarter and in France only a tenth.

Unemployment benefit as a % of earnings for a worker with three children

	1972	1982
Austria	50.5	52.2
Belgium	63.7	67.3
Denmark	90.4	92.0
Finland	58.2	44.0
France	84.7	90.0
W Germany	70.0	75.0
Ireland	–	89.8
Italy	43.6	47.0
Netherlands	85.0	89.4
Norway	70.3	69.3
Sweden	69.1	80.5
Switzerland	77.3	80.2
UK	75.0	47.0
Greece	56.0	59.8
Portugal	–	75.5
Spain	69.0	65.4
Canada	75.2	74.8
US	58.9	63.3

Single workers fare worse. In Britain unemployment benefit amounts to a quarter of their income in work (by far the lowest of the 14 countries looked at), compared with two-thirds in Germany, nearly three-quarters in the US and nine-tenths in France.

The study also shows that benefits as a proportion of income in work, or "replacement ratios", have fallen more sharply in Britain over the past decade than in any other country: from 75 to 47 per cent between 1972 and 1982 for a married man with three children and from 54 to 26 per cent for a single worker. Elsewhere replacement ratios are little changed, it says.

But despite low benefits, the cost of unemployment to the Exchequer is greater in Britain than in other leading industrial countries, equivalent to between 11 and 17 per cent of state spending.

That reflects a higher level of unemployment than elsewhere and a heavy loss of revenue from income tax and national insurance contributions foregone. For a single worker, the exchequer loses £3 in taxes for every £1 paid out in benefits, the study says.

Fast growth of young jobless

● The number of young jobless is growing at twice the rate of other groups, a report published today says (the Press Association reports).

A 72-page background paper on youth unemployment, published by Youthaid, the independent national charity, says that half of under-18s and one-in-four of the under-25s are out of work. It is estimated that 350,000 of them have been unemployed for a year or more.

The director of Youthaid, Mr Paul Lewis, said today: "It is time to stop blaming young people, and time to start on the harder political road to create jobs and opportunities for them".

Thomas the dream engine wakes up

From Tim Jones
Lydney

Forty years after the first of his steam trains puffed into imagination of children everywhere, the Rev Wilbert Vere Awdry has taken pity on the host of harassed fathers and mothers who have faced countless questions about Thomas the Tank Engine and his friends.

For Mr Awdry is just completing a history of Sodor, the mythical island where the trains run on time under the direction of a fat controller in silk hat, frock coat and spats.

Sodor, parents will be pleased to learn, has survived the world economic recession rather well. On the island, which Mr Awdry imagined as being between Barrow-in-Furness and the Isle of Man, the resilient industries, thriving agriculture and expanding tourist trade are all helped by a thoroughly integrated transport system. Sodor was the Norse name of the islands to the west of Britain.

It was a bad year for children in 1972 when Mr Awdry wrote his twenty-sixth and last book in "The Railway Series". I discovered that the plots were becoming harder to find and I was losing the simplicity.

He also wanted time to work on volumes such as his *Industrial Archaeology in Gloucestershire* and a biography of J. E. McConnell, the engineer who 120 years ago designed a locomotive that could average 80 mph.



Man and machine: The Rev W. B. Awdry on the Dean Forest Railway in Gloucestershire (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Mr Awdry's decision to stop chronicling the adventures of Thomas, Toby, Percy, James, Sir Handel and the others did not of course mean that they had ceased to huff and puff on the island where even branch lines are profitable.

Which is why children of all ages smiled this year when his son Christopher, for whom the first stories were written, revived the tales with the twenty-seventh book in the series. Age has not rusted the engines nor time diminished the enjoyment they give.

Mr Awdry, who lives in Strond, often wonders before going to sleep why Anglican clergy have a fascination with steam trains. He concludes that it is because both parties are still the best means of getting people to their destination.

In the reality beyond Sodor, Mr Awdry defends steam whenever he can. He is a founder member of the Talyllyn Railway Preservation Society, the oldest in Britain, and has just become president of the Dean Forest Railway Society, which is the youngest.

Hoteliers fear youth hostel challenge

By Ronald Faux

Hoteliers in the Lake District fear that a youth hostels plan to improve their standards and service will take trade away from local hotels.

The Ullswater Association, a group of local businessmen in the tourist industry, have complained to the Youth Hostels Association (YHA) about a new policy which, they claim, would introduce waitress service at hostels, and increase the scope of hostel shops, allowing them to compete unfairly with outside traders. How long would it be, the association asked, before youth hostels had bars?

The association claimed the new image contravened the YHA's charity status that allows it lower rates and free refuse collection. Hotels could not compete on equal terms.

Mr John Richards, the deputy regional officer for the YHA in the Lake District, yesterday rejected the hoteliers fears. There was no new policy to make youth hostels anything more than they had been for the past half century. "We still have communal washing facilities and dormitory accommodation and there are certainly no plans for waitress service or bars."

If there was competition, he added, it came from some hotels in the Lake District that were offering packages to school parties that came very close to YHA charges. "I do not know what they are shouting about," he said.

Invisible barrier to progress

Greater role sought for Tory women in politics

By Philip Webster

At the 1931 general election, in the heady days after the achievement of equal suffrage, the Conservative Party fielded 16 women parliamentary candidates and 13 of them got to Westminster.

On June 9 this year, 38 Tory women, the highest total, but still well below the Labour Party figure, were sent into battle. Again just 13 were successful. Only once in the past 50 years, in 1970 when 15 Conservative women were elected, has the tally been exceeded.

The Conservatives' parliamentary female representation is disgracefully low, according to Miss Emma Nicholson, the party vice-chairman with responsibility for women. But paradoxically the figures tend to obscure the influence and importance of women in the party in areas other than the House of Commons.

At the local voluntary level it is commonly accepted that the Conservative machine would collapse without the efforts of women. Women play a big part in keeping the constituency Tory associations ticking over and it is they who in the main organize the fund raising events that finance them.

Although there is no central record, it is generally believed that the party has as many women members as men. In one typical south-eastern area branch there are 194 women and 178 men.

The invisible barrier to women's progress towards Parliament appears to have been lifted to some extent in other parts of the hierarchy.

An impressive structure exists within the party that enables the views of women on all political issues to be made known to the Government, a crucially important exercise as, according to the polls, more women than men vote Conservative.

Women's committees exist at branch, constituency and area levels. The chairmen, plus three others from each of the 12 area committees, make up the powerful Conservative Women's National Committee. This committee meets four times a year and its opinions are passed on directly to ministers including Mrs Margaret Thatcher by Miss Nicholson.

Miss Nicholson sees her task as getting more women to vote Conservative, more women into the party and more women into Parliament.

"There are enormous numbers of women who do not naturally gravitate to us, who should do; that must mean that we are at fault in not organizing ourselves properly. We must seek their political views and learn more about what they think", she says.

But the big weakness is Parliament. Women want to see more female MPs but there has been little progress towards that goal. Discrimination is a significant factor.

No one knows that better than Miss Nicholson, who went before 15 constituency selection committees between January and May this year in a futile search for a seat and was told at different times: "We would have loved to have voted for you, but this constituency would never have a woman."

Or: "We want you to know that the committee would like you to go on looking for a seat."

Miss Nicholson says, however, that the only way such obstacles can be removed is by more women putting themselves forward as candidates. "We have to do it by sheer weight of numbers. At the moment we are making it easy for the committees to pick men. It is our job to persuade able women to offer themselves as candidates."

Women have their own barriers to tear down as well, according to Miss Nicholson. Many fear that by being forceful, determined and dynamic, qualities associated with becoming an MP, they risk losing their femininity. "That need not be so", she says. "No one shows that more than the Prime Minister who has retained her own femininity and warmth."

Miss Nicholson: "Too much discrimination"

Rates protester on second jail hunger strike

A man who almost died last year after 47 days of hunger strike has been sent to prison again for not paying a rates bill.

But yesterday, after starting another hunger strike at Horfield Prison, Bristol, Alistair Munro, aged 55, accused magistrates of trying to stop him starving himself to death by sentencing him to just 45 days.

Speaking to a reporter during prison visiting time, he said: "I was weak at the start and I may well die within that time. I'm prepared to if necessary".

Mr Munro's 10-year dispute with Woodspring Council in Bristol centres on a shop in South Road, Portishead, which his wife Eileen used to run. When she gave it up the council still sent her rates bills

She was jailed and went on hunger strike, so the council sent the rates bill to her husband instead.

Press Council criticizes Sun articles on CND

The style and content of an article in *The Sun* criticizing CND sympathisers might have been appropriate to trenchant editorial comment but not a news report, the Press Council said today.

The council upheld a complaint by the Northern Friends Peace Board against *The Sun*. It said the article seriously misrepresented the group's activities by suggesting they were part of a Soviet-financed campaign.

Mr Rowland Dale, of Leeds, secretary of the peace board, complained that the story grossly maligned and misrepresented its work.

The story, about a British peace delegation's visit to Russia, was headed: "CND: is it all a Russian con trick?"

The Sun had said it stood by its right to express its opinion, however unpalatable.

Golf course assassination threat

Reagan assailant charged

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

An armed man who crashed his pick-up truck through the gates of the golf course in Augusta, Georgia where President Reagan was playing was charged yesterday with threatening the President's life.

He was taken under strong guard to hospital after being taken ill while being questioned by the police. He was feared to be suffering a heart attack and was given oxygen on the way to hospital. A doctor there said the man, Mr Charles Harris, aged 45, of Augusta, showed symptoms of acute anxiety.

Mr Harris had to make two attempts to ram his way through the 10ft gates of the course where Mr Reagan was playing golf with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury. There were no police on duty at the gate.

Mr Harris then drove to the shop next to the club house and strode in brandishing his pistol. He took five hostages, including two of Mr Reagan's staff and the shop manager. Two other people ran into a back room and locked the door. Mr Harris fired a shot into the floor of the shop, apparently to emphasize his determination, nd demanded to speak to the President. He was distraught but it was not clear what his grievance was.

Mr Reagan was some distance off on the sixteenth fairway and was in no immediate danger. When he was told what was happening he was concerned for the hostages and tried to speak to the gunman by radio telephone in an effort to reason with him.

"This is the President of the United States" he said. "This is Ronald Reagan. I understand you want to speak to me."

Mr Harris did not answer, and he did not respond when Mr Reagan tried again. Police surrounded the shop and a helicopter patrolled overhead. Over the next two hours Mr Harris released the hostages one by one and he was eventually arrested without violence.

Mr Reagan left the golf course in his bullet-proof car excorted by 10 anxious Secret Service men carrying sub-machine guns. Mr Reagan in his yellow golf seater, was calm

A secret service spokesman said that Mr Harris was never close to Mr Reagan and there had been no immediate threat

Mr Harris's life has been troubled in the past few months. A friend described him as "a mixed-up guy". He had been devastated by the death of his father and had recently been dismissed from his job after 22 years for coming to work under the influence of drink. He was divorced last year.

Friends described him as "gruff, but nice". A local sheriff described him as "a fine man".

● *AUGUSTA:* The sheriff, of Richmond County, Mr J. B. Dykes, identified Mr Harris as a white male from Appling, Georgia, a small town outside Augusta. Beyond that, little was known about Harris (AP reports).



All the President's men: Secret service agents escorting Mr Reagan from the golf course, and (below) a gesture from Charles Harris after his arrest.



Crucial test today for the Israeli economy

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

The new Israeli Government's efforts to restore confidence in the shattered economy will face a major test this morning when the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange is due to reopen for ordinary trading after being shut for more than two weeks.

Members of the public have been repeatedly ex-orted by senior ministers not to indulge in panic-selling when trading resumes. Efforts have been concentrated on trying to avert a total collapse in the market for shares in the main Israeli commercial banks.

In dependent economics experts have predicted that bank shares - which in recent months have become the most popular hedge against three-figure inflation - will fall in value by about 30 per cent when trading resumes.

Apart from the plight of tens of thousands of Israeli investors who put their savings into bank shares, the banks themselves are estimated to town some £800m of their own shares at October 6 prices.

This means that the future of the domestic banking system could be severely affected by the stock market.

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting, ecominic developments were reviewed by Mr Yigal Cohen-Orgad, the new Finance Minister.

The Government has received a moral boost for its recent economic measures in the form of support from the International Monetary Fund. *Earlier this year, the IMF* published a report harshly critical of the policies of Mr Yoram Aridor, the former Finance Minister, who resigned over his abortive scheme ot link the whole economy to the American dollar.

Outright victory on the cards for Bjelke-Petersen

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Mr Joh Bjelke-Petersen is within a few seats of governing Queensland alone with his National Party after saturdays election which saw the Liberal Party heavily defeated.

Counting closed on Saturday night and will resume today but confident National Party officials were claiming that the party had won 41 seats and would pick up another two doubtful, which would give it a majority of one. The party had 38 confirmed seats at the close of counting.

The Liberal Party was annihilated and looks likely to save only seven out of its 20 seats, with only five seats secure when counting closed.

The Labour Party polled well and at the close of counting had 33 certain seats compared with 25 in the old House.

The gerrymander of Queensland's state electoral boundaries was well illustrated by the percentage of voting figures. The National Party gained nearly 39 per cent of the vote while Labour gained 44 per cent yet trailed in the number of seats it secured.

The Liberal Party's share of the vote slumped to 14 per cent. The key question is whether Mr Bjelke-Petersen will offer the Liberals a role in a coalition if he gains an absolute majority. He would only do this if he felt he needed the extra security of the Liberals' handful of seats. Any offer he made would most definitely be on his terms.

The result almost certainly spells the end of the line for Mr Terry White, the Liberal leader and the man at the centre of the dispute which precipated the election.

It was Mr Bjelke-Petersen's refusal to have Mr White in his Cabinet after the Liberal liade crossed the floor of the Queensland Parliament to vote with opposition which led to the long political crisis which ended with the election.

Mr White said that he took full responsibility for his party's poor showing "no fair minded person would deny we tried, but it is devastating", he said.

Mr Bjelke-Petersen, aged 72, was his usual outspoken self when he described his victory as "the first great defeat for Labour and Mr Hawke in Canberra."

The state of the parties at the close of counting was: National Party 38 seats, Liberals 5. Labour 33, Doubtful 6. State of the parties before the election: National Party 36, Liberals 20. Labour 25, Independent National 1.

£350m profit forecast for world airlines

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

The world's airlines are expected to make a £330m operating profit this year after four years of huge losses, the International Air Transport Association will disclose at its annual meeting in Delhi today. That represents a £480m improvement on last year and a £600m improvement in Iata's own forecast for 1983 made a year ago.

The signs that airlines are at last climbing out of recession is attributed by Iata to tighter cost controls, and improved traffic to many routes.

After improving 1 per cent to 445,000 million passenger miles last year, world scheduled traffic is expected to grow by 2 per cent this year, and 5 per cent a year for the next two years if the economic upturn continues.

But after meeting interest charges on the industry's huge debts, airlines are still deeply in deficit in overall accounting terms, and it will be 1985 at the earliest before they get into profitability. Last year's overall deficit at £1,200m was better than 1981's £1,280m and should be cut this year to £800m. The figure next year should be £500m, and £190m in 1984-5.

Lest euphoria takes over too soon, Iata's director general, Mr Knut Hammarskjold, says in a *typically sober foreword to the* annual report that while "some economic indicators give grounds for hope that the recession may have bottomed out, recovery in the near future may be fragile and possibily shortlived."

Judge bars De Lorean TV airing

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles

A federal judge has ordered the Columbia Broadcasting System television network not to air five secret video tapes which purport to show Mr John De Lorean, the alleged cocaine smuggler, discussing drug deals in hotel rooms with undercover government agents.

Judge Robert Takasugi, in an unuasual Saturday court session, issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting the network from showing the films and ordered a hearing this afternoon.

The order came at the request of Mr De Lorean's attorner, who said the tapes may have been given to the network by *Hustler* magazine.

Njonjo inquiry to open after five-month delay

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

The judicial inquiry allegations that the former Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, was linked with conspiracy to replace President Moi or to overthrow the Kenya Goverment, is to open here on Friday.

Three judges of the Kenya High Court, led by Mr Justice Miller, who is a Guyanese, were ordered to carry out te inquiry by President Moi earlier this year. There has been no explanation for the long delay, but general elections and the formation of a new government were completed only recently.

Mr Njonjo was a prominent and powerful government figure for many years. As Attorney-General he was close to former President Kenyatta, and after Kenyatta's death in 1978 was regarded as a key figure in ensuring the transition of Mr Moi from Vice-President to President.

By last year, when members of the Air Force staged an abortive coup attempt, Mr Njonjo was no longer close to Mr Moi in May the President caused surprise by saying publicly that an unnamed *foreign power (which many* people assumed to be Britain) was grooming another Kenyan to take over from him.

This led to widespread demands for the "traitor" to be named,

As pressure mounted the president suspended Mr Njonjo from his ministerial post. After he had resigned his parliamentary seat and been suspended by the ruling party, the judicial inquiry was ordered.

The *commission's terms of* reference, now issued, say it will investigate whether Mr Njonjo sought to undermine the office of the fiead of state,

MASSACRE IN BEIRUT

ROBERT FISK REPORTS FROM THE SCENES OF CARNAGE

Grief-stricken Marines search smoking ruins

Within minutes of the two Beirut blasts that annihilated more than 160 American and French members of the peacekeeping force, ROBERT FISK was at the carnage scenes. He sent The Times this chilling report:

The bodies of 10 marines were lined up on the ground behind a broken Jeep, neatly laid out as if they were on some kind of parade, their faces covered by tarpaulin sheets, their bare feet, black with dust, poking incongrously from the bottom.

One of the sheets had fallen away and the body beneath was quite naked, but still covered in thick dust. They lay there, ignored by the men still searching for the living.

From the curtains of brown and white smoke that rose funereally behind them came the regular, gloomy thump of underground explosions as the heavy ammunition dump deep beneath the ruins of the American Marines' battalion headquarters began to explode.

A tunnel of fire 20ft high spurted out of the rubble, and when a shell detonated itself across part of the airport, the three Marine guards standing nearest us threw themselves to the ground.

"Get yourselves down," the youngest of them shouted, a boy of only 17 or 18, and it was only when we had crouched behind an ambulance that we notice he was weeping, holding his rifle in his left hand and wiping the rears from his eyes again and again with his right.

DoWn a narrow path to our left, Major Robert Jordan appeared. Never a humourous man but usually relaxed, he was stunned, still apparently unable to take in all that had happened, crunching over the glass and torn cement towards us with blood smeared down his arms, on his uniform, even on his face.

"I've been pulling guys out," he said.

There were more explosions from the heaps of masonry in front of us. A young Marine was being led away from it, a black soldier whose head lolled from side to side like a doll and whose legs gave way just as his colleagues caught him under the arms.

Major Jordan had no explanation for what had happened, no careful military excuses. "Someone drove a truck with explosives into the compound," he said. "He crashed through the south gate and into the lobby of the building. He detonated the explosives inside, collapsing all the floors down on themselves."

There were more explosions, a softer but deeper rumble this time, and two more Marines were brought out of the ruins, both on stretchers, one with his arm dangling carelessly over the edge, his hand trailing cruelly along the ground through the rubble and glass.

It has been the same at the French company headquarters at Ramlet el-Baida a gentle hill in the southern Beirut suburbs overlooking the Mediterranean where, the nine-storey building housing a company of French paratroops pancaked to the ground in an identical attack.

The French troops had been equally appaled by what had happened, scrabbling desperately over the crushed iron and cement in a search for their comrades.

You had to be careful how you walked around the ruins, for the roadway – or what was left of it – was littered with pieces of human body, hands, an arm and intestines.

Lieutenant Colonel Phillipe de Longeaux stood with his arms folded opposite the smoking pile, his face emotionless, his voice a monotone.

"We have found three people who are alive", he said. "There are about a hundred soldiers still under there."

The phrase "under there" was peculiarly chilling for the explosives had been so powerful that the entire building had shifted 20 ft sideways before crumpling to the ground. Where the bomb actually detonated was now a smouldering pit 20 ft deep.

A paratroop corporal walked up to us. "How many do you think can survive that?" he asked, as if we could provide an answer. "How many? How many?"

Then he put his hand out in a sad, kindly way. "Please be careful where you walk", he said, wanting to show a sort of respect for something that lay on the ground between us but at which he chose not to look.

It took a long time for the shock to disappear from the faces of the soldiers.

It had the same effect on French and Americans alike. Colonel Timoth Geraghty, the US Marine commander, returned from his ruined battalion headquarters grey-faced, his jaw bunched up, his eyes still apparently focused on the horror there long after he had left the scene.

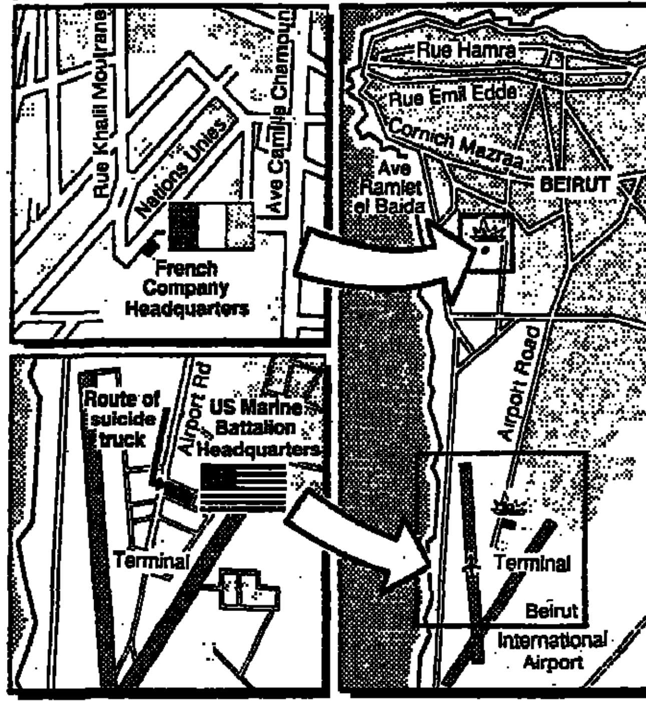
The Americans were dragging tubes and oxygen bottles on to the smoking heap, clambering between cracks in the concrete while their colleagues sat above them in armoured vehicles to guard the headquarters that was no longer there to be guarded.

The twisted iron gate through which the suicide bomber had driven lay in pieces to the south of the ruins. The explosion had torn away, too, at the trees around the perimeter fence, carpeting the rubble and concrete in a premature autumn of dark green leaves.

There were papers, as well, the bureacracy of military administration and personal life, scattered in their thousands across a square mile – classified documents on sniper locations, instructions on how to board helicoptes, marine unite newspapers, letters from home.

One young Marine oboard an amphibious vehicle by the trees had given up any pretence at soldiering. He sat behind his machine gun, shoulders heaving, his head in his hands.

"There's a lot of grief down here," one of his officers commented obliquely. A naval officer took it more phlegmatically when we asked him how he felt. "I was in Vietnam," he replied. "And now I'm here I'm tired."



Map showing where the explosions took place and (right) Marines carrying another body from the rubble.

'We come to give peace and we get killed'

French survivors wept too as they searched through shattered concrete for their missing colleagues. MONA ZIADE reports for the Associated Press.

"What beasts. What an insane country," yelled a young French soldier as he stood on the rubble of what had been a company headquarters building of the French peacekeeping unit in Lebanon.

The soldier, covered with blood, was helping to search through the debris for scores of French soldiers trapped when the nine-storey structure collapsed after the explosion.

Another soldier, after watching a while from near by, hid his face in his hands and ran behind a waiting ambulance and wept.

Two cranes, five bulldozers and dozens of Lebanese rescue workers assisted the French troops searching through pieces of broken concrete and dust.

Most of the 100 paratroops were asleep when a terrorist drove a bomb-laden lorry into the building's underground garage and detonated the explosives.

The bombing echoed a blast that occurred just moments earlier at the United States Marine base about a mile away.

General Francois Cann, commander of the 2,000-man French contingent in Beirut, said the bombing of the French post came only 20 seconds after the 6.20am explosion.

French soldiers guarding the site had mixed reactions. Many asked reporters of news from the marine base. One angry soldier screamed at a Lebanese photographer, "We come to give peace and we get killed."

Both the French and American warships off Beirut's coast moved very close to shore after the bombing. A French frigate, the Commandant de Pimodan, was only a few hundred yards offshore.

Britain to review role of its troops

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government will need to review the position of the tiny British peacekeeping force in Beirut after the latest "gigantic atrocity" in the Lebanese capital, Mr Richard Luce, minister of State at the Foreign Office, said yesterday.

But he was against any sudden reaction. Britain would have to reassess "dispassionately and calmly", Together with the Americans, French and Italians, whether the multinational force could continue to perform a useful and contructive role.

He was speaking on Radio Four's *World this weekend* after Mr Denzil Davies, Labour spokesman on defence, had called for a government statement on the future of the British force when Parliament reassembles this week.

Mr Davies said the bombings called into question "not only the safety but also the purpose of keeping the small British force in Beirut".

"We are trying to respond to a request and build up peace and stability in Lebanon", Mr Luce said. "The alternative in this world is that we would just turn our backs on it and not make a modest contribution.

"It is always a difficult judgment and I am sure it is right to say that there is an element of risk. This is something we shall continue very, very carefully now to keep in mind."

Mr Luce, who was in Beirut with the British troops last month, said that their safety was a primary consideration for the Government, and that ministers were concerned that the risk to them should be minimized.

● BEIRUT: In the wake of yesterday's massive bombing attacks in Beirut, all four contributing nations will be reexamining why they sent their soldiers to Lebanon in the first place (Robert Fisk reports).

Were they peacekeepers or peace enforcers? And what has happened now to the peace they were meant to keep? Small though Britain's contingent is, it is based onlv 700 yards from the American Marine perimeter, and those questions will be asked in Whitehall today as forcefully as in Washington, Paris and Rome.

The decision to send a contingent of British troops to Lebanon was a personal one, taken by Mrs Margaret Thatcher after she met Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, last winter.

His determination to restore Lebanon's territorial sovereignty impressed the Prime Minister, and the first troops of the Queen's Dragoon Guards arrived in the Lebanese capital in early February.



Mr Luce: Concerned to minimize risk.

Ever since its development in Beirut, the 97-strong British contingent – by far the smallest unit in the multinational force – has been billeted in a half-ruined factory in the south-eastern suburb of Hadeth, at first in Israel's area of occupation and then, after the Israeli Army's withdrawal to the Awali river, quite literally in the firing line between Lebanese Army and Phalangist guns and the artillery batteries of the Druze militia.

'A' Squadron of the 1st Queen's Dragoon Guards is an armoured reconnaissance unit equipped with Mark 2 Ferret scout cars armed with Browning sub-machine guns. They also have Bren guns, Carl Gustav anti-tank weapons and Browning machine guns as well as their regular 7.62 self-loading rifles and Sterling submachine guns.

Who's Who in Lebanon conflict

Government: Led by President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian. Other groups represented, but accused of Christian domination.
Army: Tenuous control in Beirut and fragments of Chouf Mountains. Muslim majority in ranks. Christian majority in officer corps. Sides increasingly with Christian Phalange.
Multinational Force: 5,400 troops from US, France, Italy and Britain, backed by offshore fleet. Bolsters the Government's authority.
Maronites: Most powerful community, Western-leaning, with 25 per cent of population. Provides both the President and the Commander of the Army. Fighting force is Phalange or Kata'ib, including some orthodox Christians (8 per cent of population).
Shia: Muslim sect with 30 per cent of population. Its "Amal" (hope) militia allied with Druze. Leading figure Nabih Berri, Beirut Amal chief.
Druze: Sect of roughly 7 per cent population, split from main Islamic streams in 11th century. Aided by Syria, Libya and PLO. Led by Walid Jumblatt and Progressive-Socialist Party militia. Mountain strongholds.
Palestine Liberation Organization: Forces in Lebanon split between loyalists of chairman Yassir Arafat; confined to northern Tripoli area, and Syrian-aided dissidents under Colonel Abu Moussa and Mr Abu Saleh.
Israel: Occupies south Lebanon on vague Awali River line and into central Bekaa Valley.
Syria: Occupies north and east Lebanon. Armed by Russia. Seeks to destabilize the Gemayel Government.

هكذا من الاصل

A hideously malevolent action, says Howe

From Ian Murray, Vouliagmeni, Greece

"A hideously malevolent action by any standards", Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said angrily when he heard of the Lebanon bombings. He was at the informal meeting of EEC foreign ministers at Vouliagmeni, which he said had been overshadowed by the event.

"This serves to underline the price that the West is paying on a very broad basis in trying to promote peace and reconstruction in what are obviously very dangerous circumstances."

The fact that European countries were determined to go on playing an effective role in the "peace-keeping, peace-seeking force demonstrates that what is going on is not an exercise in US imperialism."

M Claude Cheysson, the French minister, was obviously very shaken. "It is not just painful, but awful", he said. "It is mad. One gives a better chance to this country to be unified and these people have the audacity to kill the peace-keepers just to satisfy their ambitions."

France, he said, was not used to giving up. Its soldiers he believed, had finished their mission in Beirut "as the Lebanese army has shown its efficiency. When we are attacked one can ask if our military force is still necessary." He was careful to emphasize the differnce between the role of observers and that of the peace-keeping force. In his view the political rather than the military role was the more useful.

Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek Foreign Minister who chaired the meeting, said that his country still intended to send observers to monitor the ceasefire, as had been requested by the Lebanese Government. Before they went, however, details about their legal status, where they were to be posted and what their mandate would be had to be settled.

There was similar determination from Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian minister, to send the observers requested from his country. He reported that a small group of Italians were already in Lebanon, scouting out on the spot the best positions for setting up observation posts.

There was full support from all the ministers present for the Greek and Italian observer force, although this will in no way actually serve in the name of the EEC, which has no military competence.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German minister, urged that it was high time to resume the Euro-Arab dialogue, which has been very silent in recent years. Greece, which has been unable to win EEC support for fuller talks in the Arab countries, in its role as President of the Council, is nevertheless sending its Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Karolis Papoulis, to Syria and Beirut to explore the possibility of a closer dialogue.

● ROME: President Bertini's response was to send messages to the American and French presidents through their embassies here (Peter Nichols writes). Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Minister of Defence contacted the headquarters of the Italian contingent in the Lebanon asking that condolences be delivered to the American and French commanders.

● DUBLIN: The Irish Government, which has 600 peacekeeping troops in Lebanon, reacted sharply. The Foreign Minister, Mr Peter Barry, said: "I am appalled at the incident and the extent of the loss of life. My Government condemns this attack on troops sent to help and keep the peace in Lebanon."

● *LIBYA: In Libya*, a political commentator on official radio called the attacks "a bold operation by patriotic and progressive Lebanese forces" and a direct response to "the billy-club policy conducted by the United States in Lebanon."

Thatcher sympathy

Mrs Thatcher, who is being kept fully informed, has sent messages of condolence to Presidents Reagan and Mitterrand.



The horror: Rescuing a wounded Marine from the ruins. Libya described the bombings as "courageous actions by nationalistic".

Hernu flies out with a pledge

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Mitterrand was in constant touch with Beirut throughout the day, and was also in contact by telephone with President Reagan. M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister and M Charles Hernu, the Deputy Minister, sent their condolences to their American counterparts for the the even greater loss of life among the Amrican contingent in Beirut.

M Hernu, who flew out to Beirut yesterday morning said it was too soon to ask about the future of the French forces only a few hours after such an "abominable and cowardly attack". M Cheysson added later that France was not used to succumbing to pressure, but was asking itself whether militarily its force was necessary.

An opinion poll last month showed that 56 per cent of the public disapproved of the sending of French troops to Lebanon, and nearly two-thirds considered that France's obligations towards its former mandated territory did not warrant the loss of French lives.

Mgr Jean-Marie Lustiger, Archbishop of Paris, said: "The ordeal undergone by French public must not lead to a cowardly abandonment of the objectives of peace." Itr was not enough to talk of "an act of folly and irrationality". One should rather speak of "crime, calculated hatred and the murder of a distant hope of reconciliation".

In accordance with its threat to take counter-measures if French forces came under attack, the French had immediately sent out fighter aircraft to destroy the batteries from which the fire came. This time, however, the attack in the form of a lorry laden with explosives which was blown up within the barracks would appear to rule out any similar riposte.

Mr Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Druze opposition, said in an interview from Amman with Radio France International that it might be "disastrous" if France pulled its troops out of Beirut because they occupied strategic positions in the city and above all because they gave confidence to the Lebanese and Palestinian populations and to the refugees.

The presence of the Americans was "quite a different matter". But he nevertheless wished to denounce the attacks against both the French and the Americans, he said.

Why the force is there

From Our Own Correspondent Beirut

Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year drew the multinational peacekeeping force into Beirut, first to assist in the evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas and then again after Israel's Phalangist allies had massacred hundreds of Palestinian civilians in the capital.

President Reagan committed 1.600 American Marines to *protect the population of* west Beirut and to support the new Government of President Amin Gemayel 13 months ago. They were joined by 2,100 Italian troops and 2,000 French soldiers. Britain sent a 97-strong armoured reconnaissance unit to reinforce them last February.

Like most foreign armies in Lebanon, the multinational force enjoyed a period of security immediately after its arrival. Italian troops dated local girls, US Marines could be found drinking in the city's bars and French soldiers could be discovered shopping in Hamra Street.

But when Mr Gemayel's Government began to employ Phalangest advisers and started a series of arrests of Palestinians and Lebanese Muslims, opposition leaders in Lebanon, together with their more ruthless militia followers, identified the international troops with the Phalange.

A series of grenade attacks and car bombings against French soldiers was a precedent of trouble to come

Once the Lebanese Government signed its unofficial peace treaty with Israel last May, President Assad's Government in Damascus condemned the Gemayel administration and claimed that the multinational force was part of a Nato plot to take Lebanon out of the Arab world and threaten Syria.

French and American Ambassadors in Beirt meanwhile pleaded with Mr Gemayel to prevent to further arrests by the Lebanese Deuxième Bureau on the grounds that this contradicted the multinational force's mandate to protect the people of west Beirut.



The despair: President Reagan arriving at the White House. American diplomats blame Syria and Iran.

Three die in clash over Lebanese arms cache

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

Three Lebanese civilians were killed, a number injured and one Israeli soldier wounded yesterday in the worst outbreak of violence in several months between the occupying Israeli Army and residents of southern Lebanon.

According to the version of events provided by Israel's military command, the violence erupted after Israeli soldiers discovered a large arms cache in a private house near the village of Sarafand, south of the Zahrani river.

The Army claimed that groups of rioting villagers weilding knives, iron bars and heavy objects menaced the Israelis as they attempted to arrest residents of the house. Israeli military reinforcements were brought in.

Details of how the three Lebanese were killed were not given

Meanwhile, the severity of the bombings of the multinational force in Beirut overshadowed yeserday's regular session of the Israeli coalition Cabinet and prompted one senior minister to hint of indirect Soviet involvement

Israel radio reported that Dr Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister, said after the meeting that it seemed that what he described as "the long hand of Moscow" had been involved. He also described the attacks as an incentive for a quick return to stability and pacification in Lebanon.

Dr Burg's remarks were interpreted as suggesting possible Syrian involvement in the bombings. Mr Dan Meridor, the Cabinet secretary, referred to an article in last week's *Washington Post* which he said had quoted Middle East experts as *summing-up the latest* US Administration's attitude to events in the region.

The Syrians were said to be not interested in the peace process, but were waiting for more Marines to be killed so that the US would tire of remaining and leave Syria to "take over the whole show".

Among ordinary Israelis, there was a widely-voiced fear that the loss of so much *American life might prompt* the Reagan Administration to withdraw the Marines, thereby leading indirectly to possible renewed Israeli involvement in the area north of the Awali river, to which the Army had recently withdrawn.

González strengthened by big demonstrations against ETA terrorism

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's Socialist Government emerged strengthened after big weekend demonstrations against ETA terrorism and in defence of democracy. More than 100,000 Basques turned out in Bilbao on Saturday, and perhaps as many as half a million on Friday night in Madrid.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, who finally decided to send his deputy, Señor Alfonso Guerra, to lead the Madrid all-party rally, said afterwards on television that, with serenity and unity, terrorism could be overcome.

"We have got laws to combat terrorism, and we as Government do not want to declare state of exception, as some are demanding".

The unexpressed but clear purpose of the Government in calling the rally, in which Señor Manuel Fraga, the conservative opposition leader, and the president of Spain's employers confederation marched alongside Communists and trade unionists, was to demonstrate Spaniards' attachment to democracy and opposition to those calling for authoritarian solutions to the terrorist problem.

People of all classes and ages responded in Madrid, in a turn out reminiscent of the Feburary, 1981 parade after the attempted military coup.

The big demonstartin in Bilbao, where the body of an army captain was founbd on Wednesday, assassinated by ETA's "politico-military" wing a fortnight after they had kidnapped him, was also important, though the Socialists nd the Basque nationalists only just managed to agree on a common front and common slogan.

The Socialists had wanted to express explicit backing for the Army, but the nationalists, in power in the Basque country, refused. The demonstrators marched only under the red green and white Basque flag, not the red and gold of Spain.

Spain struggles to sell a loser

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The official admission that the Rumasa business empire has been losing about 4.5 billion pesetas (£20m) a month since its nationalization last February has added a new complication to the Government's plans to return the Rumasa companies to private ownership.

The director-general of State Patrimony, Señor Javier Moral, revealed the extent of the losses in the seven and a half months since the takeover, during evidence to the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies in Madrid.

With audits almost complete for approaching 700 Rumasa affiliates and subsidiaries in Spain, there were indications recently that the Government was moving towards consolidation of some of the firms.

There was some reticence in the business community, pending the outcome of litigation between the dispossessed owner, Señor José María Ruiz-Mateos, and the state.

The position maintained by the Minister of the Treasury and Commerce, Señor Miguel Boyer, since the Government decreed the takeover last February, is that compensation will be paid to Señor Ruiz-Mateos and other previous owners, and the conglomerate will then be broken up and sold piecemeal to the highest bidders.

In recent months at least one exception to the so-called "reprivatization" plan became evident when the Government promised that some of the Rumasa estates in the southern Andalusia region would be turned over to cooperatives.



The assassin: Hutchie T. Moore in his wheelchair.

The attorney: Ambulance men wheeling Mr Piszczor from the court after he was cut down by a hail of bullets. He died in hospital.

Slaughter in Chicago court

Domestic tensions flared into public slaughter in a Chicago divorce court when Hutchie T. Moore, disabled in a wheelchair, pulled out a gun and shot the judge and the attorney representing his ex-wife

Judge Henry Gentile and the lawyer, Mr James Piszczor, died of multiple gunshot wounds in hospital.



The Judge: Mr Henry Gentile, aged 63.

Forty years of military coups

Caught in a vicious circle of instability



Next Sunday, Argentina goes to the polls in the country's first general elections for 10 years. Andrew Thompson, in the first of three articles, reports from Buenos Aires on the difficulties facing the politicians.

Perhaps the key issue in Argentina's elections is whether the victorious presidential candidate will last the six-year term in office.

Success, in simple terms, will be an historic feat. In the past 40 years, Argentina has had 19 presidents, and the number is still higher if one counts the frequent caretaker presidents who lasted only a few weeks in the midst of political crises. Of the 19, 11 were army generals who reached power through military coups. The average term in office was just under three years. Only one president lasted the full constitutional term: General Juan Domingo Perón from 1946 to 1952.

The vicious circle of instability is widely recognized as being central to Argentina's postwar decline. M. Alain Rouquié, a French political scientist specializing in contempory Argentine history, said recently at a seminar in Buenos Aires: "The problem is not so much the politicization of the military, more the militarization of the civilians."

While Argentines are wary of the opinions of foreign specialists, there is agreement that almost all the coups have been requested, instigated, or supported by different political parties at different stages in the past.

Señor Raúl Alfonsín, the Radical Party's presidential candidate, has used the popular Argentine version of M Rouquié's observation: "We have all knocked on the doors of the barracks in the past", he has said. Like Señor Italo Luder, the Peronist candidate, and all the other parties, Señor Alfonsín holds that times have changed now.

The optimistic argument is based on the theory that the last cycle of military governments, starting with the 1976 coup, has been so disastrous for the country that a deep change in attitudes has taken place.

The last seven years have certainly been rich in catastrophes. Economic policy under the military failed to control three figure inflation and led to bank and company failures and unprecedented unemployment. The method chosen to fight guerrilla movements, the so-called "dirty war", led to deaths and "disappearances" variously estimated at between 15,000 and 30,000. The majority of those were peaceful opponents of the regime.

Having failed on the domestic front, the generals brought the country to the brink of war with Chile in 1978 to 1979, and then threw it into the disastrous Falklands war with Britain last year.

But the view that the catastrophes on their own will cause a regeneration of democracy must be questioned. Señor Oscar Camilión, a former foreign minister and member of the Movement for Integration and Development is cautious.

"The elections open up the possibility of a stable Government. Only a constitutional Government can be stable. We have the chance to pull Argentina out of the category of unpredictable countries", he says. But he also gives warning that the opportunity can be turned into a reality only if the next Government starts solving the country's essential problems.

Señor José Miguens, a Peronist sociologist who has studied militarism, insists that the key question is whether a Government can generate powerful popular support, and use it to enforce "the subordination of military power to the decisions of elected authorities, the political power."

The programmes of the two main parties, the Peronists and the Radicals, offer few clues to the success of the next effort at democratic rule.

The real test, observers agree, will be the pragmatic steps taken by the next Goverment in its first 100 days in office.



General Perón in 1973, the year before his death.

"The next Government will have to take four or five dramatic measures immediately, capable of capturing the popular imagination and consolidating its position. In those first 100 days popular power will be at a peak and no one will dare launch a coup. But if the Government wastes its opportunity and starts hesitantly, it will be laying the seeds for its eventual downfall."

Tomorrow: The economic dilemma

Four die as guerrillas attack Lima

Lima (Reuter) – Four people were killed and five injured when left-wing guerrillas launched a coordinated series of bomb attacks on targets throughout the Peruvian capital.

Insurgents thought to be from the Maiost Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) group attacked at least four targets with dynamite in the space of 20 minutes on Saturday night, including the headquarters of the ruling Popular Action Party (AP) and a police station.

The dead were an AP party worker, a policemen and two guerrillas, police said

It was the second guerrilla attack on Lima in a week, ending a five-month lull in political violence in the capital. An assualt last Saturday partially blacked out this city of five million people and wounded two policemen.

President Fernando Belaúnde, speaking at the headquarters, said the bomb attacks were designed to disrupt nationwide municipal elections on November 13.

In an emotional speech, Señor Belaúme said his party's officials were willing to die to preserve Peru's three-year-old democratic Government. Two people died at AP headquarters in a guerrilla attack on May 21.

"Once more I have to ask my countrymen to remain as calm as possible to face these internationally motivated attacks", he said. He did not identify the foreign powers allegedly backing the gurerrilas.

Ethnic claim hangs over Athens talks

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Yogoslavia and Greece are today exploring the outlook for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans against a background of rising East-West tensions which are already casting a heavy shadow in the region.

Mr Milka Planinc, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, who is here on an official visit, had a long meeting with her Greek opposite number, Mr Andreas Papandreou, on arrival yesterday. Discussions were to continue today.

A dominant theme in the talks was Mr Papandreouis initiative for a Balkan conference in Thems next January to consider plans for a nuclear-free zone in the area. However, Bulgaria's implied threat to deploy Soviet missiles if Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles are installed in Europe, could cause the plan to collapse.

It was the Yugoslavs who had "cautioned" Mr Papandreou against Bulgaria's intentions by pointing out the existence of missile launching pads in that country, which could easily be converted into a Soviet nuclear base within hours.

The Greeks have since received intelligence that railborne Soviet missiles could be ferried across the Black Sea within 11 hours to Bulgaria and positioned on special trucks that would fire the narrower gauge of the European railway system.

Chinese find a glimpse of thigh too shocking

Peking (AFP) – The southern Chinese city of Canton banned a popular music show at an hotel because two of the show's girls appeared in costumes which revealed their thighs, the *Yangcheng Daly News* reported.

The paper said the singers, dressed in black *Qipao* – long traditional Chinese tunics with slits up the sides – "intentionally revealed their thighs", eliciting strong protests from some spectators.

The Canton Office of Cultural Affairs criticized the concert organizers, but they refused to make changes and in fact added several "unhealthy" songs to the show,

The banning is part of a campaign against "spiritual pollution," now underway in China, particularly aimed at "decadent" Western ideas

هكذا من الاصل



European peace movements on the march against nuclear missile deployment

Cheers and boos as Brandt urges rejection of new weapons

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, told a gathering of at least 200,000 people here on Saturday that it was the time to say no to new nuclear weapons. Germany did not need more means of mass destruction, but fewer.

The former Chancellor, the most important speaker at the anti-nuclear demonstration organized by the peace movement, expressed "bitter disappointment" that no political will for agreement had been shown at Geneva. "Many people who were of good faith feel they have been made fools of".

Herr Brandt said the Soviet leadership had admitted it had overarmed, and was willing to scrap some medium-range missiles. Why had the Russians not been taken at their word in Geneva? he asked, voicing the suspicion that unnamed "powerful people" saw the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles as more important than the removal of SS20s.

Tremendous applause from the huge crowd assembled in a park in front of the University greeted Herr Brandt, a Nobel peace prize winner, but there were also some whistles; his speech, which virtually commits the Social Democrats to outright opposition to the Nato deployment decision in advance of their special conference, was sharply attacked afterwards by both left and right.

Frau Petra Kelly, the charismatic former leader of the *Green Party*, immediately denounced Herr Brandt at the rally for not calling for the abolition of all nuclear weapons. She said he had betrayed her trust in him – his no to deployment had not been unconditional.

Government ministers also criticized him. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, said the Social Democrats had systematically abandoned a common security policy, and were becoming a left-wing protest movement.

The demonstration was one of the biggest ever seen in Bonn. Its organizers estimated that 500,000 people from all over the country took part. They claimed that more than 1.3 million people were also involved in the huge demonstrations in Hamburg, Stuttgart, West Berlin and Neu-Ulm. Police put the total figure at 500,000.

Between Stuttgart and Neu-Ulm some 200,000 people formed a human chain, 67 miles long, and in Bonn another chain linked the embassies of the five nuclear powers – the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China – as well as unacknowledged possessors of nuclear weapons, Israel, India and South Africa.

● ROME: Organizers of Saturday's impressive anti-missile march in Rome estimated that 500,000 people took part (Peter Nichols writes).

The five parties making up the coalition government had no official place in the demonstrations. Nevertheless, the range of opinions represented was unusually wide, from extremists to the left of the Communist Party to Roman Catholic movements for peace.

The march followed two routes which both brought participants to the huge square in the front of the Basilica of St John Lateran, Rome's cathedral.

One of the two sections of the march was led by citizens of Comiso, the Sicilian town due to receive continental Europe's first cruise missiles.

● PARIS: In France, where the peace movement is small and deeply divided, only about 40,000 people took part in two separate peace marches. One on Saturday was organized by the Communists, and the other yesterday was organized by the Independent Committee for Nuclear Disarmament in Europe (Diana Geddes writes).

The ruling Socialist Party had asked its members not to take part in either of the marches. The Government is firmly committed to the deployment of Nato missiles if the Geneva talks fail. None are to be *deployed on French soil*.

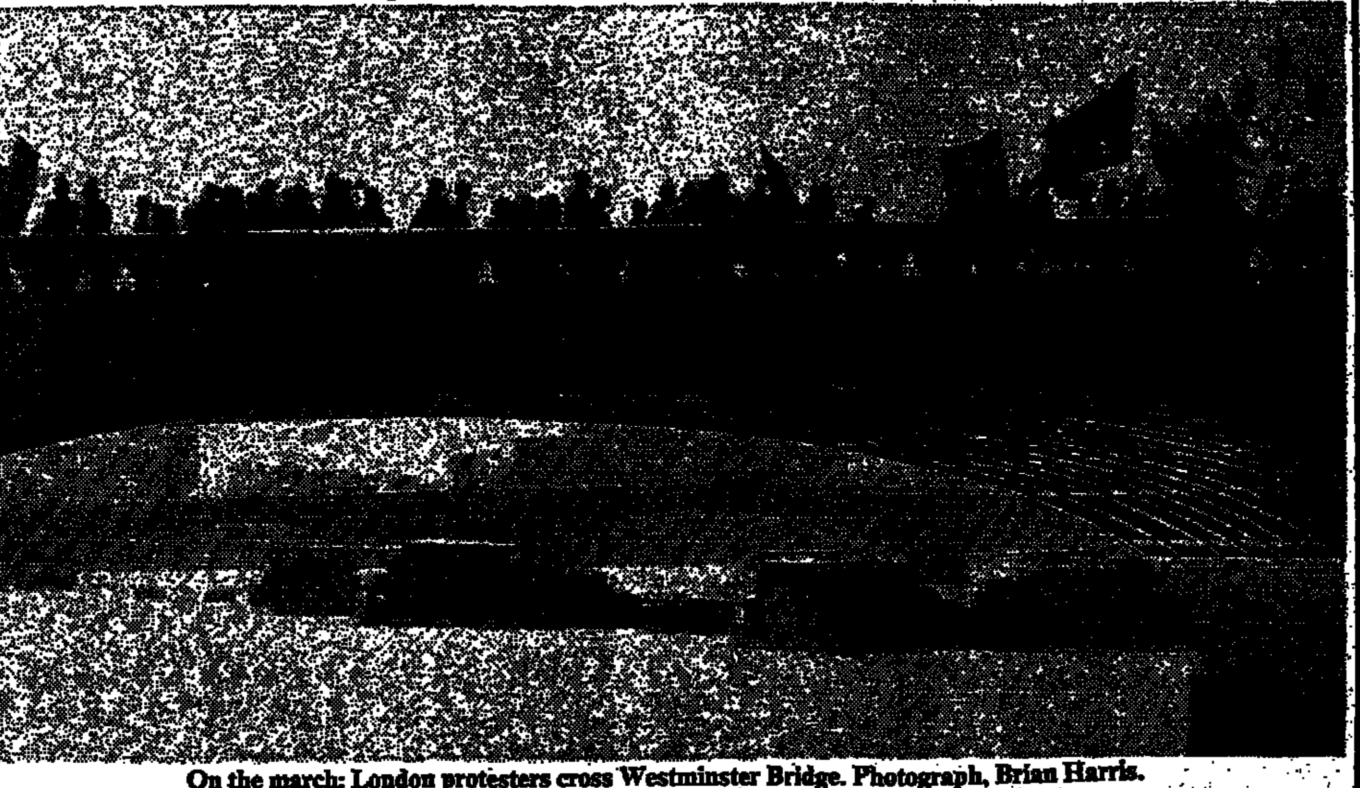
The organizers of the Communist-backed Mouvement de la Paix had hoped for a turnout of about 100,000, but the police put the number at nearer 15,000.

The organizers of yesterday's march are a loose grouping of Christian pacifists, the CFDT union, left-wing Socialists and ecologists. They succeeded in forming a human chain between the United States Embassy on the Place de la Concorde and the Soviet Union Embassy on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne, about three miles away.

● MADRID: Demonstrations in Madrid, Zaragoza and other big cities chanted "Nato no, out with the American bases" (Richard Wigg writes). The organizers' banners, however bore the slogan "For a denuclearized Europe".

Police estimated that more than 100,000 were present in Madrid.

● BRUSSELS: An estimated 300,000 people marched in the biggest anti-nuclear demonstration in Belgium history in Brussels yesterday (AP reports).



On the march: London protesters cross Westminster Bridge. Photograph, Brian Harris.

CND army takes London by storm

By a Staff Reporter

More than a quarter of a million people marched through central London on Saturday under the banners of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament to sing and make speeches about nuclear arms and to protest at the deployment of cruise missiles.

The demonstration "put paid to the notion that the peace movement was on its last legs," Mrs Joan Ruddock, the chairman of CND, said yesterday. It was one of the largest political demonstrations in recent times. CND leaders acknowledged that it was as important for morale in the anti-nuclear movement as in swaying public opinion.

CND claimed that the eight hours of marching and speeches could be compared with demonstrations of the nineteenth century Chartists and that police estimates of 200,000 patricipants fell far short of the total in Hyde Park.

Observers and marchers agreed that the event was well marshalled, at the expense of London motorists and bus users who suffered diversions and delays in the central area until well into the evening. Mr Illtyd Harrington, the deputy leader of the Greater London Council, praised the police. "Everyone from the assistant commissioner to the volunteer special constable showed tact and friendliness in the very best traditions of the London bobby."

The presence on the marches (three separate columns filed through the streets) of Mr Michael Foot, the former Labour leader, and Mr Neil Kinnock, his successor, ensured the close identification of the event with left-of-centre politics.

Mr Kinnock, the keynote speaker at the Hyde Park rally, said: "We must have an absolute freeze on the testing, deployment and use of nuclear weapons." Both the Trident and cruise missile systems would turn Britain into a mere launching platform, the first line in the defence of the United States, he said.

On their way past the Cenotaph in Whitehall, CND officials laid a wreath of carnations and chrysanthemums dedicated to the "victims of all wars".

At the top of Whitehall, there was a small counter-demonstration, including Mr Tryggvi McDonald, the son of the American Congressman killed when the South Korean airliner was shot down by Soviet fighters two months ago.

CND leaders were yesterday convinced that the demonstration had confounded government hopes that the peace movement would disappear. Mr Roger Spiller, the vice-chairman, said the scale of the London demonstration, taken with events in other European cities, was so great that President Reagen would be unable to ignore it.

Child's view: Brussels marcher with a graphic protest against nuclear weapons in Europe.

Andropov illness more convenient than serious

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Despite rumours of an impending Warsaw Pact summit in Moscow reports were still circulating at the weekend that illness rather than a deliberate change of plan had forced President Andropov to cancel a trip to Bulgaria this week.

Informed sources denied the illness was serious, however. Dr Evgeny Chazov, Mr Andropov's personal surgeon, has been attending a seminar in Moscow for the past week and his services have not ben required. Mr Andropov is reported to have taken one of his periodic rest cures.

On the other hand the Soviet leader has also cancelled a trip to Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia.

Some observers believe his recurrent illness has proved convenient, since Mr Andropov does not want to make major public pronouncements at a time when the Soviet Union is keeping the West guessing over its intentions at the Geneva arms talks.

East European sources said a Warsaw Pact summit might convene in Moscow within the next two weeks to formulate an eleventh hour response to the planned deployment of Nato missiles in Europe in December. This respnse might include a "final offer" to break the deadlock at the Geneva arms talks.

Warsaw Pact foreign ministers met in Sofia two weeks ago and issued an ambiguous statement suggesting Russia would stay at the Geneva talks provided the Nato deployments were deferred. Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Pact commander, spoke vaguely of a military response, and Mr Andrei Gromyko later said in East Berlin that Russia and its allies would not sit by with their arms folded. Last Friday Pact defence Ministers meeting in Berlin said they had reached an "appropriate decision."

There was quiet satisfaction in Moscow over the strength of weekend anti-nuclear demonstrations in Europe.

EEC foreign ministers in Athens

Soviet tactics fail to split allies

From Ian Murray and Mario Modiano, Vouliagmeni, Greece

The Soviet Union has failed in its attempt to drive a wedge between Europe and the United States over the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

EEC foreign ministers, during an informal meeting here, felt that the Soviet Union could not afford to break off the arms reduction talks for long without losing credibility with the peace movement.

According to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, "the judgment was that the Soviet tactic was very clearly seen to be an attempt to decouple Europe from the US and that has failed, that is getting through to the Soviet Union as well."

East-West tensions against the background of massive peace demontrations in Nato countries took up the largest part of the two-day get-together. During the meeting ministers were kept informed of the size of demonstrations in their respective capitals.

Changes in the compositions of the peace movement induced the ministers to adopt a more understanding attitude towards the demontrations, although this will not deflect them from their "firm decision" to go ahead with the deployment of the missiles in Europe.

Several ministers expressed their sympathy with the anxiety of the common citizen reflected by the peace movement, but it was generally agreed that the best way to deal with this was to insist on a firm continuing dialogue with the Soviet Union.

The discussion on East-West relations had begun with an account of his discussions with Mr Andrei Gromyko, given by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister. This should have left the Soviet Union in no doubt about the determination of the West To stick to its "firm decision".

The feeling was that the Soviet Union would not necessarily withdraw from the Geneva talks, because this would make it look foolish in the eyes of the peace movement. This would be particularly damaging, it was felt, given that the US is continuing to negotiate despite the fact that the Soviet Union is currently siting short-range SS23s in East Germany.

● Central America: A West Geman plan to add cash incentives to the Contadora Group's initiative in Central America, was favourably received. There is to be further discussion on the idea of setting up a cooperation agreement.

● Grenada: The ministers deplored the upheaval in Grenada.

● Cyprus: Mr Yiannis Haralambopulos, the Greek minister, warned about the dangers of any Turkish-Cypriot attempt to proclaim independence in the occupied north of the island.

More time needed on budget reform

From Our Special Correspondent, Vouliagmeni

So difficult have the negotiations for the reform of the EEC become that Community foreign ministers have agreed there must be yet a further council session devoted to the outstanding problems if the European summit at Athens of December 4-6 ss to have any chance of success.

At their informal meeting at Vouliagmeni near Athens they reviewed the work done at the three special councils held so far on the subject. Despite the fact that specialist groups have been set up to tackle agricultural reform and future financing of the Community, the gap between member states remains daunting.

Britain, which precipitated the negotiations by insisting on a fairer way of assessing budget contributions, remains determined not to consider any increase in the legal ceiling for Community resources unless it is satisfied by a legally binding reform package.

The ministers agreed yesterday that the special four-day Council in Athens next month will just not allow enough time to work everything out. So they are to pout aside one day of the November Council meeting for a last attempt to pull together the basis for an agreement at the summit.

Iraq uses rockets to retaliate

Baghdad (Reuter) – Iraq said yesterday that its Air Force and missile units had mounted raids and rocket attacks on selected Iranian targets in what it said was retaliation for Iranian attacks on Iraqi border towns.

A military spokesman said Iraq would continue "crushing strikes" against Iranian targets if Tehran repeated what he called its aggression against Iraqi territory and towns.

Iraq said 116 people were killed and hundreds wounded in Iraqi missile attacks on Saturday on the Iranian towns of Masjed Suleyman and Dezful.

The Baghdad newspaper *Al-Jumhuriya* quoted the commander of the First Army Corps defending the Penjwin area as saying an Iranian offensive there had "completely failed to achieve its goals".

Penjwin lies east of Iraqi oil town of Kirkuk and just south of a finger of Iraqi territory the Iranians say they have captured in the current offensive.

The Iraqi commander, who was not named, said: "The enemy made several attempts, attacking 13 major and secondary positions since the beginning of its offensive last Wednesday."

He said his troops had destroyed a number of Iranian units, including battalions from the 21st and 28th divisions, as well as armoured groups and revolutionary guards.

The commander said the Iranians had launched 80,000 men into the offensive, together with armoured and special forces.

The Grenada crisis

Island calm but tense and volatile

From Christopher Thomas, Bridgetown, Barbados

The ruling 16-man revolutionary Military Council issued repeated assurances over the state-run Radio Free Grenada throughout the weekend about the well being of 1,000 Americans and other foreign nationals on the small Caribbean island.

Grenada airport is still closed but a small US plane carrying two diplomats from America and one from Britain was allowed to land on Saturday afternoon. The British official, Mr David Montgomary, Deputy High Commissioner to Barbados, Radioed to the Commission yesterday that the situation on the island was "calm but tense and volatile."

Mr Giles Bullard, the British High Commissioner in Barbados, said that it was understood *that about 40 British holiday*makers wanted to leave Grenada.

He added that the permanent British residents would be best advised "to stay at home with the curtains drawn until the trouble blows over".

As far as was known no British citizens had suffered any injury

The 13 nation Caribbean Community, a trade and political grouping, was in emergency session in Trinidad until 3 am yesterday and resumed later in the day to consider isolating Grenada by severing trade and diplomatic links.

The possibility of military action did not appear to be a serious option. The 1,000-strong Grenada Army, which has sophisticated weaponry supplied by Cuba, is regarded as the strongest in the English-speaking Caribbean.

The circumstances of the death of Mr Maurice Bishop the former Prime Minister are increasingly confused. The new military rulers say he died when troops opened fire on a hostile crowd outside Fort Rupert.

But two German witnesses who left Grenada in a private yacht painted a more sinister picture when they arrived in Barbados. Herr Thomas Stein and Herr Ludger Kreilkant, both medical students, said the crowd was peaceful and calm, while waiting for Mr Bishop to turn up. Panic only broke out when shots were heard inside the fort and people started running and shouting "They shot Bishop".



HMS Antrim: Steaming for Grenada

US denies invasion plan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

United States officials yesterday rejected charges by the new military leadership in Grenada that Washington was preparing to invade the island.

They said that the Navy task force, with 10 vessels headed by the aircraft carrier Independence and with 1,900 Marines on board, had been diverted from its original destination, Lebanon, towards Grenada in case it was necessary to evacuate the 1,000 Americans living there.

Despite Grenadian assurances that the Americans on the island were not in danger, US officials said they were concerned about their safety, pointing out that the island's ruling junta had threatened to shoot any curfew-breakers.

Most of the Americans are attached to the St George University's school of medicine

Gandhi delegates less sycophantic to Nehru family

Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

The first party conference held by Mrs Indira Gandhi's congress (I) for three years has ended with its members ready for an election any time she should call it.

Elections have to come before the beginning of 1985, and Mrs Gandhi has been teasing politicians and journalists by declaring that they will come "when they are due". The general belief is that they will take place next March or October.

The party is now thought to be mentally prepared for the election, with a compaign slogan, and as many old wounds salved as possible. The theme of the successful election campaign in 1971 was *Garibi Hatao* (Get rid of poverty). In 1977 Mrs Gandhi was ousted on the single platform of hostility to the state of emergency. In 1980 she was reelected with theme: "Government that works."

The conference in Bombay made clear that her slogan in the coming foght is tobe "Save the unity of the country."

Because of the sharpness of the focus of this theme, the conference saw much less of the cloying pledging of loyalty to the Nehru family than at previous meetings, but Mr Rajiy Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son who is a general-secretary of the party, made his presence felt with moves aimed at reconciling disgruntled senior party figures.

A number were persuaded to sit on the rostrum

The conference has not been seen in a rapturous light by her critics. Mrs Gandhi's concentration of fire upon the Akali Party which is agitating for Sikh rights in Punjab, and upon the national conference of Dr Farooq Adbullah in Kashmir to whom she tried to attribute pro-Pakistan sympathies, is seen as a "desecularization" of the Congress and a subtle bid for Hindu support by playing on fears about Sikhs and Muslims.

Law Report October 24 1983

Divisional Court

Bankruptcy notice calculated to perplex and mislead

Buckley v National Westminster Bank plc

Before Mr Justice Walton and Mr Justice Nicholls

[Judgment delivered October 20]

Even though the prescribed statutory form of bankruptcy notice might itself be calculated to perplex and mislead the debtor, that was not sufficient to make a bankruptcy notice in the prescribed form invalid.

Mr Justice Walton and Mr Justice Nicholls sitting in the Divisional Court in Bankruptcy in the Chancery Division dismissed an appeal by the bankrupt against the refusal of the Registrar of the Warrington County Court on June 22, 1983 to set aside the bankruptcy notice made on November 30, 1982.

The bankrupt in person; Mr David G. M. Marks for the bank.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that section 2 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 provided that a bankruptcy notice under the Act should be in the prescribed form and stated the methods by which the debtor might comply with its terms. The prescribed form was Form No 6 in Appendix 1 to the Bankruptcy Rules (SI 1952 No 2113).

One of the ways of complying with a bankruptcy notice was to secure or compound for the debt to the satisfaction of the court. It was difficult to see how that admittedly seldom used method could be implemented within the 10-day time limit allowed. The notice itself certainly did not make that clear and nor did anything in the 1952 Rules.

His Lordship considered that what a debtor in such circumstances in fact ought to do, was to apply to the court by motion supported by affidavit under rule 31, asking for an extension of time under section 109(4). Thus time could be obtained in which to discover whether the debtor's satisfaction or compounding of the judgment debt was to the satisfaction of the court.

It was true that the bankruptcy notice did not tell the debtor that so it could be said that the statutory form itself was calculated to puzzle, perplex or mislead him.

It was also true that Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor, in *In re a Debtor No 75 of 1982* (May 18, 1983 unreported) had already criticized the statutory forms of bankruptcy notice in that and in other respects for their lack of clarity, and expressed the opinion that they ought to be redrafted. He had also said that they seemed to be forms which could be said to puzzle, perplex or mislead the debtor.

Nevertheless, section 2 provided that a bankruptcy notice should be in the prescribed form. That was mandatory. And the bankruptcy notice in question, calculated to puzzle, perplex or mislead the debtor as it might be, had been in the form prescribed by the Act.

There was therefore no scope for a court to hold it invalid. That was so in spite of *In re a Judgment Debtor* ([1908] 2 KB 474) which held that a bankruptcy notice had penal consequences and as regarded substantial matters had to be strictly construed; that a notice calculated to perplex and mislead a debtor as to the method of complying with its terms was invalid and should be set aside.

Mr Justice Nicholls agreed.

Solicitors: Wilde Sapte.

Court of Appeal

Late amendment of claim disallowed on appeal

Emin v Mustapha

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Robert Goff) on October 18 allowed a defendant's interlocutory appeal against a trial judge's decision to allow an amendment to a statement of claim on the first day of the trial.

The plaintiff, who was the defendant's son, sought to set aside a transfer of property when he sold a house to the defendant in 1971 for £4,600 after being advised by a solicitor who acted on behalf of both parties.

The plaintiff's original claim was that he was of unsound mind at the time of the sale. On the morning of the trial the plaintiff sought leave to amend the pleadings by relying on the additional grounds of undue influence and an unconscionable bargain. The judge exercised his discretion in the plaintiff's favour and allowed the amendment.

Although their Lordships were reluctant to interfere with the exercise of a judge's discretion they were satisfied that he had erred because he had failed to give weight to certain matters.

The effect of the pleadings which the plaintiff now sought to introduce was to shift the burden of proof from the plaintiff to the defendant in regard to events which took place in 1971. The court should therefore have approached the amendment with caution but the judge had not referred to that point at all.

The defendant was further prejudiced by the fact that the solicitor in whose office the interview had taken place before the plaintiff sold his property had died in 1982 and no proof of evidence had been taken from him. That evidence which was now crucial to the defendant's case would have been taken if the claims had been pleaded before.

The appeal should therefore be allowed.

Call for 'interlocutory order' to be defined

Grosvenor (Mayfair) Estate v Cunningham

In granting the defendant leave to appeal from the decision of Judge McDonnell in the Westminster County Court on August 23, 1983, Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Dillon in the Court of Appeal on October 21, said that the application illustrated the need for a definition of what was and what was not an interlocutory order.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that it was wholly unreasonable for the profession to have to scan a large number of cases in *The Supreme Court Practice*, some of which were probably irreconcilable with others. It was a waste of time and money and it brought the rules into disrepute. The matter should be considered and a statutory instrument should be executed.

It was unfortunate that there was no reference on p87 of *The County Court Practice 1982* to the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Salter Rex & Co v Ghosh* ([1972] 2 QB 597).

University news

Oxford

Dr Michael Gilsenan, the newly appointed Khalid Bin Abdullah Al Saud professor for the study of the contemporary Arab world, will take up his appointment from January 1, and not March 1, as previously arranged.

Elections

James P R Lyell readership in bibliography 1984-5: Gordon N Ray, PhD (Harvard) D Litt. Cherwell-Simon memorial lectureship 1983-4: Professor John Hough ton, FRS, Director-General of the Meteorological Office.

Prizes

Pusey and Ellerton senior prize 1983: E R M Dennis, Keble College. Rolleston memorial prize 1983: M Ribbler, Oriel College.

Glasgow

The university's marine technology centre continues to receive substantial funding from the Science & Engineering Research Council with a recently-announced grant of £1.25m for 1983-87.

The research involves four departments in the engineering faculty, but principally naval architecture & ocean engineering and mechanical engineering. The three main areas of research are hydrodynamics, structural design and materials behaviour.

Other grants include:

Leukaemia Research Fund: £87,731 to Dr D Onions to study pathogenesis of myeloid leukaemia induced by a novel feline leukaemia virus.

Department of Energy: £43,546 to Dr M J Cowling, Dr J W Hancock, Dr D K Brown and Mr R Thomson, to study fatigue crack growth in biologically active environment under realistic load sequences.

Medical Research Council: £88,357 to Dr R S Phillips, to study antigenic variations in Plasmodium chabaudi; £39,870 to Professor P C Wilkinson and Dr W S Haston to study directed cell locomotion in lymphocyte-accessory cell interactions; £43,889 to Professor A C Wardlaw and Dr J H Freer, to investigate release of pertussigen from Bordetella pertussis; £74,061 to Dr G H Coombs and Dr M J North to study protein, peptide and amino acid metabolism of Trichomonas vaginalis; £48,514 to Dr B E H Maden to investigate extensive nucleotide sequence analysis of human ribosomal genes with related studies on ribosomal RNA; £481,141 to Professor D J Sherratt to study the stability function of multicopy ColE1-related plasmids; £42,028 to Dr J G Coote and Dr R Parton to study expression of individual virulence-associated factors of Bordetella pertussis and their role in pathogenesis and immunity.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: £48,038 to Dr E W Colvin for an extension of MAFF project 103, vomitoxin total synthesis.

Science and Engineering Research Council: £703,476 to Professor I S Hughes to investigate experimental particle physics; £60,888 to Professor R W P Drever and Dr J Hough for investigations on gravitational radiation.

Birmingham

Sir Alex Jarratt has been installed as Chancellor of Birmingham University.

Dr Margaret Peil, of the centre of West African studies at Birmingham, has been elected to a personal chair in the sociology of West Africa.

Liverpool

The university is to establish its first chair of general practice early next year and the professor will head a new department which will provide support from Merseyside's GPs and enhance the teaching of general practice to medical students.

The department will encourage *Merseyside to follow the national* trend towards treating people in their own homes rather than in hospital. It will be financed by an £80,000 annual grant from the University Grants Committee, a £20,000 annual grant from the Mersey Region Health Authority and a £6,000 annual grant from the Liverpool Health Authority.

Keele

Grants

Medical Research Council: £347,471 to the department of communication and neuroscience for work on physiological, behavioural and anatomical studies of normal and impaired hearing mechanisms; £78,594 physiology research group grant to that department; and £56,127 to the department to support work on investigations of the neural correlates of visual motion after-effects.

Lancaster

Mr Doug Shepherd has been appointed to the chair in computing in the department of computer studies. He was previously lecturer in the department of computer science at Strathclyde University.

Dr Jim Taylor has been appointed to a personal chair in the department of economics. He was previously reader in the department.

Other appointments:

Readers: Dr P V E McClintock (physics); Dr T Sloan (physics); Dr G Tunnicliffe Wilson (mathematics).

Senior lecturer: Mr D Hutchison (computer studies).

Lecturers: Mr N C Burd (electronics); Mr S P Jones (theatre studies); Dr C J Lambert (theoretical low temperature physics); Mr P Luxton (law); Mr A J L Pople (music); Mr M P P Slawinski (Italian studies); Dr L Smith (educational research); Dr B Townley (behaviour in organizations).

Warwick

Mr Michael Lewis Shattock has been appointed Registrar from October 1. He succeeds Mr Adarian Rowe-Evans who has retired.

SPECTRUM



Even for a young man with ambitions to become a poet, National Service in the late 1940s offered more than absurdity and boredom. For **Philip Oakes**, there were opportunities to see Greece and Egypt, to take a further step into the world of journalism and to meet kindred literary spirits. In the first of three extracts from the forthcoming final volume of his autobiographical trilogy, he describes a memorable encounter with an unlikely recruit which began on his very first day in the Army, before he had even drawn his kit or quaked at a sergeant's oath

Go home, virgin soldier

At the end of my first week in the Army I dropped my rifle during arms drill. Between the orders for Slope and Present Arms my fingers lost their grip and my Browning 303 ("The soldier's best friend," the sergeant instructor advised) clattered to the tarmac.

The sergeant, a weary veteran of the Rhine Army, turned his head and studied the skyline. His demob number was coming up soon and, as he frequently reminded us, all he wanted to do was serve the rest of his time without drama, cock-ups or the necessity of having to put any of us on a charge.

We warmed to his indifference, but a young second lieutenant – newly commissioned and eager to show how gravely I had offended his sense of military decorum – dashed his swagger stick to the parade ground and actually danced up and down in his rage.

I felt myself blushing. "I'm sorry," I said.

The lieutenant paused. "What d'you mean, sorry?"

"Sorry, *sir*", I said.

He quivered all over as if someone was shaking him from inside. "Don't say you're sorry. Pick it up. Come to attention. Raise your weapon over your head and double round the parade ground!"

I trotted off while he screamed at me now and again in what we both took to be a soldierly fashion. I did not find it upsetting. Learning to be a soldier was pretty much as I had imagined it would be.

The rules were absurd and the bull was boring, but of all the istitutions I had known it seemed to me the most relaxed and apart from twerps like the lieutenant and ogres like the regimental sergeant major who instilled terror by his reputation alone, I enjoyed the company. On the appointed day I was ordered to report to Warley Barracks in Essex by 3pm. Waiting for the train I saw several other solitary figures nursing suitcases and guessed rightly that they too were bound for the Army. We identified ourselves and crammed into one compartment.

There was a trainee solicitor's clerk, a builder's labourer, a barber, an electrician's mate, an accountant and a boy who sat in the opposite corner hugging a brown paper parcel. He was either shy or frightened, I thought. Although it was early April and still chilly he wore no overcoat, only a thin black sweater with holes at each elbow.

"What's your name?" I asked.

He shied away as if I had threatened him with my fist. "David."

"Is that your surname?" He shook his head. "David Williams."

"D'you come from London?"

"Holloway."

"I've been living at Highbury," I said. "That's just five minutes away."

He did not seem at all interested. "I live with my mum. And my dog. They shouldn't have got me to come."

He looked around him indignantly and gripped his parcel as if he was afraid one of us might snatch it from him. "I never wanted to", he said. "I wanted to stay with my mum."

"Didn't we all," said the barber, whose name was Sims.

"My mum didn't want me to go", said Williams. "She told the bobby when he came. But he said I had to. They were going to lock me up otherwise."

It was like listening to an event being described by a small child who understood nothing of what had occurred. "Everybody gets called up", I said. "You're not being treated any differently."

He shook his head. "I was up all night with the dog. He kept crying. He knew I was going off."

"What sort of dog is it?"

"Brown", he said.

"What breed?" He shook his head again. "He's called Prince."

For the rest of the journey he remained silent and when we piled into the lorry which took us to the barracks he squatted on the floor and stared at his shoes. The soles had parted from the uppers and they were laced up with string.

Over the next couple of hours I saw Williams being shouted at, herded into line, and once being led by his hand from one desk to another by a succession of NCOs. They treated him rather like a casualty in a bombing raid who had escaped obvious injury, but whose incomprehension was a wound which excited both their pity and their rage.

"He's barmy", said Sims. "Thick as two planks!"

"Working his ticket, more like", said Dollimore, the electrician's mate. "Good luck to him if he can pull it off."

I watched Williams drop his trousers for the MO and his look of outrage when it was explained what was required of him. Sulkily he coughed when he was told to, but there was no mistaking the impression he conveyed of offence given and offence received. "My mum said not to let people touch me", he explained when I asked what had gone wrong.

"You're going to get a lot of that."

"No I won't", he said. "I shall tell my mum. She'll put a stop to it."

I looked at him sharply, half expecting to catch the last flicker of a grin. But he seemed completely serious. There was no trace of a smile. He clasped the brown paper parcel to his chest and I caught the whiff of moth balls.

"What's in there?"

"My things."

"What things?"

"Combinations. They were my dad's. My mum says I have to wear them." He peeled back one edge of the parcel and showed me layers of yellow wool, seeded with small rubber buttons.

"You can't wear combs in the army", I said. "They won't let you."

Williams carefully remade his parcel. "I didn't want to come here in the first place", he said. "It's their fault if it all goes wrong."

Our barrack room was small and dirty, with an iron stove at one end of the room and rows of wooden bunks facing each other across the splintered floor. On each bunk there lay a pile of three straw-filled biscuits. "You put them end to end to make your mattress", said the corporal. "Any fleas you find you brought with you."

"Prince had fleas," Williams told me with a sigh. "I had to stop having him in my bed."

He had taken the bunk beneath mine and during the night I woke to hear him crying in his sleep. His face was quite peaceful, but I saw tears striping his cheek. At reveille the next morning he remained curled beneath his blankets and when the corporal stripped them back we saw that he was lying in a pool of urine.

"You dirty little sod. You've just done that', said the corporal. "It's still steaming."

Williams nodded agreeably. "I always do it if I'm not woken up. My mum wakes me up at home."

The corporal bent down until his mouth was barely an inch from Williams's ear. "Your mum's not here now!" he roared. "Take those biscuits back to stores and tell Q what a disgusting little soldier you've been. Then report back to me and we'll decide whether or not to put you on a charge."

The charge was deferred but after Williams had wet the bed on four successive nights he was charged with the wilful damage of army property, confined to barracks and ordered to make restitution by weekly instalments deducted from his pay. He was also issued with a rubber sheet which he wiped down with disinfectant every morning. Our corner of the barrack room began to smell like a hospital.

"Why don't you report sick"? I said.

"I'm not ill."

"But you keep peeing the bed. There must be something wrong."

"I've already told you", said Williams, "all I need is someone to wake me up. My mum wakes me up at home."

Our initial training at Warley Barracks lasted for six weeks and from first to last Williams maintained a level of inefficiency which seemed likely to establish a record. Like me he dropped his rifle, not once but a dozen times. Without effort he could disrupt a morning's drill by failing, again and again, to distinguish his right foot from his left.

He was banned from grenade practice after the sergeant had to prise the grenade from his hand and hurl it into the sand pit where it exploded with only seconds to spare. He was denied leave. He spent hours in sweeping the barracks and toiling through cookhouse fatigues. He lost his small pack, his best battledress and his pay book.

While the rest of the intake gradually began to resemble soldiers, boning their boots and weighting their trouser bottoms with lead bracelets so that they hung evenly over their gaiters, Williams continued to look irrevocably unstrung.

He lacked co-ordination. His beret refused to remain on the tilt over his right eye, but rode back over his curls to form a halo around his unworried face. He was abused, nagged and finally ignored, but he did not complain except to remind his critic that his mum would soom sort things out if she was there.

"Did you have a good time?" Williams asked me when I returned from my first weekend leave.

"Not bad."

"Did you see your mum?"

I shook my head. "I've already told you. She doesn't live in London. I went to see my girlfriend."

"Don't you want to see your mum?"

"I'd love to but there wasn't time."

"My mum's the only person in the world I want to see", said Williams. "It won't be long now." He almost crooned the words as if constant repetition had turned them into liturgy.

I smoothed my blankets and made hospital corners. "Let's hope you're right", I said. He smiled swiftly and secretly. "I'm right", he said. "Don't worry about that."

We were given news of our postings in the last week of the course. I had been turned down not only for the paratroops but also by the War Office Selection Board. "Let's face it, you're not exactly officer material", said the lieutenant who had thrown down his swagger stick during arms drill. Instead, I was to join the RASC as a clerk. So was Sims and so was Dollimore. They were both disgusted.

"What's happened to Williams?" asked Dollimore.

We found him in the barrack room packing his brown paper parcel into a new fibre-board suitcase. He wore a skimpy tweed suit and a shirt patterned with thin red stripes. A trilby hat was perched on the back of his head and a raincoat was folded neatly across the bottom of his bunk. "I'm going home", he said. "They've discharged me."

Dollimore whistled softly. "Jammy bugger."

"On what grounds?" I asked.

Williams smiled, as secretly as usual but with a joy he found it hard to disguise. "Compassionate", he said. "My mum couldn't cope. She sent a certificate. The doctor signed it."

"He'd have signed one for you", said Sims. "Quick as a flash."

Williams nodded. "I expect he would. But there's no need now."

"Will your mum be all right?" I asked.

Williams fastened the lock on his suitcase and draped the raincoat over his arm. "There's nothing wrong with my mum. All she needs is me and all I need is her. I've always told you that."

We watched him cross the parade ground. In the distance stood the lieutenant, quivering in anticipation of a salute. Within seconds he realized that the approaching target was a civilian, but before he could retreat Williams swept off his hat and made a low bow. "Jammy bugger", said Dollimore again.

Abridged from At the Jazz Band Ball: A Memory of the 1950s *by Philip Oakes, published on November 17 by André Deutsch, price £8.95. The earlier volumes of the Oakes trilogy,* From Middle England *and* Dwellers All in Time and Space, *are republished by Penguin in a single volume on the same date, price £3.95*



Bygone battledress: learning the drill, or not, as the case may be

TOMORROW
Magritte, Melly and the Magnolia Jazz Band

moreover... Miles Kington

Land of dreamy scenes

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

The Americans have the lovable habit of always claiming the biggest or deepest this or that, but in Louisiana it is at its most lovable. I'm writing these words in Baton Rouge, which has the tallest state capitol in America, built by Huey Long, who was probably the most colourful state governor of all time and certainly the most interesting to be assassinated during 1935. As if this were not enough, the guidebook claims that "while the Baton Rouge area is known for its petrochemical industries and the busy port, many people don't know that the city is also a producer of extra fine quality dirt," a reference to local gravel and not to Louisiana politics.

Morgan City, on the edge of Gulf of Mexico, does not look like an obvious tourist attraction, but this does not prevent the tour guide from telling you that "Morgan City has it all: seafood, boats, oil and charm", which is another way of saying that it is an oil harbour with restaurants. It is the only city I have ever met which has an annual Shrimp and Petroleum Festival. It also has three world first to its creidt – in 1947 it launched the very first offshore oil drill, in 1933 the first jumbo shrimp was landed here and in 1917 it was the location of the world's first Tarzan movie. Morgan City is the stuff of which quiz questions are made.

So is Thibodaux, a Cajun town which boasts America's largest volunteer fire department, with more than 500 voluntary firemen and, I would guess, not nearly enough fires to go round.

New Iberia, another Cajun town enriched by oil, has what seems to be the deepest salt deposits in the state, as well as the world's only tabasco sauce factory. But its most amazing possession is a Roman statue, fully 7ft tall, of the Emperor Hadrian. Quite why the Iberia Savings & Loan Association decided to buy it is not entirely clear. But there he stands in a glass case, fully air-conditioned and surrounded by ferns. As the guidebook puts it, New Iberia boasts the only full length statue of the Emperor Hadrian anywhere in the USA, a claim which is unlikely to be contested in our lifetime.

Some of Louisiana's claims are complicated by the American fondness for moving houses around the landscape. There is a house in north east Louisiana which was built in 1722 and was believed to be the oldest structure in north east Louisiana if not the whole of the Mississippi Basin. Last week its new owner moved it to New Iberia, so it is now the oldest house in south west Louisiana, and the north-eastern record is held by some younger house.

Unfortunately, during the move its 60-tonne weight of the house proved too much for a small country bridge (weight limit 2½ tonnes) and the bridge collapsed. For a while it was the oldest house sitting in a river anywhere in the world.

Personally, I am most impressed by Louisiana's drinking laws, which are not so well publicized in the guidebook. Whereas most states will take you out and have you shot if you have so much as an opened bottle in your car, the people of Louisiana can quite legally drink and drive at the same time, by which I mean with the wheel in one hand and a bottle in the other. Last Sunday an inhabitant was spotted driving home from the football game in New Orleans with a beer in one hand, the wheel in another and his left leg dangling out of the window. It was a good thing the New Orleans Saints lost. If they'd won he would have had both legs out of the window.

If you're not driving or you're too drunk to remember where your car is, it's also the only state where you can legally walk along the street night and day with a drink in your hand.

Even at Restaurant Jonathan, about the smartest and best eating place in New Orleans, the waiters' reaction to our failure to polish off a bottle of white wine was to offer us two "go-cups" so we could finish the wine in the street. No wonder Louisiana likes to be known as "the Dream State". The only problem is where you'll be when you wake up.

Jive-talking with the low-life poet



Tom Waits: not the purest of lyrical lilts

It is fruitless to ask who he is, or where he came from, or where he lives, or how much he earns. You might as well ask a tree the time. Any question which might form an ordinary part of natural discourse gets surrealistically upended or mocked or artfully dodged (the publicity material says that he is in his early thirties, lives in Los Angeles and is the son of an itinerant teacher). Like many cult heroes before him, Tom Waits is good at keeping himself well hidden: cults go better with an enigma at the core.

He is not much to look at: you would never notice him in the street – a sallow, equine, face in which pale eyes dart suspiciously, a body like a rubber-plant, clad in cheap shirt and trousers. Only the misshapen pork-pie hat might snag a thread of attention. He is recognisable by sight only to his followers, who approach him with the kind of aweful reverence of the unclean towards the divine.

It is his voice that chiefly makes him out, a rasp so rough and slow that his speech sounds like a drunk snoring into the bottom of an empty pint pot, and his singing like the rumble of the shingle in the rip of the tide. "You're trying to say that the public shouldn't have to listen to a noise like a dead dog growling when they buy a record", he said, detecting a suggestion that his might not be the purest of lyrical lilts. "Well, it's true that I'll never sing opera again. It is, however, an appropriate organ for conveying, uh ... it's the right kind of horn for my car. People get out of the way when I blow it. It frightens children and gets me a seat at the bar. What more do you want from a voice?"

It is the vehicle for conveying low-life scenes and delivering ugly thoughts, a voice darkly stained by full ashtrays and empty glasses. Such is the stuff of the songs Tom Waits writes. With a touch of Kerouac and hobos who never got a dime ahead, he sings of lost souls in one-night cheap hotels, of gusts of lust in the corner of the party and of married men in the suburbs setting fire to their mortgaged houses and driving away.

Long after he was presumed to have been swept from the gutter, the white Negro of the American Fifties jives on in the figure and the career of Tom Waits. He has so thoroughly assumed the mannerisms and interests of the Beat Generation that he is now its living representative on earth. He is undoubtedly as good a poet of the low life as any of the many seen in America, with the advantage that he can, at will, put his hand on and make use of all the varieties and idioms of American popular music.

Some of his tunes are so immediately familiar that they seem more to have been borrowed or stolen than invented. He says: "Sometimes when I get an idea for a melody it's as if it's already been written or as if it's been sitting off somewhere waiting to hitch a ride on my horn".

Many other writers of popular music, including Gershwin and Phil Spector, have, he points out, expressed the same feeling, and it follows, he thinks, from a lifetime's immersion in the music itself and from a mental openness to the workings of the subconscious. The words of a title often come to him first and then "it all comes in the same bus – words, music, arrangement."

Some of the ideas which come so unbidden will not go away on order. "The melodies I get obsessed with are usually the ones I can't stand: they've just got the nuisance value of a piece of gum that's stuck on the bottom of your shoe. Sometimes the only reason for writing is to move an idea out of your mind: other times the reason that you write is the fear that you'll forget what you're thinking."

Ten LPs have appeared in as many years, bearing about a hundred of his songs, each new record more adventurous and inventive than the last.

At present, he says, he is assembling the band and music for an "off-Broadway review which you might say is my *Beggar's Opera*", and with which he will be happy to return to London "for a small consideration".

In search of further adventure, he has recently done some work in films for Francis Ford Coppola, writing the music for *One From the Heart* and taking a small part in Coppola's current movie project, *Cotton Club*, which is about the renowned Harlem club of that name where, in the years of the Depression, some famous jazz was made and from which the Duke Ellington band was effectively launched.

He has enjoyed, he says, the opportunity to learn about the music of the Cotton Club, of which he knew little; and Coppola is plainly some kind of hero for Waits – "so mercurial and inventive. I always walk away from Francis feeling a bit taller" – but the slow-motion of movie-making is not his speed: "I don't like it that you throw the rock and it takes two years to go through the window."

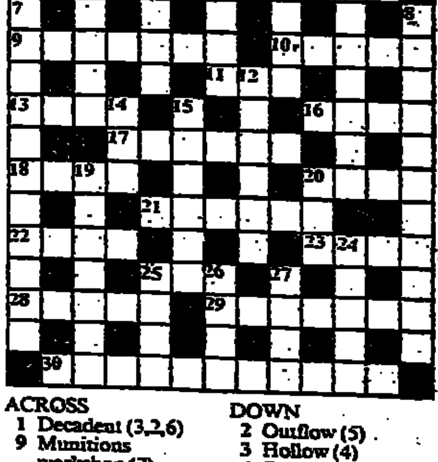
In preparation for his chosen career, he was "a fireman, a chef, a cab driver – all the regular training for a life of chance. I've never had a real job but there's still time, as my mother says.

"Actually I owe everything to Uncle Robert. He was the organist at a Los Angeles church and when the church was demolished, they gave Uncle Robert the organ. He had to have a wall knocked down to get it in his house and some of the pipes stuck out through the roof. Well, Uncle Robert went blind but he kept right on playing and as he lost his sight he began to make the most wonderful mistakes, hitting the wrong stops, making a rich tapestry of sound full of bad notes.

"I couldn't wait for Sunday when we'd be taken to see Uncle Robert. He couldn't see you, of course, but that didn't stop him playing. Of course it's the truth. I wouldn't lie to *The Times*. You get the electric chair for that, don't you?"

Neil Lyndon

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 183)



ACROSS
1 Decadent (3,2,6)
9 Munitions workshop (7)
10 Microscopy stain dye (5)
11 Conclude (3)
13 Tall swamp grass (4)
16 Roofing material element (4)
17 Develop gradually (6)
18 Stink (4)
20 Borneo longhouse people (4)
21 Chinese dynasty (6)
22 Enthusiastic (4)
23 Napoleon's island (4)
25 European ocean (3)
28 Magnanimous (5)
29 S African newcomer (7)
30 Harassed (11)

DOWN
2 Outflow (5)
3 Hollow (4)
4 Only (4)
5 Looked at (4)
6 With verve (7)
7 Venerated guardian (6,5)
8 Cheap ornaments (11)
12 Probationer (6)
14 Definite (3)
15 Foolish infatuation (6)
19 Spinning disc (7)
20 Fitting (3)
24 Fencing thrust (5)
25 Allot (4)
26 Narcotic (4)
27 Jobless benefit (4)

Solution to Saturday's prize puzzle will appear on Saturday. Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise.

MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

GENTLEMEN'S CLUBS

The American is a hopeless club man. He gets too familiar with the staff, and when the staff respond in kind, he slaps them down. It is a relationship with which he cannot cope. The Frenchman is no better, as he does not function socially without a woman. The Italian male is a dead loss since he does not even enjoy the company of his own kind.

How's that for a piece of British bigotry? Quite fair, except that the obervations were not made on British soil. Far from it; they are the considered views of someone who ran a well-known club in Tokyo. *No matter; the truth is acknowledged* globally, and can be summarized as: only the British gentleman knows how to belong to a club. This is a fact which, being as irrefutable as the law of gravity, has beggared analysis. So, before attempting an explanation, it may be as well simply to record that the club as an institution, far from receding amid recession, has proved exceptionally durable.

Take for example the Garrick, favoured by the literary and theatrical fraternities. Number of full members, 950; annual subscription, £316; waiting *list, six years. Or Boodles: entrance fee, £200;* subscription, £285; waiting list, three years. Or the Savile: membership 900, subscription £225 which last year had a surplus of £20,000 and 200 more members than six years ago.

But wait a moment. Whatever happened to the Guards, the Devonshire, the Bath and Constitutional? The first, as befits an assiciation of old soldiers, did not exactly die, but rather faded into a merger with the Cavalry, while the second joined the East India. The others gave up the ghost, victims of rising costs and falling rolls. Perhaps it is true that the survivors have endured partly because of the application of more professional management. In pre-war days the finances were infinitely simpler; overheads were usually covered by subscriptions, with extra income from food and drink.

Now the field is not only leaner but, because of the experience of the past decade, better conditioned to survival. Street-wise if you like. It *may not be apparent to members (something* would be amiss if it were), but the successful clubs of today depend on modern and efficeint accountancy far removed from the benign amateurishness of 40 years ago.

Beleaguered clubs may have to look no further than their own membership for the reason; old gents clinging at all costs to a house style that is by definition moribund; looking askance at the infiltration of youth precisely because it is young.

One must go back to the eighteenth-century coffee-house for the origins of the club; already *political* and artistic sectarianism was in evidence. Whigs went to St James Coffee House, Tories to the Cocoa Tree Chocolate House, while the literati repaired to Will's and the clergy to Truby's. In those days of course, such institutions were conduits of news as much as anything else, a function which the business columns of the press were soon to assume. As such, the houses were more egalitarian than their modern counterparts; certainly there was a higher incidence of strangers than today.

There is a paradox in the club's inheritance of those democratic impulses. Although professional status is a thing to be left on the pavement, there is a sense in which the very existence of the place runs counter to the notion of an open house. All may be delightfully equal to those inside, but to the outsider, rightly or wrongly, the club comes across an an institution with a quasi-Masonic exclusiveness.

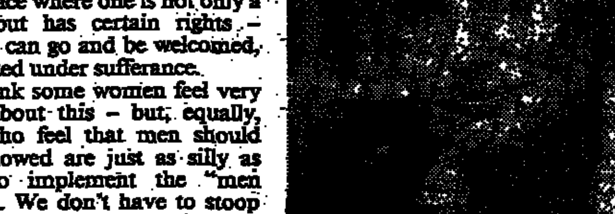
This is an image hotly disputed by the clubs' apologists. They will tell you there is nothing sinister about a haven of kindred spirits, and that anyway the changes since the days of the coffee-house mean that commerical intercourse has been all but outlawed. To paraphrase one club secretary: you may talk *shop*, but not *business*; one member may discuss with another the shortcomings of the judiciary, but if he were to ask for specific advice on his decree nisi, that would be frowned upon. Of course an actor may talk theatre with a member who happens to be a director. He could hardly fail to do so. But touting for parts? That would be another matter altogether.

All of which does not bring us any nearer to knowing why the modern Englishman remains so eminently clubbable. One view is that the middle and upper-class male, fed as he still is through a segregated system of education, is schooled to perpetuate and flourish in such climates. Few of the clubs whose secretaries belong to the Club Secretaries' Management Association offer full membership to women, even though, with the notable exception of White's, they see the necessity of *admitting* female guests so that the men are not alienated.

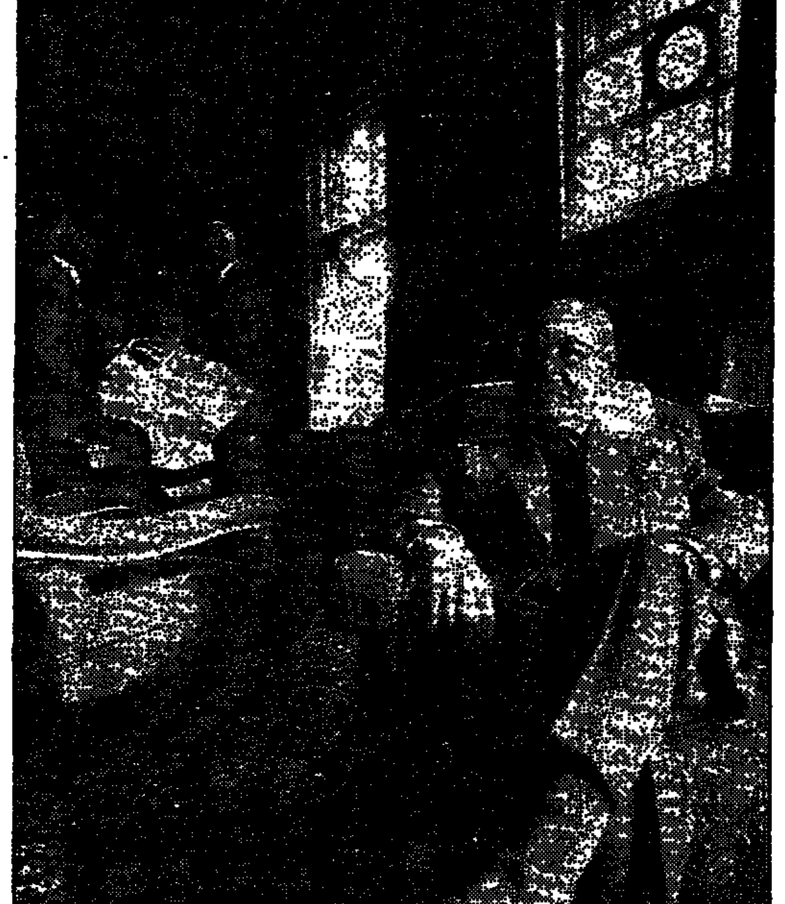
This second-class citizenship offered by the clubs – through sufferance not suffrage – is something that irks professional women, and not surprisingly.

Watch out then for the Groucho Club, named after the famous Marx Brother who said he would never join one that would have him as a member. It is due to open next year and aims to fill the need left unmet by the "sexist" institutions. The founding fathers/mothers include the chairman of Faber, the editor of *The Bookseller* and two very forceful women from the publishing world. The co-ed format could be a winner (even if it does not lure the fellows away from the Athenaeum.) Remember, it is catching on at Oxford.

Alan Franks



Finessing in clubs



PERSONALITY CHANGE

Cyril Ray, *(right)*
journalist, member of the Athenaeum, Brooks's, MCC, Special Forces, Kildare Street and University (Dublin), the Hove Club

The Athenaeum and Brooks's are the only *serious* clubs I belong to. No club has kept exactly the personality it had when first founded. There's hardly one – White's and Boodle's are exceptions – that hasn't amalgamated or been swallowed up by others, chiefly for financial reasons. The whole of social life has changed.

Most of the clubs we are talking about were created when all services were grossly underpaid and we're still living in that atmosphere. People still grumble when subscriptions go up but we've never paid enough for our clubs. I was elected to the Athenaeum in 1956 when the subscription was 25 guineas a year. How absolutely absurd to think of that huge palace being kept waiting for you, cleaned, furbished and repaired for 10 shillings a week! Or today, when in Brooks's you have a beautiful Henry Holland house in St James's kept for your pleasure for £5 a week!

The Americans know better – they've always paid high subscriptions and the best run clubs in the western world are in the United States.

PAYING PARASITE

Lord Oaksey, *(right)*
racing correspondent and commentator, a member of Brooks's

My earliest impressions of the club are entirely centred on a charming hall porter called Newman, who, since I was taken by my father as a child, always seemed to know exactly what was going on in one's life.

Brooks's is geographicallly very handy. I'm afraid to say I do use it mainly as an office, often write there. They do a very good breakfast, quite a good lunch and a reasonable dinner, though I wouldn't make a detour.

I used to belong to White's as well. Walking down St James's one evening I met an old chum and asked him to come and have a drink in White's. After a while the secretary came up to me in the bar and mumbled "Excuse me, my Lord, could I have a word ... do you know you are no longer a member?" I was amazed, so he scurried away and came back with a letter regretting that I could no longer afford to be a member of two clubs. There was a beautiful forgery of my signature at the bottom. I had often discussed the matter with my wife, but had done nothing, so she had taken it into her own hands and cancelled my membership.

Am I a good club member? Absolutely not. A good one talks more. In that sense I'm a parasite, but a paying parasite.





CONVIVIALITY

Peter Aldersley, *(left)*
secretary of the Savile Club

The word commercialization is still a dirty word in some clubs – but today a club has to be commercially run, to balance the books, in order to exist. I'm glad to say that the Savile has been more than self-sufficient in the last five or six years.

Members join for totally different reasons from those that applied before the war when it was almost a social stigma *not* to belong to a club. And to be black-balled was a real social disgrace. (You'd have to be *very* bad today to be expelled, though you can still be suspended.) Nowadays people join clubs more for convenience than for social reasons – to have, if they work in London, somewhere to go to lunch or relax in the evenings; to have a club with valet service is a great advantage to someone who lives in the country, and of course we have members whose families have belonged to the Savile for generations.

The Savile is non-political. Conversation is part of our character. Our motto is "Sodalitas Convivrum" (One in conviviality). No reading is allowed here in the public rooms.

No, we don't mind if a member gets drunk – I don't think any club does. Provide they don't break the furiture or misbehave, where better to do so than *in one's second home?*

NEW IMPETUS

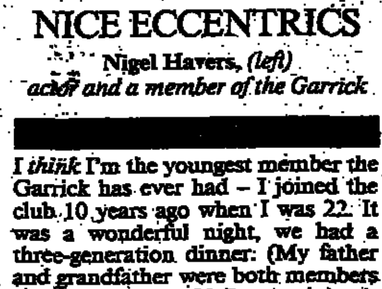
Liz Calder, *(right)*
editorial director of Jonathan Cape; who with several colleagues proposes to open a new club named The Groucho

We hope that the club will be in the heart of Bloomsbury, in Great Russell Street. We have found the premises and are having a feasibility study done – a financial breakdown looking at staffing, membership, subscriptions, all the practical details.

The idea of a club centred around publishers has been around for years. There is a lot of impetus now for the idea, which really started when a bunch of people were idly pondering the fact that there was not much in the way of suitable or congenial venues for out-of-office get togethers or launchings.

I see a lot of authors, writers. I don't like pubs and can't belong to existing clubs, either because I'm a woman or I don't want to. One wants a place where one is not only a member but has certain rights – where one can go and be welcomed, not admitted under sufferance.

I do think some women feel very strongly about this – but, equally, women who feel that men should not be allowed are just as silly as those who implement the "men only" rule. We don't have to stoop to their level. It won't be exclusively a publisher's club.





NICE ECCENTRICS

Nigel Havers, *(left)*
actor and a member of the Garrick

I *think* I'm the youngest member the Garrick has ever had – I joined the club 10 years ago when I was 22. It was a wonderful night, we had a three-generation dinner: (My father and grandfather were both members and my father said I must join, it would be a great asset.) It's a wonderful place to take children: I was taken for Sunday lunch as a child and often take my wife and six-year-old daughter now. It's not a real *male domain. Enjoying female* company as much as I do, I think a club without women is terrible.

It's a good place to meet, especially for people in my job, though one never discusses business or other members. It has a lot of eccentric members – mad in the nicest possible way, people who want to have fun and tend to be in the professions rather than business. As a young member I find it amazing how keen the older members are to see us there enjoying ourselves. If they want more young actors (say under 40) they've got to drop the subscriptions for them, £400 a year is a lot for a young actor.

The future for clubs such as the Garrick? Ten years ago I wouldn't have given them 10 years. Now they're as strong as they were a hundred years ago and will last for another hundred.



GOOD MANAGEMENT

Paul Merritt, *(left)*
secretary of the Club Secretaries and Managers Association and secretary of the City of London Club

We are strictly an association of the people running the clubs, not the clubs themselves. Our requirement is that our members have professional qualifications in catering or accountancy. We are 12 members from 12 of the top London clubs, (White's, Brooks's, Boodle's, Garrick, Savile, Charlton, Reform, Royla Overseas League, United Oxford and Cambridge, RAC, City of London, Arts Club), and one associate member in Scotland.

The essence of financial responsibility to one's club is to see that it is professionally managed. So many clubs, sadly, have ceased to exist. We've completely renovated our club in the past three or four years: old furniture replaced, new carpets, curtains, but the strongest complaint we've had was from a member who didn't approve of us removing tablecloths and having polished tables, as they do in most clubs!

I think application for membership to clubs is fairly static at the moment – though some have increased their membership. As far as letting ladies in, there are inevitably changes afoot, but a club as a private institution is entitled to make up its own mind.

Judy Froshaug

Penny Perrick

Prepared to meet my food



The only time I have ever received a hostile postbag was after I made an approving reference to ready-prepared food. I had written that an outbreak of salmon mousse, chicken Kiev and damson sorbet on the supermarket shelves meant that women who were out at work all day could occasionally feed their friends as elegantly as those women who stayed home.

Reading the outraged letters that soon arrived, I wondered whether my meaning had been misconstrued, leading readers to suppose that I was running an illegal mah-hong racket when I should have been making mayonnaise.

One letter-writer said that she couldn't imagine a more ghastly way to live than to go from dinner party to dinner party being served the same shop-bought muck. She depicted her own life as an endless round of gourmandizing – flitting, or more probably, waddling, from house to house, with Something Completely Different, involving hours of preparation, to eat at each one.

I find this odd. I too, from time to time, sit down at other people's dining tables and have noticed that different kinds of food, like different skirt lengths, go in and out of fashion.

When watercress sauce, monkfish or vegetable terrine enters its heyday, that is what you will get, whether you are being entertained in Swindon, Solihull or St Austell. Michael Frayn verified this in his novel, *Sweet Dreams*, where the hero is always given gigot d'agneau aux flageolets. Nothing wrong with that, either. People go to their favourite restaurant to eat their favourite dish time and time again and make no end of a fuss if it's not on the menu.

We who have neither time nor inclination to cook keep our fingers crossed that smoked tuna, which you can buy, will remain in fashion while cassoulet, which you can't, will go the way of tapioca pudding and stuffed swan.

The other criticism levelled against shop-bought cuisine is that it violates the laws of hospitality which insist that every hostess, whether housewife or career woman, should be a martyr before the main event. Angela Rippon once told me that she always started the preparation for a dinner party four days beforehand because "if you started to think about it at 12 o'clock on the day itself, it wouldn't be much of a compliment to your guests".

Well, I don't know about that. I certainly wouldn't feel slighted if someone nipped out to raid Harrod's food hall minutes before my arrival instead of paying me the compliment of keeping something plain and wholesome simmering on the back burner days in advance.

Yet somehow food, unlike clothes or home furnishings, is expected to be homemade. "Did you make this yourself?" people rudely ask as they tuck into something perfectly delicious from the delicatessen and, in admitting that I did not, I feel both neglectful and profligate.

Even though I have earned the money, and thereby the right, to buy smoked haddock pâté in little fluted paper dishes, I begin to feel badly that I didn't do all that skinning and flaking and picking out needle-like bones myself. Maybe the first women who bought ready-to-wear clothes instead of making their own *pin-tucks felt equally guilty.*

Today, of course, it's perfectly all right to say you don't sew, for no one will suppose that because of this failing your children will go off to school dressed in rags. They will merely assume that you have an account at Mothercare. But just mention that you don't have time to make your own Christmas pudding and you will be made to feel that you are depriving your family of an indispensable emotional experience.

It is only recently that we who shun the kitchen have dared to admit such bold behaviour.

What surprises me is that, in spite of the enormous sale of cookery books and the great popularity of TV programmes about cooking, everywhere I go I meet women who groan at the thought of all the meals they have already cooked and all those they will not be able to avoid cooking in the future. I may have to start a *nationwide support group.*

A statement from Mark Weinberg

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FMP STATEMENT – 24 October 1983

	£	£
INTEREST BEARING CURRENT ACCOUNT		6,307
SECURITIES ADMINISTRATION SERVICE		15,651
Allied Unit Trusts	2,578	
Other Unit Trusts	6,087	
Hambro Life Investment Bonds	2,500	
Other Investment Bonds	3,510	
Other Investments	1,000	
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICE		54,879
UK Gilt Edged Securities	3,650	
UK Equities	31,216	
Overseas Securities	17,183	
Capital Account Balance	2,830	
NET ASSETS IN FMP		76,837

FMP OVERDRAFT FACILITY

	£
Overdraft Facility	34,317

This figure is calculated by applying the agreed percentage to the value of your investments within FMP

ESTATE SUMMARY

		£
NET ASSETS IN FMP		76,837
ASSETS OUTSIDE FMP		
Main Residence	100,000	
Less Mortgage	30,000	70,000
Other Property	15,000	
Less Borrowing	5,000	10,000
VALUE OF TOTAL ESTATE		156,837
Plus Life Assurance Cover		90,000

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Diners Club Card – detailed transactions	p.3
Securities – list and valuations	p.4
Managed Portfolio – list and valuation	p.5
Investment Income – schedule	p.6
Your financial diary for next month	p.7

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THE TIMES DIARY

Undiplomatic

A poignant scene at last week's farewell party for John Louis, the outgoing US Ambassador, at his London residence. Ted Heath and Lord Hailsham were seen to settle at opposite ends of a long, otherwise empty sofa, whereupon a loyal member of Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet was heard to mutter: "How's that for arsenic and old lace?"

Eurogaelic

Tory Island is a community of 160-odd Gaelic-speaking souls getting by as best they can in the stormy Atlantic off the coast of Donegal. It is shaped a bit like ET, and to the sophisticated denizens of Strasbourg the priest-led delegation from Tory that recently descended upon the European Parliament seeking cash for urgently needed development must have seemed the next thing to an invasion from outer space. The Gaelic *Thoraidhe* carries strong connotations of "robber" and "outlaw" and was first applied to the Irish Roman Catholics who opposed the English during the seventeenth century; its anglicized adoption by the Whigs to describe supporters of the Crown came later. Now they Tory folk are poor but honest fishermen and farmers, whose repeated calls for a suitable ferry service or financial help to build a safe harbour at Baile Thiar have earned them the support of the formidable Winnie Ewing, Scottish Nationalist MEP for the Highlands and Islands. The latest betting is that this improbable new Tory alliance will sweep to Eurocratic victory ere long.

BARRY FANTONI



"Sorry, mein Herr, the tree is closed today".

Injured pride

My colleague Brian Jackman, who writes on travel and conservation for *The Sunday Times*, is the object of a subtle if belated pasting in this month's *Oryx*, the learned journal of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, for his book *The Marsh Lions: the story of an African pride* published by Hamish Hamilton last year. The reviewer is Norman Myers, a biologist who spent much of his working life in Kenya and achieved some notoriety a few years ago with his popular writings on the rate at which species and their habitats are vanishing: one extinction every five minutes, an area the size of Printing House Square every three and a quarter hours, that sort of thing. In his review, Myers deftly deplores Jackman's device of "personalizing" his lions by giving them names. "The story occasionally and explicitly wanders off into fiction, in order to fill 'gaps' in the epic story of the pride", he adds. Nor is Myers enamoured of the author's occasionally "over-florid" style: "Why should a hippo possess 'wickedly' jutting teeth, and why should a buffalo's horns feature a 'vicious' curve? And what is a 'nation' of wildebeest?" The reviewer concludes that he will "treasure this book, for its style and spirit rather than for its substance". As a sometime connoisseur of conservationist bitchery, I shall treasure Myers' review for the same reasons.

● *This is the last column for some time to be written from an exclusively male point of view. From tomorrow, the Diary is to undergo a sex change and PHS will be a woman. I do not presume to speak for my successor, but it seems to me extremely unlikely that witticisms of the "PH-ette" variety will be much appreciated.*



Oxfam is worried about the weather. Has it gone mad? It wonders. "Freak weather conditions around the globe are threatening the lives and livelihoods, crops and homes of millions of the world's poorest people". More than 40 developing countries are suffering the effects of flood or drought. Some of the blame, Oxfam surmises, can be traced to the peregrinations of El Niño de Navidad, the Christ Child, a mysterious warm current in the Pacific that takes its name from its tendency to well up around Christmas, with a major surge every seven to 10 years. In 1972 it destroyed the Peruvian fishing industry and last year's upwelling was "the most severe on record. It raised the sea level off Peru by about seven inches and the temperature by seven degrees centigrade", more than double previous records. An enormous rotating system of trade winds, known as the Walker Cell after Sir Gilbert of that Ilk, aggravated, as usual, the effects of the Niño. Not that weather is to blame for everything. The poor, Oxfam notes appositely, "are like the people in the Chinese proverb, living up to their necks in water – so it only needs a ripple to drown them".

PHS

Megaphone diplomacy will not make the world a safer place

Let's be realistic about Russia

by James Callaghan



Face to face with the Russians: Mr Callaghan meets the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, in Moscow last week.

The visitor to Moscow, after an absence of several years, at once notices that people in the street are more smartly dressed; there are more private cars about and traffic jams appear in the rush hour. The countryside is also changing. In one *Sovkhoz* an hour's drive from Volgograd, about half the villagers have built their own small homes with half an acre of land apiece. But the land is poor. Not even the 1,000 tractors and 100 combines can produce big crops from virgin land, lacking humus, under-fertilized and short of rainfall. Yields are terribly low.

The familiar shortcomings of the Soviet economy are still present, as ministers will admit. But, for the first time, I heard more questioning about the best means to make the economy function well. This self-questioning illustrated a greater air of self-assurance and less defensiveness in official circles, although the bureaucracy was as obtrusive as ever.

Unless we in the West understand the way the Russians think about themselves, we are unlikely to devise successful policies. They are a tough, conservative, tenacious and patriotic people, with which goes a fierce nationalism. For the West to denounce publicly their leaders as evil men is not sufficient foundation for an effective western foreign policy. And as neither President Reagan nor Mrs Thatcher has any intention of launching a war to remove the system, they had better start to devise a less simplistic approach to regulating East-West relations in a highly dangerous world.

I refer not only to the danger from a grossly excessive nuclear armoury, but also to the potential for regional conflict in third area countries that by indirectly involving the super powers could become a dangerous flash-point.

There are three essential elements to Soviet foreign policy: security, equality and ideology. Of these, ideology comes last. The Russians are realists: they are concerned not only with what should be done, but with what can be done.

In security matters, the dominant theme in Russian thinking is the scarring experience left by the Nazi invasion, with the enemy overrunning large tracts of territory to the gates of Lenigrad and almost to Moscow, millions dead and a scorched earth policy to win "The Patriotic War".

President Roosevelt was so affected by the total destruction of Stalingrad, with the loss of whole armies in the eight-month battle round the city, that the Americans proposed that the ruins be left as a permanent memorial to the horrors of war, and a new town be built elsewhere.

The Soviet leaders are determined that this must not happen again. And it has led them to an obsessive and excessive concern about their security and to sweep on one side those who might endanger it.

As to equal status, the Soviet Union believes that, despite its economic shortcomings, it is the one country that can deploy the strength of a superpower and rank with the United States. In almost every conversation with Soviet officials, it is to their relationship with the United States that discussions tend to return.

France, West Germany and Britain are important countries in their struggle for influence. But they see us and the rest of the world, not always excluding China, as a function of Soviet-US relationships. They believed that they had won their claim to equal status when the Salt I agreement was signed in 1972, and they were disappointed when the US failed to ratify Salt II and Congress attempted to impose conditions upon them. This was seen as a challenge to their right to equal status. They are not likely to back down now, and this has important consequences for western arms control policy. The Russians deny our claim that the deployment of Pershing and cruise is a proper reply to the SS20. Although they would still like, if possible, to prevent this deployment from being realized, they know there is little chance, and now their main preoccupation is to gauge the nature and extent of their response. In my view, this will be conditioned to some extent by the fact that the first batch of western missiles is small in number. They acknowledge that these moves and counter moves will complicate even further a complex situation and contain serious elements of danger. The sense of insecurity will be increased on both sides, and this will create uncertainty that will radiate from one to the other.

Notwithstanding, I believe it will still be possible to break the circle of escalation, even if the present Intermediate Nuclear Force talks break down. If both sides genuinely seek agreement, then procedurally there must be an end to making proposals from public platforms, and also an end to the semi-public disclosure of proposals made in private by the other side.

The essence of a successful negotiation would be that both sides emerged feeling that their security had been enhanced and not diminished. The talks on intermediate range missiles will prove much more sticky than those on strategic arms. The situation will get worse before it gets better.

But in a strange way, the current deterioration in relations, together with the economic cost of arms escalation, may bring a greater sense of realism to both sides. If the present talks break down, then after a period of reflection both sides should come forward with new sets of proposals presented in private and negotiated without publicity.

The Russians claim that they do not despair. "Pessimism and fatalism are brothers." In private conversation there is an absence of vitriol or ideology, and a willingness to deal with arguments on their merits. As to relations between our own country and the Soviet Union, the British Government must be much more active in its diplomacy. This need not require us to temper our disapproval of the Soviet attitude towards human rights, dissidents or Jewish emigration.

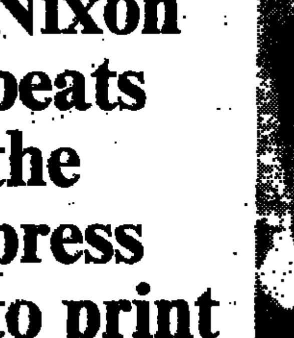
Across the Channel, both France and Germany are as firm as we are, but they have not stood in the way of visits by Chancellor Kohl to Moscow or of Mr Gromyko to Paris. As a consequence, Britain stands lower in the batting order than our two neighbours, and our views are taken less into account. The result of the recent stridency of British Government speeches is that Britain cannot immediately resume relations at the same high level as France and Germany. But we can initiate talks at certain levels, and conduct a dialogue on a wide range of political issues.

Then there is trade. The British Airways plane on which I returned home carried a number of British businessmen who had been engaged in the arduous task of seeking business in the Soviet Union. They find the going tough, and the state of our political relationship makes it no easier. Nevertheless, high ranking Soviet officials were ready to volunteer, even before I asked, that good opportunities exist for increasing Anglo-Soviet trade, and I deduce that the Conservative Government had gained at least some good marks because of its attitude towards the pipeline sanctions of a year ago.

My visit was well worthwhile. For a few days it directed Soviet attention to British views at a high level and after too long an absence. It was possible to argue differences in a logical, rational way, and that process should continue.

The massive demonstrations held throughout Europe last Saturday were impressive in their demand for peace. The British Government should give up its megaphone diplomacy, and be in the lead to discover whether behind the rhetoric Soviet policy will be guided not by texts but by what is realistic and practicable to enhance the prospects of peace in a world in which the margin of safety is steadily shrinking.

Nixon beats the press to print



New York

In less than 24 hours last July at his Saddle River, New Jersey, home Richard Nixon finished a 17-page book outline headed *Real Peace*. It was the beginning of a bizarre publishing episode in which the 70-year-old former president wound up with a major book deal almost in spite of himself.

Early last week, 1,000 handsomely bound copies of *Real Peace: A Strategy for the West*, were mailed from Mr Nixon's New York offices to destinations from Argentina to Zimbabwe. Presidents and prime ministers, monarchs and generals, excellencies and honourables – including Margaret Thatcher, the Queen, François Mitterrand, Deng Xiaoping, Yuri Andropov and the Pope – will receive them. A handful of American university presidents and chief executive officers of US firms, members of past and present presidential cabinets, congressional heavyweights, strategic journalists and personal friends of the author – a category that includes the couple residing at the White House – will receive copies as well.

According to his staff, Mr Nixon was gripped by an evangelical fervour to share his views on detente, arms control and Third World relations with a wide and powerful audience as quickly as possible.

He met a self-imposed deadline on August 18 when he completed the concisely written, 106-page volume. For seven weeks, he had dictated his thoughts into a tape recorder. Each day, he delivered the tapes by 7.30 am to his 13th-floor office suite, where two secretaries entered the text into word processors.

In the afternoon, Mr Nixon returned to Saddle River (driven by Secret Service men) and revised the printed copy. Nine studiously edited drafts later, *Real Peace* was electronically transmitted to four microcomputer diskettes and sent to the Enquire publishing company.

Each VIP recipient of *Real Peace* will find a small blue card explaining that "this is one of 1,000 copies of the private, limited edition of 'Real Peace' . . . ," which is a white lie. Actually, Mr Nixon contracted for 10,000 copies of the book to be printed. His staff, when queried on this particular fine point, indicated that he ordered his books before Little, Brown & Co stepped in with a "quicky" book offer. By then it was too late to stop the Enquire presses. Little Brown will publish its version of *Real Peace* in January.

"We were all set to send out about five or six thousand copies," said John Taylor, a Nixon assistant. "But now that the book is coming out commercially, that doesn't make sense. We don't wish to interfere with Little Brown's efforts to promote it."

What happens to the remaining books, which were lining the halls of Nixon's suite in boxes of 200 copies each?

"I guess we're just going to save the other 9,000 for posterity," Mr Taylor said.

Far from interfering with Little Brown's efforts, Mr Nixon's actions, whether or not so calculated, exhibit the finesse of a master publicist. In early September, he sent bound galley proofs of *Real Peace* to 115 politicians, journalists and powerfully positioned friends, including Henry Kissinger and the present Secretary of State, George Shultz. Very rapidly, the New York Times Syndication Service acquired the rights to *Real Peace*, and began offering the work to publishers. Mr Nixon supplied "blurbs" of praise from friends who had read galleys. Warner Books, an obvious choice, turned the book down because of Mr Nixon's insistence that it be published quickly. Little Brown accepted the challenge in mid-September.

Roger Donald, Little Brown's executive editor, called the book "fascinating" and "powerful", adding: "Offhand, I can't think of an ex-president who has made this kind of policy statement before. It's a compact, closely reasoned argument for a Western strategy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

Mr Donald, who declined to reveal either Mr Nixon's advance or the volume of Little Brown's first press run, appears unperturbed by Mr Nixon's *samizdat* publishing operation, although he has a contractual agreement with the former president that precludes Mr Nixon from distributing more than 1,000 free books.

"It's nice advance publicity", Mr Donald said. "Probably, he's sending them to the same people we would send them to."

Would Little Brown have thought to send copies to the Pope, the Queen or the Soviet president?

"Well", Mr Donald said, "if he gets good quotes from them, I'll be delighted".

From Moscow, at least, the reviews are unlikely to be raves. Mr Nixon describes communism as "an ideological bubonic plague" and characterizes Mr Andropov as a "ruthless" man with "global ambitions".

As for domestic reviews, with this vanity edition, Mr Nixon has stolen a three-month march on local critics and delivered his opinions, throughout the world, unkicked around by the press.

Hillary Johnson

Getting it right for our names' sake

New words for old/Philip Howard

We have become much more relaxed about pronunciation over the past 20 years. The fetish that the only correct way to pronounce the Queen's English was that indoctrinated at the great public schools and older universities has been exploded. The myth of BBC English has been dissipated, so that a rich regional accent, or even a thick Ulster accent, is a positive asset for a broadcaster. But there is one area left in which it still matters to pronounce words correctly. And that is the names of people and places. We are defensive about our proper names. Who steals my purse, steals trash. But he that mispronounces my good name, causes mortal offence.

We make it pretty easy to cause mortal offence in the United Kingdom, with astonishing vagaries and idiosyncrasies of nomenclature. Take the family Pepys, for example. They pronounce their name variously as peppiss, peeps, and pepps. The first is appropriate for the family name of the Earl of Cottenham. The second was apparently that of the diarist, Samuel; and this is the pronunciation used today by the Pepys Cockerell family, lineal descendants of the diarist's sister Paulina.

Take those names, presumably Norman French, that begin with Beau. They offer as much variety in pronunciation as there are vowels to choose from: Beauchamp (beetcham), Beauclerk (boklair), Beaulieu (bewli), and Beaudesert in Warwickshire (either bodezert or, just to be difficult, belzer).

In English generally there is a movement towards pronouncing a word as it is spelt; except foreign words, which, perhaps because of the increase in tourism, we increasingly tend to pronounce with the imagined native accent, and for names, which remain marvellously odd and idiosyncratic.

To help its staff and the rest of us through this minefield of nomenclature, the BBC has just published a new edition of its *Pronouncing Dictionary of British Names*, edited by G. E. Pointon. It represents more than 50 years of research into the tricky business of British names, and lists more than 20,000 difficult names with their pronunciations drawn from the Corporation's pronunciation unit.

The Corp. knows that a mispronounced name causes more offence even than a properly pronounced improper word. And it goes to considerable pains to see that its announcers get the pronunciation of this kind of name right. "Right" means that surnames should be pronounced as the bearer of the name herself or himself prefers, and that place-names should be pronounced as the local inhabitants pronounce them.

In many cases the post office, the vicar, the library or the police station, have been counsulted to establish exactly how the people who live there pronounce their village or town name. People with difficult names have been invited to pronounce it definitively for the rest of us.

These are tricky and tongue-twisting territories, my masters, with names such as Feaveryear (fev-yer), O'Cathain (o-ka-hoyn), and MacGillesheatheanaich (mach-gille-hehaneech, with the stress on the "he" and the ch as in "loch"), living in places called Postwick (pozzick), Costessey (kossi), and Troedrhiwfawch (forget it). Palgrave of the *Golden Treasury* should be palgrayv; other Palgraves prefer pawlgrayv, and woe betide the ignoramus who mixes up his Palgraves.

Not even the BBC can establish the truth in all these matters of pronunciation punctilio. Of Bobbingworth in Essex its *Pronouncing Dictionary* remarks enigmatically "the post office is Bovinger". It is a useful little word-book of etiquette. On the other hand, it might so inhibit one with the terror of names that one never called anybody by his or her name again, making do with "dear boy" or "old girl".

Anne Sofer

Why the work ethic is not working

Over the past few weeks commentators have been whipping up quite a froth over the issue of politicians' moral leadership. Should they be showing people how to lead their lives? Or is that an absurd and outdated principle?

As usual, a debate on morals gets exciting only when people assume it is sexual morals we are talking about. I have heard every possible view expressed: that politicians in their sexual lives should be beyond reproach, or alternatively no different from the rest of the world; that the public enjoys a degree of flamboyant irregularity in their leaders, or alternatively that anything is permissible as long as it is kept quiet. On this issue muddle reigns in the public mind – but at least everybody has had plenty of opportunity to discuss it.

Not so on the wider issue of moral leadership. Should politicians be setting values, talking about how life should be lived? There is a popular recoil from the notion. Government, it is felt, is there to make laws and manage the economy.

That sounds good. But it ignores the fact that economic and legislative decisions inevitably convey strong moral messages. And the moral messages being conveyed by those in power at present are as confused as their now equivocal espousal of "Victorian values". I am not even talking for the moment about the Government's attitude to public health and the social services, but about an even more fundamental and vexing question: its attitude to the work ethic. Does Mrs Thatcher believe that the work ethic is the linch-pin of our social order, or not? If she does, how can she tolerate that line of millions unemployed stretching out to the crack of doom? If she does not, what other sense of purpose in life is she going to give them?

I recently reread Aldous Huxley's *Point Counter Point*, regarded as seminal when it was published in 1928 and still going strong as an essential item on any would-be intellectual's reading list in my own student days in the mid 1950s. It has since dropped from view, but it makes ironically relevant reading today. In it the D. H. Lawrence-based character, Mark Rampion, preaches against industrial society: "One thing they're all agreed on – Tories, Liberals, Socialists, Bolsheviks – is the intrinsic excellence of the industrial stink and the necessity of standardizing and specializing every trace of genuine manhood or womanhood out of the human race".

The harm, he admits, cannot be undone. Workers have got to spend "eight hours out of every 24 as a mixture between an imbecile and a sewing machine", humiliating and disgusting though that is. The proper attitude of workers to this degradation should be to "admit it's dirty, hold your nose and do it for eight hours and then concentrate on being a real human being in your leisure. A real complete being. Not a newspaper reader, not a jazzer, not a radio fan . . ."

Now while this view of the complete life seems unduly restricted (jazz is definitely deemed these days to be life-enhancing, though I'm not sure about newspapers), this voice, this insistence that there *is* a purpose in life beyond the jobs rat race is missing today.

For instance, for all the lip-service paid to voluntary work in the community, what status does it really have? Young people in particular have been conditioned to associate it with timetable filling for the lower streams at school, and after school as an appropriate sentence for young criminals. Mrs Thatcher transparently sees it as a way of "rolling back the frontiers of the state" and cutting jobs in the public sector, not as a worthwhile thing in itself.

And what about education? Is the Government's message to young people: "Now is your chance! There won't be work for you for a few years but you can use the time to learn more, widen your experience, develop your skills . . ." Not a bit of it. There are financial inducements to get young people out of education at the earliest opportunity and financial penalties if they try to get back. The message young people are getting – particularly those coming off government training schemes and finding no jobs – is that it is only the academic high flyers or those whose parents can support them whom society is interested in educating. The law does not allow them to draw the dole and study full-time – even if they can get a place on a course.

I notice with interest that Harold Macmillan has recommended that Mrs Thatcher read Jane Austen. In the context it seemed like a prescription for soothing the mind rather than influencing political direction. But Jane Austen is wholly relevant to the present discussion. Her novels are full (almost exclusively so) of people who are not gainfully employed, and who yet have a very lively sense that they are leading complete lives, whatever they might seem to us today. They are filled with the minutiae of developing relationships and the interpretation of manners. And who is to say that is a lesser justification for existence than eight hours a day on the factory floor?

This is a debate which politicians are backing away from, and in doing so are leaving millions of people with the feeling that society sees no value in them at all. This is a gross failure of moral leadership beside which the illicit love affairs of cabinet ministers are insignificant.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

Gerald Kaufman

Yes, Prime Minister: the way to office

At approximately 2.35 this afternoon Nicholas Ridley will for the first time stand at the Government Dispatch Box in the House of Commons to answer parliamentary questions as the new Secretary of State for Transport. In 1972, Mr Ridley, then Parliamentary Secretary for Trade and Industry, was dropped by Mr Edward Heath. Since then the criteria for Conservative ministerial appointments have changed.

Apart from a beleaguered and diminishing band – Lords Whitelaw and Hailsham, James Prior, Peter Walker, John Biffen, probably Michael Heseltine – Mrs Thatcher has not chosen men and women for high office because they represent an indispensable Tory point of view or because they symbolize an important Tory interest.

These days they are selected either because (like Nigel Lawson, Sir Keith Joseph, Norman Tebbit, and now Mr Ridley) they have agreed with Mrs Thatcher all along or because they can be counted on to agree with whatever view she may hold at any given time; this latter group includes Leon Brittan, Norman Fowler, Patrick Jenkin and, the paradigm, Tom King, the Mr Celluloid of the Cabinet, equally amenable at Environment, Transport or Employment or whatever department in which he might be deposited.

Cabinet government used to function with a prime minister, first among equals, seeking to achieve consensus among his or her colleagues by the process of rational argument and persuasion. Now, apart from a few isolated exceptions, it consists of deliberately hand-picked cronies and clones who agree in principle at the beginning of the discussion their only differences (as in the current round of expenditure cuts) arising from conflicting departmental interests. What we have today is government by place men; and the nature of this Cabinet inevitably affects the quality of the politicians who are appointed.

Place men are generally, almost by definition, people of little quality, and since Mrs Thatcher herself is an aberration from traditional Tories, it follows that there are insufficient men and women among her parliamentary followers who can combine committed or acquired Thatcherism with genuine ability.

What has further depressed the level of government in the latest reshuffle is not so much that the Prime Minister needed a substitute Thatcherite to replace the lost Thatcherite Cecil Parkinson; it is that the only available Thatcherite whom she could bring herself to promote to Cabinet rank is someone whom the last Tory prime minister did not want as a parliamentary secretary.

Even Mrs Thatcher flinched from appointing to the Cabinet her new party chairman, the ineffable John Selwyn Gummer, whose enthusiastic sycophancy is reminiscent of the Squealer, the porcine party liner in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, who had "twinkling eyes, nimble movements and a shrill voice . . . and . . . a way of skipping from side to side and whisking his tail".

As for Mr Parkinson, the real question is not whether he should have resigned from the Cabinet but what on earth a man of his strictly limited capabilities was ever doing there in the first place.

What is especially lamentable is that the Tory benches in Parliament are perfectly capable of providing a Cabinet of considerable quality. Among junior ministers, such men as William Waldegrave, Malcolm Rifkind, Kenneth Clarke, Christopher Patten and Paul Channon are superior in ability to most of their heads of department.

On the back benches here languishes a Cabinet in Exile, greatly superior to those who actually ride in the Rovers and have keys to the Red Boxes. Francis Pym, Geoffrey Rippon, Mark Carlyle, Edward du Cann, Sir Ian Gilmour, Terence Higgins, not to mention Edward Heath, are a far stronger group than any seven in the Cabinet itself.

Robin Squire, Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Stephen Dorrell, Janet Fookes, Richard Shepherd, Nigel Forman, David Knox, Michael Latham, James Lester, Anthony Nelson, Robert Rhodes James, all wasted, possess abilities markedly superior to those of dozens of faceless hacks who fill up the roster of ministers of state and parliamentary under-secretaries. Their fatal handicap is that they think for themselves.

Once, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a government (under Grenville) which was satirically dubbed the Ministry of all the talents. No one, however satirically, would apply such a soubriquet to the administration over which Mrs Thatcher presides, the largest, incidentally, ever to rule this country.

The Conservative Party is not starved of talent but is led by someone less interested in talent than in conformity, less concerned with consensus than with assent.

Mrs Thatcher enjoys the biggest Tory majority for half a century. If we have to have so many Conservative MPs, it is sad that their leader either does not know how, or even worse, does not wish, to place the abilities of the best of them at the service of the nation.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton.



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CARNAGE IN BEIRUT

The latest killings in Beirut are *no less* shocking for having been predictable. These were not acts of war, but atrocities against peace-keepers whose role is to be non-combatant. It was, however, forseeable even a year ago, when the multinational force went back to Beirut in the wake of the Sabra-Chatila massacre, that it would not get out again without incurring heavy casualties. Violence had become so endemic in Lebanon, with so many parties involved, both internal and external, that the violence could hardly be ended on terms acceptable to all of them. That being so, whatever force tried to put an end to it was bound to become a target for those parties which felt they *stood to lose if it* were ended at that time and on those terms. In other words, the force could hardly escape becoming a party in the next phase of the struggle.

Had that been made fully clear to the Americans, French, Italian and British peoples at the time, perhaps it would not have been politically possible to send the force. This newspaper argued, in September 1982, that what was needed was something going beyond a conventional peace-keeping operation and amounting almost to a new mandate to replace the various occupying forces in Lebanon, re-fashion the *institutions of the country, and* enable it to return to independence on a new basis.

Probably it was unrealistic to suppose that Western countries had the degree of interest and *political will to embark* knowingly on a task of that magnitude. Perhaps no Western leader would have dared to tell his or her people then that they were being committed to an enterprise in Lebanon in which hundreds of their soldiers might be killed, and which might last several years. As it was the leaders in question pretended, no doubt deceiving themselves in the process, that this was a simple peace-keeping job that would not involve any actual fighting and would be over in a few months, once Lebanon had been helped through a difficult spot.

That was one mistake. A second, made more particularly by the United States, was to assume that, since President Amin Gemayel had been elected unanimously by the Lebanese Parliament, his policies must reflect a national consensus, so that in strengthening his regime and his army, and helping them to overcome opposition, the multinational force would be rising above the factional-communal struggle and assisting in the restoration of an impartial and genuinely national state.

That assumption neglected both the very imperfectly representative character of a ten-year-old parliament and the *peculiarities of the circum*stances in which the vote was taken. It ignored the fact that President Gemayel, however well-intentioned personally, belongs to and was all but prisoner of one particular Lebanese faction – the very faction which had carried out the massacre, and other massacres before it, and which was consequently hated and feared by very large numbers of Lebanese.

That is not to say that yesterday's terrible carnage should be regarded as the work of Lebanese alone. The hands that transported and detonated the explosives may well have *been Lebanese, but behind them*, no doubt, stand foreign powers. If the attacks were the work of the "national resistance front" whose leaders include communists, then naturaly one must suspect Soviet involvement. If they were carried out by "Amal" or another Shiite group, then suspicion turns to Iran. It is not at all impossible that both the Soviet Union and Iran could be involved, through their respective proxies, though highly unlikely that they are in direct collaboration with each other.

The question which must be debated with greatest anxiety, in Beirut and in Western capitals, is whether Syria was also a party to the plot. Neither group would find it easy to bring that quantity of explosives to Beirut without some degree of Syrian connivance, but that does not automatically imply that Syria was privy to the use to which the explosives were put.

On this point, two hypotheses are tenable in the present state of our knowledge. One is that Syria is not ready for a settlement of the Lebanese conflict based on *the present imbalance of forces*, and therefore wishes further to erode Western willpower before allowing the process of national reconciliation to go ahead. The other is that, on the contrary, Syria, having succeeded at last in getting the Reagan administration to take her seriously, is now moving cautiously towards a deal with the United States – a deal which the sponsors of yesterday's attack must be determined if possible to abort. The second hypothesis is clearly the more hopeful from the Western and Lebanese points of view, and so long as it is tenable the most important thing for the West to do is to avoid any action which might jeopardize it.

In either case, it is now as impossible politically to pull the multinational force out. Militarily, there are no doubt new dispositions to be taken for its *protection*. But, above all, the West must not abandon the attempt to secure a negotiated settlement in Lebanon which takes account of Syrian as well as Western interests, and of the interests of the Lebanese communities which look to each side for protection and support. What has happened is a test of Western nerves, but more so of Western statesmanship.

BATTLE JOINS IN PARLIAMENT

The first session of the new Parliament was opened by the Queen in June, but today's reassembly is its true beginning. As so often happens, an autumn conference season, which in prospect seemed likely to be banal and unilluminating, has transformed the political landscape since the summer of Mrs Thatcher's triumph.

After her victory in June, the conventional wisdom (which may yet turn out to be correct) was that Mrs Thatcher's government was *in a position of* unchallenged supremacy. The Labour Party, dragged down by the virulence of its extremists, seemed to be in its final decline, and the logic of the situation suggested some kind of political realignment to produce a left-of-centre party more acceptable to the electorate. The SDP-Liberal Alliance was held to be the most likely agent of such a change. Indeed, the most practical question in the summer seemed to be whether the Alliance could take Labour's place as the principal challenger to Mrs Thatcher before the next election.

The picture today is suddenly much more foggy. It has been changed to Mrs Thatcher's disadvantage partly by her very success. There is a dialectic in democratic politics which moves defeated parties to modify their own position to take account of the voters' verdict against them. Without acknowledging that they are doing so, the rejected parties try, so far as political principal allows, to remedy what the electorate dislikes in them, and to satisfy what it likes about their successful foes. It was an implicit acknowledgment that Mrs Thatcher was changing the shape of the political debate when Dr David Owen accepted for the SDP Mrs Thatcher's "tough" *politics of efficiency* and competitiveness, albeit offset by a stress on the "tender" qualities of the welfare state.

An even more significant sign of Mrs Thatcher's success was evident when Labour left-wingers began extolling the virtues of houseownership and even council house sales, and when the party leadership began to retreat over withdrawal from the EEC and scrapping Polaris unconditionally. But as well as the dialectic of democracy, personality factors have also contributed to the change of atmosphere.

There was, for instance, the renewed evidence of the collective personality problems of the Liberal Party which make it an uneasy ally for the more practical SDP, and of policy differences between them as well. At the same time, Labour acquired a new leader who shows some willingness to seek compromises in his party and who offers a more attractive public face than his predecessor. So, suddenly the Conservative lead in the polls is falling; Labour is catching Mrs Thatcher up and the Alliance is back around its old, dispiriting 20 per cent.

In part, this reflects not simply the differing luck of the opposition parties but a considerable hamfistedness in the government's political behaviour, particularly over its spending economies and their impact on the welfare state. When times were hard and inflation threatened to wreck society, it was easier for the government to preach a simple message of austerity and obtain public acceptance than it is now that the corner has been turned.

Public spending has to be curtailed; on the other hand, Mrs Thatcher is rightly committed to preserving the essential services of the welfare state. Having taken so much responsibility on itself, the state cannot withdraw without taking the greatest care that no harm is done. What is needed is systematic reform that defines priorities in a way that is acceptable to the public. Improvisation may have to do for this *coming year's economies, but in* the long run that is not enough. Lord Whitelaw's "star chamber" cabinet committee, which has been assigned the task of mediating over public spending arguments for this year could well be given the longer term assignment of working out spending priorities to be financed from a public purse that is not bottomless.

The government wants to have its cake and eat it, and in a sense that is a right instinct. It knows spending must be cut and borrowing kept down if inflation is not to return and if growth is to be sustained. It knows that tax-cutting, especially for the lower paid, is necessary to stimulate the economy. But it also knows that not only equity but sensible politics require it to take the public with it on spending cuts, particularly where the social services are affected. If it does not, it risks the loss of the third term of office which Mrs Thatcher aims at, and of throwing away much of what has been achieved.

The strength of the challenge Mrs Thatcher now faces in parliament, and the skill with which she puts her case will be all-important for the government's chances. It remains to be seen whether the Labour Party can pull its warring wings together and whether there is really a place in it for the moderates, or whether they will simply be tolerated as sugaring for a much more bitter kind of socialist pill. On the evidence so far, the left has undergone no real change of heart but merely a change of tactics. Even so, that could be dangerous for the Conservatives if Mrs Thatcher does not carry the country with her, and for the future political consensus of the nation if the Alliance continues to falter.

Successful government is government not merely by reluctant consent but with approval, which is not to say that a government should debase its message to win popularity but that it should be accepted as governing fairly, compassionately and justly. It is not easy to reconcile as *many conflicting* aims as Mrs Thatcher must now attempt to do, but after all the business of politics is devising acceptable priorites. The flavour of the party battle in parliament this autumn will be the best evidence we have had since the election of the government's chances of success.

Saturation bombing

From Mrs S. V. T. B. Williams

Sir, I was interested to read the tribute in your issue of October 15 of Dr George Bell, Bishop of Chichester, on the occasion of the centenary of his birth.

One of the forgotten pages of history is Dr Bell's courageous campaign against the saturation bombing of German cities. Early in February, 1944, Dr Bell spoke in the House of Lords about the destruction of Hamburg, with the loss of 70,000 lives. He had learned the facts on a visit to Sweden.

The Air Ministry at the time denied that there had been mass bombing of civilians and affirmed that only military targets had been attacked. In the same month my mother, Vera Brittain, published a pamphlet called *Seed of Chaos: What Mass Bombing Really Means*, which was published in Britain by the Bombing Restriction Committee (with which Dr Bell was associated) and in the United States in the February, *1944*, issue of *Fellowship*, the journal of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It gave detailed facts and sources, confirming that Britain and the United States had indeed embarked on a conscious policy of destroying German and other enemy cities, regardless of *the* loss of civilian life.

Like Dr Bell, my mother was denounced on both sides of the Atlantic in newspaper articles, legislatures and sermons. Only a handful of Protestant clergy, the magazines *Catholic World* and *Commonweal* and the liberal Episcopalian *Christian Century* gave any support to their views.

It is ironic that, after the war, research showed that Germany *mobilised a far larger proportion* of its population following the onset of saturation bombing than it had done before. The abandonment of the values the Allies claimed to hold dear achieved no substantial military advantage.

Your sincerely,
SHIRLEY WILLIAMS,
4 Cowley Street, SW1.
October 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Effect of cut in NHS budget

From Dr N. P. Mallick and others

Sir, The Government has a sound case in seeking for the efficient use *of resources in the National Health* Service. However, the relevant Act requires the Minister of Health to "promote the effective provision of services for the treatment of illness". There is a crisis of confidence in the Government's will to see that this essential principle is maintained. Sadly, this has been evident in services such as ours.

The United Kingdom has lagged far behind most European countries in providing facilities to treat terminal renal failure. Increasingly, it is clear that this situation will be aggravated by *the financial* constraints now being imposed. Already in our north-west region – generally sympathetic to improving facilities for treating patients with renal failure – the budget for 1983/84 has had to be trimmed considerably.

In our unit we *shall have enough* money to manage this year, only because of delays in completing essential building work. We look with anxiety to the financial provision for subsequent years, wondering if we will be able to maintain the present facilities, let alone improve them. Particularly for those vulnerable members of society who have difficulty in providing self help, the chances of receiving treatment are receding.

From open correspondence between the President of the British Kidney Patients Association, Mrs Elizabeth Ward, and the Prime Minister's private secretary, it appears that the Government sees the financial constraints on the health service as being of overriding importance. The Prime Minister's private secretary states:

> I am afraid the amount of money available for the provision of health services is finite and needs to be kept to planned levels

and further

> *the Prime Minister appreciates the* special position of end stage renal failure services as providing a proven method of treatment for an otherwise fatal condition. However, health authorities are also aware of this and it is their responsibility to take it into account in deciding between competing claims for *available funds*.

We do not believe that the Government can delegate to lower authorities its overriding responsibility to provide "a proven method of treatment for an otherwise fatal condition". It has earned a secure term of office, but has no mandate to propose that money is so scarce that citizens must die because such treatment cannot be afforded.

The Government should need no reminder of John Donne's moving perception "No man is an island entire of itself. Any man's death diminishes me. . . therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee".

Yours sincerely,
N. P. MALLICK,
R. GOKAL,
R. W. G. JOHNSON,
Dialysis and Transplantation Unit,
Central Manchester Health Authority,
Manchester Royal Infirmary,
Oxford Road,
Manchester.
October 18.

Call for justice for police officers

From Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds (Conservative)

Sir, I had always supposed that when a person is brought to trial for an alleged offence, the press and politicians respect the sub judice rule, and eschew comment lest the jury be prejudiced and the trial, as a result, be unfair. I had also believed, perhaps naively, that when a British jury, after weighing all the evidence, returns a verdict of *not guilty*, the case is regarded as closed, and defendants *allowed* to go free, with no further stains on their character.

Both these broad principles, whose observance is essential if justice is to be done, have been severely breached in the case of PCs Finch and Jardine. First, by the welter of *prejudicial* comment made about their actions, before, during and since they were put on trial. Second, by the attempt of certain newspapers virtually to re-try them, by "second guessing" the jury and misrepresenting the Judge's summing up. Third – and most mischievously – by the demand of Opposition MPs that the Commissioner of Police should summarily sack these officers, even before the disciplinary enquiry which is now being set up, has met, or heard any of the evidence.

The presumption of innocence it seems has been stood on its head. Before the verdict, for example, Finch and Jardine were presumed by the Liberal establishment to be guilty as charged. Is that not one of the reasons why there was so great an outcry when the jury begged leave to differ – and pronouced them not guilty on all the charges?

Since that verdict, too, these officers have been presumed guilty of breaches of discipline and of the code of practice governing police use of firearms. Thus, one commentator declared that they were "unfit" to be policemen; another said the people of London would feel "safer without them"; while an MP (and a lawyer!) saw fit to demand of their Commissioner that they be sacked out of hand, before they have had a chance to appear before a discipline board.

What kind of justice is this? It is bad enough that the civil liberties people should call for policemen to be dismissed without the elementary civil liberty of having their cases heard. It is far worse that when they appear before their superiors, the cards, *all* too often, are stacked against them.

Unlike any other group of British citizens, policemen facing disciplinary charges are denied access to legal advice; they have no right of silence; the rules of evidence may not apply, and the powers of their Chief to punish them, including dismissal, demotion or fines of thousands of pounds, are, or can be, arbitrary and virtually unchallengeable.

This is why, when the House comes to consider the new Police Bill, I shall be pressing for a charter of civil liberties to cover policemen who are charged with disciplinary offences, and for clarification of the law in respect of the civil damages that may be awarded against an officer who has no choice but to use lawful force, including firearms, to uphold the Queen's peace and protect himself and the public from armed criminals and terrorists.

The individual officer must be held accountable under the same law that applies to all other citizens, for all his activities on duty. But he cannot surely be held personally liable to pay any and all civil damages that may be awarded to third parties who are caught up, as was Stephen Waldorf, in the consequences of the police doing their duty, according to the law and under discipline!

Yours sincerely,
ELDON GRIFFITHS,
House of Commons.
October 20.

Role of the GLC

From Councillor Charles Williams

Sir, The GLC no longer has the strategic role that was envisaged when the council was created. It has neither taken nor implemented any strategic decisions since the motorway box was abandoned some 10 years ago and its existence can now only be justified if it has control of London's economic and physical development to an extent that is wholly at variance with the Government's philosophy.

The object of abolishing the GLC and the metropolitan counties is to reduce control over the boroughs and the private sector and if the result of the planned reforms was that "Government interference" were to be substituted for "GLC interference", then the Conservatives will have failed to reform local government in a way consistent with their own principles.

Without a strategic role the GLC has no justification. It is carrying out functions, such as entertainment, *licensing* and recreation services, that can be perfectly well managed by the boroughs. Other services will require the joint boards which you condemn (leading article, October 8).

Surely, services such as the fire brigade – where administration is not a matter of great public contoversy or political interest – can be satisfactorily managed in this way? Even public transport, which arouses greater political interest, was successfully managed in the provincial conurbations by joint boards under Labour's 1968 Transport Act, an arrangement which will be reintroduced in those areas.

It is a pity that the Government did not recognize that, in London *also, some measure of direct or* indirect local representation on the proposed new London Regional Transport Authority is desirable. A joint board of 32 boroughs might be too cumbersome a way of managing London's transport, so why can *there not* be direct elections to the body that will take responsibility for the largest and most controversial item of the GLC's expenditure?

Yours faithfully,
C. A. WILLIAMS,
London Borough of Lambeth,
Members' Room,
Town Hall,
Brixton Hill, SW2.
October 10.

The numbers game

From the Secretary of the South African Cricket Union

Sir, There have recently, and understandably, been letters from your readers and items by your cricket writers noting with apprehension the prominent roles now played by South African cricketers in both the England XI and in your county teams.

Now that cricket has again moved "south of the line" it is perhaps only reasonable that note be taken in England of the extent to which English professional cricketers no less than our own move annually to and fro between the hemispheres.

For more than 100 years English cricketers have regularly come here to coach. In the more recent summers the number has risen to between 50 and 60. Thus far for 1983-84 that number is 66. The cricketers *now here come* thus from the English counties:

Derbyshire, 10; Essex, two; Hampshire, nine; Kent, five; Glamorgan, four; Lancashire, nil; Leicestershire, four; Middlesex, four; Gloucestershire, two; Northamptonshire, six; Nottinghamshire, nil; Somerset, two; Surrey, four; Sussex, six; Warwickshire, four; Worcestershire, one; Yorkshire, one; and M.C.C. ground staff, two.

These numbers do not include any of our South Africans who played in England during your 1983 season.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES FORTUNE, Secretary,
South African Cricket Union,
PO Box 55009,
Northlands, 2116,
October 14.

Planning for leisure

From Sir Ian Hunter

Sir, It is, I believe, generally accepted that in the years ahead, whatever the economic climate, people will have more time for leisure activities resulting from technological advance, early retire*ment and changing patterns* of work.

In this context the arts and crafts as well as sport have an important role to play. The professionals are already well catered for; the amateur in sport is taken care of by the Sports Council, but the amateur in other fields is mainly left to his or her own resources.

Modern education is turning out students of such high standard that when they leave school they find their amateur standards much higher than those pertaining outside. Many amateur artistic organisations are traditionally based on seniority rather than qualification and there must be many of the young who as a result lose interest.

It seems to me necessary for a strong lead to be given to encourage, coordinate and reassess all these amateur activities in the light of their increasing importance.

I would like to propose a Council for Amateur Activities, modelled broadly on the Sports Council, to bring home to the public the growing importance of an active interest to fill the additional hours of leisure now becoming available, and to provide the facilities which will be required to meet future needs.

Yours faithfully,
IAN HUNTER,
31 Sinclair Road, W14.
October 19.

Vote for Gibraltarians

From Mr Robert J. Peliza, MHA

Sir, At the Conservative Party Conference yesterday (October 12) the Government announced that *British citizens* living in the European Community would be allowed to vote in the British and European elections.

In the past the then British citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies born in Gibraltar, defined "as a United Kingdom national for Community purposes", were denied the right to vote for the European Parliament on the basis that they were not entitled to vote for the British Parliament: an argument that can only be sustained on the precept that one wrong justifies another wrong.

Now that, under the new Nationality Act, Gibraltarians, like the English, Scots, Welsh and Northern Irish, are full British citizens, it is hoped that the new conditions will also be applicable to British citizens born and resident in Gibraltar, a territory which, as well as being British, is also an integral part of the European Community and could easily be included in a British constituency.

The people of small French territories overseas, far away from Europe, years ago cleverly decolonised by being given representation in the French Legislature, *vote in the French* national and European elections.

What have these French overseas people got that we British in Gibraltar lack that deprives us of these elementary democratic rights?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT J. PELIZA,
House of Assembly,
Gibraltar.
October 13.

Polytechnic courses

From Professor John Westergaard

Sir, I wonder whether Mr Miller had read the HMI report on sociology and applied social studies at his former institution, the Polytechnic of North London, before invoking it in support of his sweeping accusations (October 14) against these disciplines and their validators.

The report does not charge the course teams with "Marxist bias" in either teaching or marking. On the contrary it acknowledges *their* "pluralism" of approach, while seeing this as a source of weakness because *it may tempt* allegedly unsophisticated *students* into undue selectiveness of approach as a means of coping with diversity.

If this and other criticisms made in the HMI report raise questions about the validity of Council for National Academic Awards validation and external examiner assessments they raise, to no smaller degree, questions about the validity of HMI judgments concerning matters at the edge of their usual responsibilities. Whatever the balance to be struck here, however, the issues at stake will not be resolved by blanket charges of the sort Mr Miller makes against academic sociology, the British Sociological Association and the Council for National Academic Awards.

Even leaving aside the latest CNNA inquiry into PNL (which was not in the hands of sociologists) the many previous reviews and assessments, whose findings of commendable performance and progress Mr Miller disputes, were conducted by CNAA teams and external examiners representing a very wide range of intellectual perspectives – save only one, the view in Mr Miller's words that " 'correct' sociology is Marxist". This is a view which all sociologists of any professional standing, including those of Marxist inclination like myself, repudiate as antithetical to free academic inquiry.

The social sciences must live with charges of bias levelled against them. That is inevitable because critique of conventional social wisdom is central to their role: critique from the "right" as well as the "left", though it is the latter which commonly attracts demands for inquiry. Only recently a demand from one voice led to such an inquiry into the work of the Industrial Relations Research Unit at Warwick University and to the unit's clearance from charges of undue bias.

If the many previous reviews of social science work at PNL, resulting in similar clearance, is to be followed by yet *another* inquiry so be it. But there seems a plain inference to be drawn: that the demands for inquiry reflect a bias more tenacious among accusers than accused.

Yours truly,
JOHN WESTERGAARD,
The University of Sheffield,
Department of Sociological Studies,
Sheffield.

Implications of a nuclear freeze

From Dr J. W. Arriens

Sir, Lord Chalfont and Sir Clive Rose miss the point about a nuclear *freeze. Given the overkill we have at* present, the precise modalities of such an agreement are unimportant: its impact would be psychological and political, not military.

In purely military terms the world could safely cut its nuclear arsenals very dramatically without detriment to mutual security. *It is this which* the public has realized and where it is now demanding a political response.

The problems of definition, equivalence, counting and verification are, as Sir Clive points out, formidable. But, as I myself can testify from 10 years in diplomacy, it is in the gift of politicians to cut through technical difficulties and to ruduce issues to their essentials.

Since "balance" is no longer a concept with any meaning, the precise levels at which we freeze, or how we do it, are not the point. What is required is a statesmanlike gesture on both sides saying that enough is enough. If either side were acting in bad faith that would soon become apparent.

What is at issue is not the precise level or nature of nuclear arms but the psychological climate in which those arsenals are held.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. ARRIENS,
Evergreen House,
10 West End,
Whittlesford,
Cambridge.
October 18.

From Lord Mayhew

Sir, David Owen (feature, October 20) deserves our thanks for his *thoughtful* and *ingenious proposals* for an INF agreement. They assume, however, the deployment as planned of cruise missiles in Britain and Italy – ie, the failure of the current negotiations. But even at this late hour this could be prevented if the British Government were to show the degree of independence which David Owen rightly demands and which is essential to his own proposals.

We are loyal members of Nato and loyal allies of the United States; but the stationing of cruise missiles on British soil is first and foremost a matter for the British to decide. Moreover, since our assent to deployment is indispensable to the whole Nato project, any reasonable conditions we attach to it will certainly be accepted by the Americans.

Seen in perspective, the gap between the two negotiating teams is now absurdly narrow. The Americans will accept – no cruise, no Pershing 2s and no SS20s. The Russians will accept – no cruise, no Pershing 2s and 162 SS20s. In terms of warheads this amounts to about 2½ per cent of the stockpile of the two Powers. Without this 2½ per cent, the Russians can still devastate the Nato countries many times over.

With so much at stake in political terms – for East-West relations, the Start talks, the unity of Nato, the defeat of neutralism and unilateralism – the British Government should now inform the United States, privately but firmly, that it is looking for a decisive move in the US *negotiating* position before cruise missiles are deployed in Britain.

Yours etc,
MAYHEW,
House of Lords.
October 20.

UK cheese in France

From Mr C. L. Griffiths

Sir, French awareness and experience of English cheese is not quite as dismal as your Lancashire correspondent (October 15) suggests. If I can grossly over-simplify a few of the findings of a study we carried out last year for a leading UK producer, I would say that:

1. English (white) cheese has traditionally been developed to be eaten with beer, butter and brown bread or biscuits at the centre of a light lunch. French soft and blue cheeses have been evolved to complement red wine at the end of a heavy dinner.

2. If we ignore the ephemeral *hypermarché* "British weeks", there is some evidence of the continuing repurchase of English white cheese in the high beer-consumption areas of France (mainly the north and east). This is inhibited by the lower priced, more heavily promoted Goudas/Edams, which are gradually ousting the Gruyères/Emmentals as the basic French cooking cheeses.

There is no doubt that classic English white cheese could obtain a significant share of the French cooking cheese market, as the Dutch have done, but this would need a singleminded, Government-supported, producer-integrated, marketing lead organization on the Dutch scale. A scattering of Union Jacks – à la "Food from Britain" – is not a solution, merely a belated recognition of a problem.

At the other end of the scale there are many opportunities for promoting the specialist English regional cheeses, but you need to understand your market, perhaps even to research it!

Yours faithfully,
C. L. GRIFFITHS,
Products across Frontiers,
54 Erskine Hill, NW11.
October 17.

Taken literally?

From Mrs Bettina C. Stewart

Sir, On the window of an empty shop in Watford, which specialized in outsize clothes, I saw the notice "moved to larger premises."

Yours faithfully,
BETTINA C. STEW/
Burtons Lane,
Chalfont St Giles,
Buckinghamshire.
October 18.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 23: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present this afternoon at *The Observer*/Schweppes Victorian Sunday in Hyde Park, London.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

The Earl of Ulster is nine today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of David Niven will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields on Thursday, October 27, at noon.

A memorial service for Sir Nikolaus Pevsner will be held at the University Church of Christ The King, Gordon Square, London, WC1, at noon on Tuesday, December 6, 1983.

Sir Dallas Bernard was accompanied by his wife, Lady Dallas, at the memorial service for Sir John Addis held on Friday.

Latest wills

£200,000 left to charity

Millicent Evelyn KING, of West Kirby, Merseyside, left estate valued at £233,574 net.

She left £24,500 to personal legatees, all her personal effects, including 15 first edition signed prints by the Russian artist Tretiakov, to Oxfam, and the residue equally between the Salvation Army, the Liverpool Radio Therapy Centre, Save the Children Fund, British Red Cross Society, PDSA, Home of Rest for Horses, Borehamwood, Help the Aged and Battersea Dogs' Home.

Other estates (net before tax paid) include:
Don, Mr Louis, of Prestwich, Greater Manchester £218,725
Escombe, Mrs Beatrice Dorothea, of Andover, Hampshire £209,643
Kelland, Mrs Beatrice Maud, of Weston super Mare, Avon £319,767

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: **Professor R. J. Harrison, FRS,** formerly Professor of Anatomy at the University of Cambridge, to be Chairman of Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) from January 1.

Marine Builders Training Trust

The following bursaries and prizes have been awarded in 1982-83: [illegible]

Joyce Grenfell Centre

The first Performing Arts Festival will take place at the Joyce Grenfell Centre at Claremont Fan Court School, Esher from April 12 to 21. Further information is available from Miss H. M. Sykes at the school (Esher 67841 ext 48).

Lansdowne Club

Mr Sandy Gall gave an illustrated talk on Afghanistan to members of the Lansdowne Club on Thursday, October 20. Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones was in the chair. Mr and Mrs Gall were later entertained at dinner by Mr John Keatley, Chairman of the Lansdowne Club.

Curriers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Curriers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr Jonathan Nicholas Bryant; Upper warden: Mr Nicholas Fenwick Martin; Renter warden: Mr Frank Allen; Junior warden: Mr John Ernest Simmonds.

Churches caught in a war of words

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Predictions that the Church of England would quickly settle down to the new English liturgy of the Alternative Service Book (ASB) have proved untrue: the battle goes on, inexorably. Meanwhile the Roman Catholic Church is about to embark on the complete revision of its new English liturgy, raising all the same questions as those vexing Anglicanism, and new ones too.

These two liturgical crises are not just parallel; they overlap. Not only are some of the prayers identical, thanks to international ecumenical collaboration, but these two great liturgical traditions lean on each other for support.

If the Roman Catholic Church revises its English worship to take out alleged "sexist language", as it is minded to do so, for sure the Church of England will eventually have to go the same way. And that is not the only crisis: neither church has yet found a satisfactory style of language for worship in the modern age, sexism apart, and the critics' incessant attack on banality and superficiality in both liturgies will not be silenced until the cause is remedied.

The latest edition of *Faith and Heritage*, the journal of the Prayer Book Society, contains an extended leading article summing up all that is wrong with the ASB. Its strength, the editor, the Rev Peter Mullen, writes ironically, is its capacity for promoting a quiet life.

"This is because the language of the prayers, greetings, and ejaculations is so extraordinarily bland as to anaesthetize all emotion."

He proves his case with considerable overkill: it is enough to quote one of his many examples. The Marriage Service of the Book of Common Prayer urged that matrimony should be entered "in the fear of God." The ASB substitutes "with serious thought".

The Church of England can be divided into those who see at once how devastating is the comparison, and those who cannot.

Deeper issues still are involved in the current Roman Catholic revision, which will eventually effect the weekly worship language of English speakers all over the world, many times more than those exposed to the Anglican ASB. Banality in the present English version is still present, though diminished in this case by the discipline of the search for stark simplicity.

It is almost too plain to be called banal, as ice is too cold to be called cool.

Critics of the English Mass have repeatedly complained that a quality of numinousness was lost in translation. The most telling critique so far has been produced by Father John McHugh, senior lecturer in theology in Durham University, who assisted in the production of the new (Anglican) Liturgical Psalter.

In an open letter to the Right Rev Joseph Gray, president of the Liturgy Commission of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference, he points to the origin of the trouble with this translation: it is too international.

It was the Vatican who originally insisted on one uniform English version, and which set up an international committee with representatives from every part of the English speaking world (including some where it was a second language). Simplicity verging on bareness was the inevitable solution, a language not literary enough for the English and at the same time not exuberant enough for Africa or the West Indies.

His immediate suggestion is that the English liturgy should henceforth be regionalized, even nationalized, abandoning the policy of one form for all English-speakers.

The English have yet to discover how to write good liturgy that is simultaneously modern and numinous, and if they cannot do it, it is hardly surprising that a *committee* of BBC World Service listeners which meets from time to time in Washington DC has failed as yet to add to the corpus of Eng. Lit.

Father McHugh raises, in passing, the issue of sexist language, saying that the demand for the God = Mother type of change is very questionable. The International Committee for English Liturgy (of Washington DC) has already circulated a document in favour of this accommodation to the spirit of the age, which unwittingly betrays how this is an ideological and fashionable cause.

"This concern", it states, "felt initially and very strongly in North America, is now experienced in other places", an unconsciously damning remark.

What he asks for above all, however, just as critics of the ASB have demanded, is a sensitivity in translation from Latin to modern English or Cranmer to modern English, to all the subtleties and harmonics of meaning in the original.

"In the fear of God", to take an example, may be paraphrased if necessary, but "serious thought" is not faithful to it. In the Roman Catholic case, The Collect for St Stephen's Day: "Da nobis, quaesumus, Domine, imitari quod colimus, ut discamus et inimicos diligere, quia eius natalicia celebramus qui novit etiam pro persecutoribus exorare" is not accurately rendered (apart from the added specificality) by "Lord, today we celebrate the entrance of St Stephen into eternal glory. He died praying for those who killed him. Help us to imitate his goodness and to love our enemies".

Goodness: as Father McHugh eloquently points out, is hardly what it is all about. It is the kind of reduction (ad absurdum) which is precisely that complained of by critics of the ASB.

Dinners

Old Bancroftians' Association
The annual dinner of the Old Bancroftians' Association was held at Bancroft's School, Woodford Green, on Friday October 21. Mr T. F. Auber presided and the principal guests were the chairman of the governors and headmaster of the school.

Old Bethanians' Society
The annual dinner of the Old Bethanians' Society was held on Saturday night in Leeds Castle. Mr Paul Holmes, president, presided. Lady Jessel, Mr Frank Middlemass, the headmaster of Bethany School and Mrs Lanzer, Miss Barbara Kendon, and Michael Christie, the head boy, were the principal guests.

Old Birkonian Society
The annual dinner of the Old Birkonian Society was held at Birkenhead School on Saturday. Lord Evans of Claughton, president, was in the chair.

Metropolitan Special Constabulary
Sir Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms, and Lady Cole were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary which was held on Saturday at the Cunard Hotel. The Chief Commandant, Mr Arthur Hammond, was in the chair. Among others present were:
The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and Lady Newman, the Assistant Commissioner A Department and Mrs Gibson, Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Operations) and Mrs McLean, Judge and Mrs Edward Clarke, Mr and Mrs D M O'Shea and Colonel R R Owens.

Service dinners

Royal Engineers Postal and Courier Services
The annual reunion dinner for officers of the Royal Engineers Postal and Courier Services was held on Saturday at Simpsons-in-the-Strand. Principal guests included Mr B. E. Robson, Deputy Under Secretary of State (Army), Mr R. E. Dearing, Chairman of the Post Office, and Air Marshal Sir Michael Knight. Mr C. B. Webb and Commodore J. W. Wightman RNR also attended. Brigadier R. N. R. P. James presided.

Dorset Regiment
Officers of the 4th and 5th Battalions Dorset Regiment (1939-1945) held their annual dinner on Saturday at the Royal Dorset Yacht Club, Weymouth. Colonel Sir Joseph Weld presided.

Waggon Club
Members of the Waggon Club entertained their ladies at dinner on Saturday in the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters Mess, Buller Barracks, Aldershot. Major-General W. Bate, president was in the chair.

257 (Southern) General Hospital RAMC(V)
Officers of 257 (S) General Hospital RAMC (V) held a dinner on Saturday, to dine out their sometime Matron, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Russell QARANC(V). The Commanding Officer, Colonel H. S. Platt L/RAMC presided.

Naval Eight/208 Squadron
Naval Eight/208 Squadron Association held its annual dinner at the Royal Air Force Club on Saturday. Air Marshal Sir Humphrey Edwardes Jones presided.

Kent Wing Air Training Corps
The annual dinner of Kent Wing ATC took place at The Great Danes, Hollingbourne, Kent, on Saturday. The guest of honour was Vice-Admiral Derek R. Reffell, Flag Officer Naval Air Command. Wing Commander D.S.G. Jackson, RAFVR(T), presided.

Salute to the fallen: Vice Admiral Sir Ernle Pope, president of the Royal Naval Association, and Cadet Barry Wilks, of TS Oberon, at the Cenotaph after laying a wreath during the association's parade and service of remembrance yesterday. (Photograph: Tony Weaver.)

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. R. McQ. McFarlan and Miss K. P. Hamilton
The engagement is announced between Donald, only son of the Rev Dr and Mrs Donald McFarlan, of 94 Southbrae Drive, Glasgow, and Kate, daughter of the Rev Dr and Mrs Peter Hamilton, of Frant Rectory, Tunbridge Wells.

Mr S. B. Mather and Miss J. V. Wakley
The engagement is announced between Simon Mather RN, only son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Mather, of Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. A. Wakley, of Plymouth, Devon.

Lieutenant G D Trezona and Miss J. M. Cropper
The engagement is announced between Guy, son of Colonel and Mrs J. D. Trezona, of Repulse Bay, Hong Kong, and Joanne, youngest daughter of Mrs D Cropper and the late Mr L. Cropper, of Lyford Cay Nassau, Bahamas.

Marriages

Mr N. S. G. Smith and Miss L. M. MacArthur
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Staverton, of Mr Nicholas Smith, son of Mr Roy and Dame Margot Smith, of Howden Lodge, Spennithorne, Leyburn, North Yorkshire, and Miss Lavinia May MacArthur, youngest daughter of Mrs V. B. MacArthur, of Staverton Hall, Daventry, Northamptonshire, and the late Captain D. J. MacArthur. The Rev A. V. Wintersgill and the Rev I. Graham-Orlebar officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Rory MacArthur, wore a gown of ivory coloured crepe de chine and carried a bouquet of pale autumn flowers. She was attended by Rupert Wertheimer, Dan Richmond-Watson, Maximillian Baines, Siobhan Gillespie, Holly Havers and Victoria Wright. Mr John Livingstone-Learmonth was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr N. J. C. Barton and Mrs V. A. Hobday
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Potten End, Berkhampsted, of Mr Norman Barton and Mrs Vivien Hobday.

Mr P. T. Doughty and Miss C. E. Plunkett
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 8, at St Edward's Church, Whitley Bay, of Mr Paul Doughty, son of Mr and Mrs Stanley Doughty, of Edgware Middlesex, and Miss Christine Plunkett, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Plunkett, of Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear. Father Patrick Morrissey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Susan Surtees and Miss *Susan Garner. Mr Anthony* Fickling was best man.

A reception was held at the Newcastle Moat House Hotel, Wallsend, and the honeymoon was spent in Minorca.

Mr P. H. T. Hanson and Miss C. A. Mackintosh
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 22, 1983 at All Saints, Kirkby Overblow, between Mr Paul Henry Hanson, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Hanson, of Ilkley, and Miss Claudia Ann Mackintosh, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Martin Mackintosh, of Weeton, near Harrogate.

Mr R. K. Ohlson and Miss S. P. Doolan
The marriage took place in the Cathedral of St John the Baptist, Savannah, Georgia, United States, on Saturday, October 22, of Mr Richard Kenneth Ohlson, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Ohlson, of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, and Miss Shawn Patrice Doolan, daughter of the late Dr J. Joseph Doolan and of Mrs Doolan, of Savannah.

Mr H. S. Weavers and Miss L. V. F. Timms
A service of blessing was held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy on Saturday, October 22, after the marriage on Friday, October 21, of Mr Henry S. Weavers and Miss Lela V. F. Timms. Canon Edwyn Young officiated at the service of blessing.

A reception was held at the Savoy Hotel and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Birthdays today

Sir Geoffrey Bateman, 77; Mr Phil Bennett, 35; Rear-Admiral J. H. Carlill, 58; the Earl of Cromartie, 79; Sir Robin Day, 60; Mr Frank Delaney, 41; Lord Elwyn-Jones, CH, 74; the Earl of Gainsborough, 60; Mr Peter Gellhorn, 71; Colonel Sir John Gilmour, 71; Mr Tito Gobbi, 68; Mr Wally Herbert, 49; Professor *Dame Elizabeth Hill*, 83; Miss Sena Jurinac, 62; Miss Marghanita Laski, 68; Sir Terence Morrison-Scott, 75; Sir Fred Pontin, 77; Professor W. Lindford Rees, 69; Sir Robert Sainsbury, 77.

RAF Church of St Clement Danes

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave an address at a service of thanksgiving held yesterday to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reconsecration of St Clement Danes, Strand, as the Central Church of the RAF. The Rev R. C. Hubble, resident chaplain, officiated and the *Ven G. R. Renowden, Chaplain-in-Chief*, RAF, received the Queen's colour for the RAF in the United Kingdom. The Roman Catholic Principal Chaplain and the Principal Chaplain for the Church of Scotland and Free Churches led the prayers. Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff, and Flying Officer C. H. Winkley, Queen's Colour Squadron, read the Lessons. The Lord Mayor of Westminster attended and the Secretary of State for Defence was represented by Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: J Hall, as NA Madrid, Dec 9; J Marsh, for duty inside MOD as DNOM, Jan 27.
COMMANDERS: K J M Ayres, Joint Forces HQ SE District Aldershot as SO1 (Naval Plans), Jan 3; C E Batty, for duty in MOD(PE) with CSSE/DGSWS, Feb 24; C E G Sonner, for duty with CNSA for YORK bldg and in cmd on commissioning, April 10; J A Coleman, for duty inside MOD with DNAW, Nov 1; L Hallett, for staff of UKMILREP as Staff Offr Logistics, Dec 12; B Jones, SEAHAWK, Feb 14; M J Mathews, FIFE as WEO, Feb 10; A G McEwen, for duty with CNSA for EDINBURGH bldg and in cmd on commissioning, March 20; D A F Parsons, for duty on staff of CINCFLEET, Dec 20; B B Perowne, MERCURY addl as Cdr CN, Feb 16; C L L Quarrie, ILLUSTRIOUS as Cdr (Air), March 30; D W Shrubb, for duty inside MOD with DPRN; R A Wilson, PEMBROKE in cmd and as SNO Chatham, Oct 28.
SURGEON COMMANDERS: J O Soul, for Crse at East Birmingham Hosp, Jan 3.
CHAPLAINS: D M Baxter, for duty in HERMES, Nov 29.

Retirements
CAPTAINS: P G Hamilton-Price, Jan 7; R McQueen, Jan 7; S K Sutherland, Jan 7.
COMMANDERS: J A Bizin, Dec 22; T M Laing, Dec 16; C P Parsons, Dec 18.

Army
BRIGADIER: J Hensley, HQ NORTHAG STAFF (BAE) as ACOS, Oct 28.
COLONELS: A F Barnett, Catering Gp Aldershot as Comd, Oct 28; J C M Gordon MOD as Col, Oct 28; D I Ross RAMC, BMH Berlin as Cons Anaes, Oct 24; R C Rothery, HQ UKLF as DACOS G3 (Trg Pol), Oct 24.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: M J Bryan RAEC, MOD as SO1, Oct 28; A de C L Leask SG Br Appts USA as Proj Offr HTTE Fort Lewis, Oct 28; O J M Lindsay GRAN GDS HQ Lond Dist as DCOS, Oct 28; M A Nesbitt QARANC, LMMH as Matron, Oct 30; J N B Stuart RE, CVHQ RE as Chief Instr, Oct 28; B Swift RAEC, HQ AES (UK) as SO1 Ed, Oct 24.

Retirements
General Sir Peter Leng KCB MBE MC (late R ANGLIAN), Oct 27; Major-General L A H Napier CB OBE MC (late RRW), Oct 29; Brigadier J R Smith OBE (late RAEC), Oct 29; Colonel J B Carter ACC, Oct 29.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAINS: A F C Hunter, HQ STC for staff duties, Oct 28; D H G Baker, RAF St Athan as S Eng O, Oct 31.
WING COMMANDERS (Acting Rank Group Captain): R H Kyle, MOD (AFD) as DD Air Eng 2, Oct 24; R Fowler, HQ RAF Germany for staff duties, Oct 28; M G Peaker, HQ SACLANT for staff duties, Oct 28.
WING COMMANDERS: P A Ryan, HQ RAFSC as C Regt O, Oct 24; J L Roberts, HQ P and SS (UK) as OC Sppt Wg, Oct 24; A V Burgess, MOD for staff duties, Oct 31; R A Collinge, CDEE Porton as AFEO, Oct 31; I R Jackson, Rudloe Manor as OC P and SS (SR); J P Chance, MOD as Eng Pol 23, Oct 24; P C Symonds, HQ RAFSC as OC RAFASUPU, Oct 24; T J French, NICSMA as SO Systems Integ, Oct 31; P Desmond, HQ BALTAP as Chf Ops Ex, Oct 25; H M Stroud, RAF Lossiemouth as OC Admin Wg, Oct 31; M J Wynn RAF St Athan as OC Stn Serv Wg, Oct 31.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Prevention of Terrorism Bill, second reading.
Tomorrow (2.30): Tenants' Rights Etc (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Motions relating to the Gas Corporation (Transfer of Shares of Subsidiaries) Order; Gas Act (Modifications) Order and (Further Disposal of Offshore Interests) Directions, 1983.
Wednesday (2.30): Motions on the Civil Defence (Grant) and (General Local Authority Functions) Orders for England and Wales and for Scotland.
Thursday (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on the national health service.
Friday (9.30): Debate on the Civil Service.

Lords. Monday (2.30): Data Protection Bill, report.
Tomorrow (2.30): Debate on defence estimates.
Wednesday (2.30): Debate on relations between central and local Government.
Thursday (3): Occupiers' Liability Bill, committee.
Equal Pay (Amendment) Regulations. Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, committee. British Museum Act 1963 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Select committees. Tomorrow, EEC subcommittee A (Future Financing). Evidence from the Ministry of Agriculture (3).
Wednesday, EEC subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Overseas Development Administration on the agreement to replace the Lomé convention (11).
Thursday, EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence from Mr Arthur Scargill, President of the NUM, on the role of coal in the EEC energy strategy.

Science report

How the pill can put some women at risk

By Clive Cookson

The wave of concern after Friday's publication of two reports linking oral contraceptives with cancer is the second big scare involving the pill during its 21-year history.

The more worrying of the two papers in last week's *Lancet* seemed to establish a strong statistical link between progestogen, one of the two active hormones in most oral contraceptives, and breast cancer in young women. Those who took high-progestogen pills for at least six years under the age of 25 were apparently four times more likely as other women of similar age and social background to develop breast cancer.

Until last week, concern about the pill had focused on the other hormone, oestrogen, which makes blood coagulate more easily. The scare in 1977 came after a Royal College of General Practitioners report on the increased risk of heart attacks and strokes.

The pharmaceutical industry has, therefore, concentrated over the last few years on reducing the pill's oestrogen content.

Comparing the "progestogen potency" of the 30 or so brands of pill available in Britain is difficult because they contain six different progestogens which vary markedly in strength.

There has, therefore, been *some confusion about the* number of women at risk in Britain. Dr Malcolm Pike, who led the Californian research team and recently moved to Oxford as Director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Epidemiology Unit, apparently under-estimated, when he spoke to journalists, the extent to which women in this country are still taking pills of high progestogen potency.

At least three-quarters of British pill users may be consuming the levels of progestogen he associated with increased risk of breast cancer. These pills include so-called "low dose" brands, which are low in oestrogen but not in progestogen. Brands that contain low levels of both hormones include: Loestrin 20, Bicovum, Brevinor, Norimin, OR/10/11, Orysmen and Trinovum.

OBITUARY

MR HARRY GRYLLS

Innovations in developing Rolls-Royce cars

Mr Harry Grylls, CBE, who died on October 17 at Pershore, Worcestershire, aged 74, was as Chief Engineer and later Technical Director of the motor car division of Rolls-Royce until his retirement in 1969, associated with the development of several generations of Rolls-Royce cars over nearly forty years and was the last member of the engineering staff to have known and worked with the legendary Sir Henry Royce. The V8 light alloy engine and monocoque construction were just two of the innovations he oversaw into Rolls-Royce cars.

Shadwell Harry Grylls was born in Cornwall and educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, joining Rolls-Royce *in 1930. Until 1939 he worked* in the Motor Car Experimental Department at Derby before becoming personal assistant to the Works Director. In 1948 he became Assistant Chief Engineer of the newly formed Motor Car Division at Crewe and in 1957, Chief Engineer. He was appointed Technical Director of Rolls-Royce Cars in 1968.

From his earliest years with the company Grylls was associated with the assessment of innovation in automobile construction and his first work was on synchromesh gears and independent front suspension systems.

After his move to Crewe his first major responsibility was the design of the Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud and Bentley 'S' models. These were the first Rolls-Royce cars to have standard automatic transmission when they were introduced in 1955. In the year of their launch the prototype light V8 alloy engine which had been designed under his guidance some years earlier was run in a prototype model and the success of this saw it in general production in 1959.

In the second half of the 1950s Grylls was already moving on to the design and development of a smaller, lighter, model based on monocoque construction, which culminated in the launch of the Silver Shadow and Bentley 'T' series in 1965, Rolls-Royce's most innovative effort to date, and perhaps the most successful car in the company's history.

Grylls was particularly interested in the steering and handling of motor cars and was *responsible for installing the* first skid pan in this country, before the war. He also did work on military and commercial vehicle engines the most important of which was the 'K' range multi-fuel opposed piston engine.

Grylls was appointed CBE for his services to export.

In his *retirement in* Worcestershire he continued his association with Rolls-Royce as a regular consultant and spent his leisure hours in such pursuits as designing and restoring sundials and studying the aerodynamics of boomerangs. He was also for many years a member of the panel of judges for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award to Industry.

A tall donnish man, noted for his dry humour, Harry Grylls was a man steeped in automobile technology whose life with Rolls-Royce typified that company's endless pursuit of excellence and refinement.

PAUL HARDWICK

Paul Hardwick, who died suddenly on October 22 before going on for a performance of *Little Lies* at *Wyndham's* Theatre in London, was one of the most accomplished actors of his period, principally in classical parts. He was 64, and had been on the stage for 37 years.

It is important in this profession to be known as reliable; Hardwick however cast, was reliability itself. In aspect solid and four-square, he had a kindling theatrical imagination; his voice, seeming sometimes to be gravel-based, could be gently affecting as in performance of the chaplain in *Cavell* at Chichester. Asked for a favourite part, he said simply "Bottom, and all the good ones." Though it was true that he was a ripe comedian as Bottom (two RSC revivals), Falstaff, and Pistol, he could be soberly impressive as many Shakespearan characters; he was always fortifying.

A Yorkshireman, born just after the First World War, he was at Birmingham University, and served in the Second World War (where he was taken prisoner). He began his theatre life as the soldier Scarus and in the Piccadilly *Ant ony and Cleopatra* (1946); thenceforward, until the mid-1960s, much of his work was classical. He had three Stratford seasons from 1948, he toured Europe in *Titus Andronicus* (1957) and, for various periods between 1958 and 1965 was at Stratford and the Aldwych; he became a long-term contract player when in 1961 the Memorial Theatre was renamed the Royal Shakespeare, and appeared, among much else, in *The Wars of the Roses* trilogy.

He was in the original London cast of John Barton's *The Hollow Crown* anthology in 1960, and in this made a New York debut (1962). He acted in *Richard II* (John of Gaunt) and in Marlowe's *Edward II* in the Prospect company, 1969-70; during 1972-75 he toured Europe at various times with *The Hollow Crown* and another anthology, *Pleasure and Repentance*. His Falstaff for Prospect in both parts of Henry IV (1974) had the right sack and sugar quality.

In both 1977 and 1982 he was at the Chichester Festival. Recently, in *Little Lies*, a new version of Pinero's *The Magistrate* at Wyndham's, he was delightfully a composite personage, Inspector Bullamy, who united two of Pinero's original characters.

He was in more than 200 television productions, including *The Wars of the Roses*, *Churchill's Generals*, and *Sword of Honour*; and among numerous films since 1945 he was an exceptional Capulet in Zeffirelli's production of *Romeo and Juliet*.

DR R. E. SMITH

Dr Ronald Edward Smith, the distinguished physician and scholar, died at Warwick on October 18 – St Luke's Day. He was 83.

Born at Swaffham on January 18, 1901, he was educated at King Edward VI School, Norwich and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge where he was an Exhibitioner. Thereafter he went to Guy's Hospital qualifying in medicine in 1925 and obtaining his medical degree from Cambridge two years later.

At Guy's he was Medical Registrar and Tutor and Chief Clinical Assistant to the Children's Department. In due course he was appointed a physician to the Hospital of St Cross at Rugby and to the Coventry and Nuneaton hospitals. He was a skilful, kind and conscientious physician and quickly achieved a high reputation and a large consulting practice throughout the Midlands.

However his appointment as physician to Rugby School was perhaps the most important influence in his life. Whilst holding this office he became an international expert in adolescent medicine; he was widely consulted over undescended testicle, and he revolutionized thinking about quarantine, incubation and isolation for the childhood infectious diseases.

He was President of the Medical Officers of Schools Association and Health Adviser to the National Association of Boys' Clubs. He gave the Milroy Lecture at the Royal College of Physicians in 1940 and was Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1941.

After his retirement from clinical practice Smith became an influential figure in the field of postgraduate medical education. He was the mainspring of the establishment and building of the Warwickshire Postgraduate Medical Centre and was the University of Birmingham's Area Director of Postgraduate Medical Education for Coventry and Warwickshire for many years. He was largely responsible for the formation of the National Association of Clinical Tutors.

SIR WILLIAM CHRISTIE

Sir William Christie, KCIE, CSI, MC, who died on October 15 at the age of 87 had a career in the Indian Civil Service until 1947 and was thereafter chairman and director of several companies.

Born on February 29, 1897 he served in the 1914-18 war in the Royal Scots and in 1920 joined the Indian Civil Service. He spent a period as deputy secretary in the finance department of the Government of India and was financial secretary to the government of United Provinces from 1938 1944.

He went on to become chief secretary of the United Provinces government in 1944-45 and was finally Chief Commissioner, Delhi from 1945 to 1947.

He was formerly chairman of Cornhill Insurance Co Ltd and of Bailey Meters and Controls Ltd as well as being a director of numerous other companies.

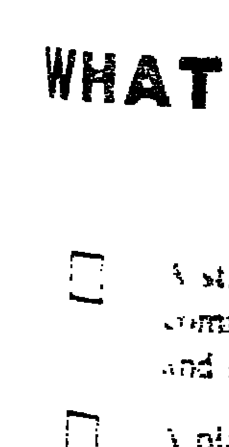
Mr Frederick Ivor Ray, CB, CBE, who died on October 18 at the age of 84, was Director of Inland Telecommunications 1956-61 and Director of the International Press Telecommunications Council 1965-67.

Mr Christopher Gilbert Eastwood, CMG, who died on October 14 at the age of 78, was Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office 1947-52 and 1954-66, and Commissioner of Crown Lands 1952-54.

Mr Charles Sparks Thomas, who died in California on October 17, aged 86, was United States Secretary of the Navy 1954-57 and President of Trans World Airlines 1951-60.

Correction

Our obituary of Raymond Aron (October 18) should have made it clear that he left *Le Figaro* in 1977, and then wrote a regular weekly column for *L'Express*. He continued to do this until his death.

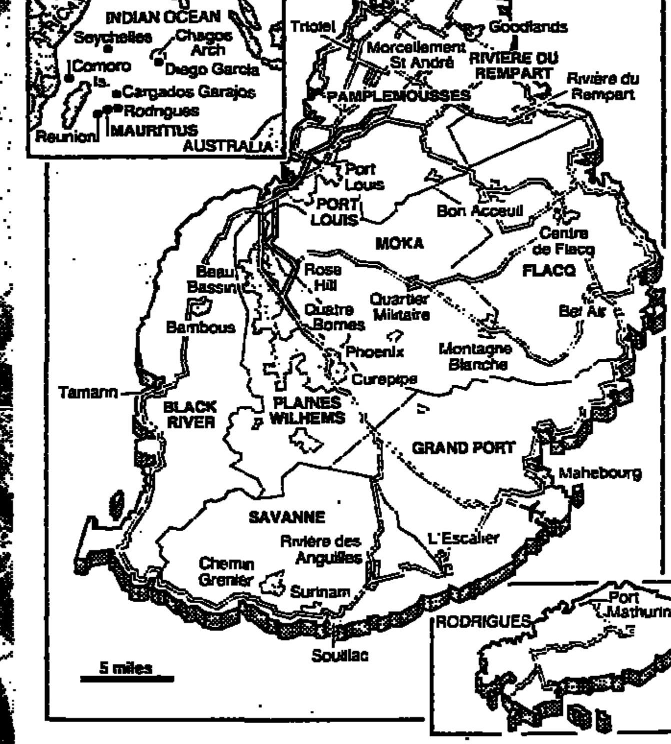


Mauritius

The racial and religious mix of this tiny Indian Ocean island might seem a recipe for an explosion. Yet for all its problems it remains a rare example of racial harmony, if no longer quite the Third World success story it was in the 1970s. Michael Hornsby reports.



Sweet and sour. Harvesting sugar – a crop on which the island is still largely dependent but which now yields lower prices, not least because doctors urge the world to use less



Imagine a population of 960,000 people of mixed race, culture and religion which is growing by more than 10,000 a year and is packed hugger-mugger on to 720 square miles of volcanic rock in the middle of the Indian Ocean. Suppose, too, that a tiny, white minority, descended from early European settlers, controls much of the economy which in turn is almost entirely dependent on a single crop vulnerable to the vagaries of weather and world prices. A fair blueprint, it might be thought, for disaster.

Mauritius is all these things, yet somehow manages to survive with style. Despite terrifying social pressures and tensions, it remains a model of racial harmony and must be one of the least violent places on earth. At the end of August, in the second general election in just over a year, the island state handsomely confirmed both its reputation as one of the very few functioning multi-party democracies outside Western Europe and North America, and the refreshing unpredictability of its electorate.

Lying 500 miles to the east of Madagascar, Mauritius is the coral-fringed remnant of an eroded volcano. It has several island dependencies, of which the most important is Rodrigues, another volcanic outcrop some 350 miles to the east, about 40 square miles in area and with some 35,000 inhabitants.

It was colonized fitfully by the Dutch during the seventeenth century and settled permanently by the French in 1721, who left an indelible imprint of their language and culture, established the sugar plantations and brought in African slaves, whose mixed-blood descendants now form the Creole population. Their pidgin French patois is the nearest thing to an indigenous *lingua franca*.

The French were bundled out in 1810 by the British, who in one of their fits of public morality abolished slavery and instead imported indentured labour from India.

Independence was granted in 1968, with the Queen remaining as head of state, though that role may soon be ended.

A major upheaval in the island's post-independence politics occurred in June of last year when the octogenarian Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Hindu doctor whose Labour Party (LP) had ruled Mauritius since independence from Britain and who had dominated the local political scene since long before that, was swept aside by a left-wing alliance led by the Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM). The MMM was created 13 years earlier by Mr Paul Bérenger, a youthful Franco-Mauritian, who learnt his politics on the student barricades in Paris in 1968.

Sir Seewoosagur was in part a victim of his own success. During the first half of the 1970's economic growth averaged nine per cent a year, and there was generous spending on social services, with free education being provided all the way to university level. The aging Prime Minister and his hardly less elderly cabinet were overwhelmed by the rising expectations of an increasingly well-educated and youthful population when the economic boom began to falter. Job creation fell drastically behind target, foreign investment tailed off, and a slump in the sugar industry was compounded by three successive cyclones.

The MMM of Mr Bérenger, who began his career as a trade union organizer among the dock and transport workers of Port Louis, was an attempt to form a non-ethnic, class-based party that could be used to drive a wedge into the Hindu majority support of the LP. In pursuing this goal, however, it also became a somewhat fragile coalition of minority ethnic and religious groups – Indian Muslims, the Tamil and Telegu Hindu minorities, Creoles and a sprinkling of whites. These internal tensions, masked to some extent while the MMM was in opposition, came to the surface when the party achieved power.

The victory of June 11, 1982, was a famous one, the MMM alliance capturing all the 62 directly elected seats in the small parliament. Within weeks, however, the alliance's leaders were squabbling among themselves. The main problem was the strong mutual antipathy felt by Mr Bérenger, who had been appointed Finance Minister in the new Government, and Mr Harish Bhoodoo, the Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Parti Socialiste Mauricien (PSM), a small Hindu party, espousing (despite its name) a *populist conservatism*, which had broken away from Sir Seewoosagur's LP in 1979.

Taking the blame for economic austerity

Mr Bérenger, who never hid his contempt for the intellectual ability of some of his colleagues, also fell out with the Prime Minister, Mr Anerood Jugnauth, a 53-year-old Hindu trained as a barrister in Britain, who was the MMM's President (Mr Bérenger being the party's Secretary-General). His main complaint was that as Finance Minister he was being made the scapegoat for the unpopular economic austerity measures insisted on by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as the price of financial aid, and for the postponement of the ambitious social welfare improvements promised in the election campaign.

The final break came in March of this year when Mr Bérenger resigned with 10 of his cabinet colleagues. Mr Jugnauth thereupon formed a new party, the Mouvement Socialiste Militant (MSM), which consisted of defectors from the MMM plus most of Mr Bhoodoo's PSM. However, the realignment left him without a clear majority and he was forced to call another election on August 21. For this purpose the MSM teamed up not only with Sir Seewoosagur's discredited LP but also with the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD) of the Creole leader, Sir Gaetan Duval, a flamboyant right-wing figure.

This, on the face of it, was a remarkable volte-face. Only a year earlier both Mr Jugnauth and Mr Bhoodoo had been denouncing Sir Seewoosagur as a reactionary old fogey. For his part, Sir Gaetan, a former foreign minister, had never before shown the slightest sympathy for the socialist aspirations of the MSM nor for the leftist-tinged, strictly non-aligned foreign policy to which it still formally adheres. But the new formation was explicable as a re-uniting of Hindu ranks and a return to traditional ethnic alliances (the LP and PMSD having worked together previously.)

Mr Jugnauth's new coalition scored a striking victory, winning 41 of the directly-elected seats and five of the eight "best loser" seats (a system devised by the British to ensure that every ethnic group gets adequate representation.) The Organisation du Peuple Rodriguais (OPR), which won the two seats allocated to Rodrigues, also allied itself with the new Government, which thus in effect commands 48 of the 70 seats in Parliament. The MMM garnered no more than 19 directly elected seats and Mr Bérenger could only creep back into Parliament as one of his party's three "best losers".

The MMM did, however, make a clean sweep of the four Port Louis constituencies and also captured 46 per cent of the popular vote.

The new Government is even more of an ideological dog's breakfast than its predecessor, and it remains to be seen whether its more compatible ethnic mix will suffice to keep it together under the strain of the painful economic policies that are unavoidable. Sir Gaetan, whose success in mobilizing the Creole vote played a key role in the election victory, is Deputy Prime Minister and has been given the task of using his business contacts abroad, including South Africa and the Far East, to drum up foreign investment and tourism. This suggests a return to something like the openly pro-western policy previously pursued by Sir Seewoosagur.

For Sir Seewoosagur, at least, there is a happy ending. On December 27 he will move into Le Réduit the splendid bougainvillea-wreathed chateau that was once the home of the island's British and French governors. Whether he does so as Governor-General or as President of the new republic of Mauritius will depend on the Government's ability to reach agreement with the opposition on the president's powers. There is no dispute about the desirability of republican status as such, but the Government just lacks the three-quarters majority needed to make the change on its own.

A lurch back to the West

After a year of flirtation with leftist non-alignment, Mauritius has lurched back towards the openly pro-Western foreign policy pursued by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who led the country from before independence in 1968 until he and his ruling Labour Party were rudely bundled out of office in the elections of June, 1982.

Now, after the elections of last August, Sir Seewoosagur and a number of other old guard LP figures are back in power, alongside their ally of earlier days, the flamboyant right-wing Creole leader, Sir Gaetan Duval, and Mr Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister in the short-lived leftist alliance that swept to victory in 1982, who remains as Prime Minister and Defence Minister in the new government.

Sir Gaetan's was, perhaps, the most astonishing political come-back of all. His Creole-dominated Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD) was totally eclipsed in the 1982 election, when most of his following defected to the left-wing Mouvement Militant Mauricien of Mr Paul Bérenger.

Most of the island's newspapers wrote him off as a political has-been, but his success in mobilising the Creole vote was crucial to the victory of Mr Jugnauth's newly-formed Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien (MSM) and its LP and PMSD allies. He was rewarded with the post of Deputy Prime Minister, and it is already clear he will have at least as big a role in foreign policy formulation as the Foreign Minister, Mr Anil Gayan, an Indian lawyer who held the same post in the previous minority MSM government.

Formally, the new Government is committed to the same policy of non-alignment as its predecessor, but Sir Gaetan made clear in a post-election interview with *The Times* that Mauritius considered itself "a staunch ally of the West" and was looking mainly to Western countries to inject new vigour into its flagging economy.

A change of tack has already been reflected in the new government's soft-pedalling of the emotive Diego Garcia issue. In return, Mauritius will expect increased American and British political financial and economic support.

The new Government will

Continued on page 19

Sugar and the social time-bomb

For much of the 1970s Mauritius was one of the Third World's unquestionable economic success stories. Between 1970 and 1976 economic growth averaged 9 per cent a year, the highest growth rate achieved by any developing country of less than five million inhabitants. Between 1961 and 1980 the number of jobs increased by 84 per cent, and those in manufacturing grew fivefold. Eight times more tourists visit Mauritius now than at independence in 1968.

Schooling is free all the way to university and literacy is high. Over the past two decades, secondary schools enrolment has more than trebled as has the number of doctors, and the proportion of children dying in the first year of life has dropped from nearly 70 per thousand live births to 33. The annual rate of population growth has been brought down from over 3 per cent to about 1.5 per cent (though it may now be rising again.) Most houses are built of concrete blocks and 90 per cent have electricity. Food subsidies are generous.

Since 1976, the pace of economic advance has slowed sharply, after a boom in the mid-1970s. The price of sugar, on which the economy is still largely dependent, has declined and stayed low, and a mixture of drought, cyclone and flood has in most recent years kept Mauritian sugar production below the 700,000 tonnes considered to be a normal crop. This year it is not expected to exceed 610,000 tonnes. In a good year Mauritius depends on sugar for more than two thirds of its foreign exchange earnings.

With the average price of imports rising nearly twice as much as the average price of exports, Mauritius has run up a large balance of payments deficit in each of the last eight years. Ninety per cent of the island's fuel and 50 per cent of its food are imported, as are most capital goods. Even goods made locally tend to have a high import content because of lack of mineral resources. About 80 per cent of salaries and wages, it is estimated, are spent on goods or services which are wholly or partially imported.

The need for foreign exchange to finance this deficit has turned Mauritius from one of the most solvent into one of the 15 or so most indebted countries in the world in relation to the size of its economy. At the end of March of this year, the total public debt was estimated to amount to 7,785m rupees (£432m), of which 5,857m was owed to foreign banks, governments and institutions. The cost of servicing this debt in 1982-83 was estimated to be equal to between 35 and 40 per cent of recurrent government revenue. As most of Mauritius's foreign debt is denominated in US dollars, it is appreciating with the increasing strength of the American currency.

The social consequences have been severe. As job creation has tailed off, Mauritius has acquired a growing pool of unemployed whose numbers are now put at about 70,000, some 25 per cent of the entire work force. More than 60 per cent of the male, and about 50 per cent of the female, unemployed are between the ages of 15 and 24, and represent a social time-bomb. It is necessary not only to create jobs for the unemployed, but also to find work for the 10,000 new entrants that are coming on to the labour market each year.

Sugar, the traditional industry, cannot solve the unemloyment problem. It is already very labour-intensive, and any moves towards greater profitability and efficiency will be in the areas of mechanization and rationalization, which will reduce the number of jobs the industry can support. It will remain an important source of foreign exchange earnings, and thus a key factor in the overall health of the economy. But world demand for sugar, faced by competition from other kinds of sweeteners, is declining, and Mauritius is perilously dependent on continuation of assured access to the EEC market (in effect Britain) at a gurarariteed price for the bulk of its crop. The uncertainty created by the threat of nationalization has discouraged investment in modernization.

Loyalty to the Queen apparently intact, despite being forced to abandon home, furniture and livestock. One of the 1,200 Chagos refugees ponders her future.

Diversification is limited by the paucity of natural resources and the small amount of land available for uses other than raising sugar. Ninety-two per cent of the cultivated area is under sugar-cane, and tea is virtually the only other crop produced in large enough quantities for export, most of it going to Britain and South Africa.

Food imports account for 25 per cent of Mauritius's total import bill, and boosting home food production is vital.

The number of tourists, most of whom come from Réunion, South Africa and France, grew at an annual rate of 15 per cent during the 1970s, but has levelled off at around 120,000 visitors per year in the last few years. Tourism brings foreign currency into the country, but much of this has to be spent on importing goods and services to sustain the industry. Its main value is that it directly and indirectly provides jobs to some 18,000 people. The new government plans to build four new hotels in 1984 and hopes that, in addition to expanding tourist capacity, this will give a boost to the construction industry and reduce unemployment.

There is no doubt that Mauritius must look mainly to the promotion of manufacturing plants, particularly in the so-called Mauritius export processing zone (MEPZ), as the means of diversifying the economy, strengthening the balance of payments and creating jobs. Since its inception in 1971, the MEPZ has attracted investors from Britain, France, Germany, India, Hongkong, Taiwan and Australia. There are now 25 export processing plants which employ 25,000 people and earn more than 1,235m rupees a year in exports. These firms upgrade imported raw materials, mainly wool from Australia and New Zealand, and cotton from Pakistan, into finished products such as knitwear and woven garments. Mauritius is now the world's third biggest exporter of woollen knitwear.

The success of the MEPZ industries has depended on generous incentives to investors, such as lengthy tax holidays and the waiving of customs duties on imports of raw materials and machinery, a well-educated labour force prepared to work for low wages (about one-tenth of European and a quarter of Hongkong rates), and preferential access to the countries where their goods are sold, notably the EEC. The world recession, the wave of protectionism in developed countries and inflation and political uncertainty at home have all combined in the last year or so to cast a shadow over the future of the MEPZ. A healthy MEPZ is one of the main goals of the new government.

The key role will be played by Sir Gaetan Duval, the Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the country's Creole community. He will lead a major promotional mission to the Far East in November. One of the main aims will be to attract investors from Hongkong who may be worried about their future in the Crown Colony after the British lease expires. A number of Hongkong businessmen will be invited to move lock, stock and barrel to Mauritius in return for a substantial capital investment in the island. Sir Gaetan believes that, as a democratic and peaceful country with access to regular trade routes and the vast southern African market on its doorstep, Mauritius could become a new Hongkong or Singapore.

Mauritius facts

Area:	720sq miles
Population:	960,000
of which:	69% Indian origin 6% Franco-Mauritian and Chinese 25% Creole
Exports	RS5496m (year ending 1982)
Imports	RS5842m (year ending 1982)
Sugar production:	688,000 tons (1982) 610,000 tons (1983)
Total debt:	RS7785m (1983)
of which: internal debt	RS1928m (1983)
external debt	RS5857m (1983)
Total unemployed:	70,000 – 25 per cent of work force (1983)
Rate of exchange:	£1 = 18.10 rupees

● *Source: Prime Minister's Office, Port Louis*

The islanders: a legacy of bitterness

In 1965, as the autumnal shadows were lengthening across what remained of the British Empire, Mr Anthony Greenwood, the Colonial Secretary of the day, was dispatched to Mauritius. His *mission was to explain,* on behalf of the recently elected Labour Government, with its well-known disapproval of neo-imperialist manoeuvres, the rather peculiar terms on which Britain was prepared to grant independence to the crown colony after more than 150 years of British rule.

The essence of the deal was that Mauritius could have its independence, plus a sweetener of £3m in development aid, on condition that Britain retained *for its own use a small group of* islands, the Chagos Archipelago, lying some 1,200 miles to the north-east, which had traditionally been administered from Port Louis, the Mauritian capital. It was the start of the longest – and still not wholly resolved – political controversy in the island's post-independence history.

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the then Prime Minister of Mauritius, accepted the British offer, defending the decision later on the grounds that, as a colony at the time, Mauritius had little choice in the matter, that gaining independence was *the larger priority and* that he had been deceived by British pledges that the excised outlying islands would be used only for communications purposes.

The decision did not go uncontested by local politicians. Sir (then Mr) Gaetan Duval, the right-wing Creole leader and current Deputy Prime Minister, had argued for a referendum on the independence issue. He favoured a status for Mauritius similar to that between France and its overseas departments such as Réunion. He has always maintained that Sir Seewoosagur accepted the British offer in return for London's rejection of the referendum proposal.

In any event, the deal went ahead, despite the passage, in December, 1965, of a United Nations General Assembly resolution, urging Britain "to take no action which would dismember the territory of Mauritius". The Chagos Archipelago, together with three nearby islands, Desroches, Farquhar and Aldabra, *formerly* part of the Seychelles group, were proclaimed to be the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) – in effect, a completely new colony.

A year later, Britain signed a defence agreement with the United States, under which the BIOT was leased to the Americans for defence purposes for 50 years, with an option of a further 20 years. Part of the deal with the Americans, it has been alleged, was a US$11.5m discount on Polaris submarines. The terms of the agreement, signed by Lord Chalfont on behalf of Mr George Brown, the Foreign Secretary, were not debated in Parliament.

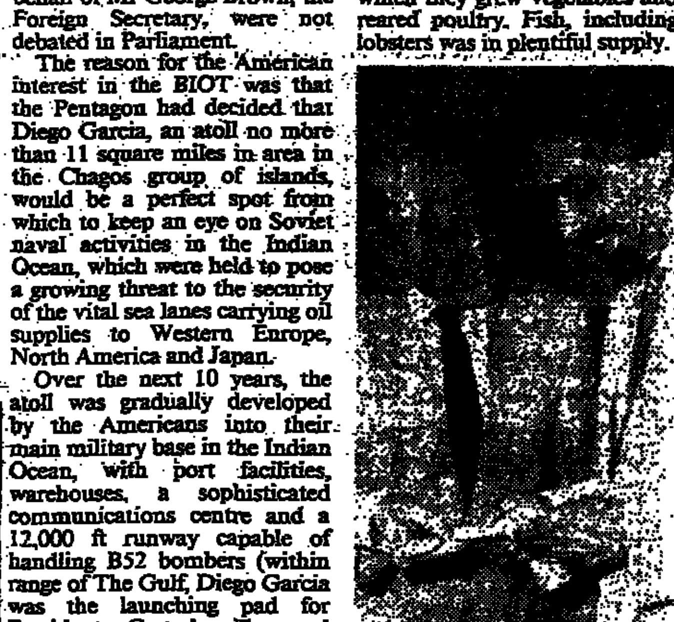
The reason for the American interest in the BIOT was that the Pentagon had decided that Diego Garcia, an atoll no more than 11 square miles in area in the Chagos group of islands, would be a perfect spot from which to keep an eye on Soviet naval activities in the Indian Ocean, which were held to pose a growing threat to the security of the vital sea lanes carrying oil supplies to Western Enrope, North America and Japan.

Over the next 10 years, the atoll was gradually developed by the Americans into their main military base in the Indian Ocean, with port facilities, warehouses, a sophisticated communications centre and a 12,000 ft runway capable of handling B52 bombers (within range of The Gulf, Diego Garcia was the launching pad for President Carter's ill-starred attempt to rescue the American diplomats held hostage in Iran).

Quite apart from the military pros and cons of this development, what was not generally realized was that Diego Garcia, at the time of its lease to the United States, had contained inhabitants, a fact initially concealed from Congress and the American public. The story of the *ilois* – the creole term for the Chagos Islanders – and their eviction from their homeland to make way for the base did not begin to emerge until 10 years later.

The settlement of the Chagos Archipelago began in the second half of the eighteenth century, when the French established a fishing company on Diego Garcia and also used it as a leper colony. After the British take-over in 1810, the sending of leprosy sufferers was abolished and the population grew, migrants coming not only from Mauritius, but also from Africa, Madagascar and India.

Just before Mauritian independence, Diego Garcia and two other islets in the Chagos group, Peros Banhas and Salomon, may have contained anything up to 2,000 inhabitants. The men earned a small wage harvesting the local coconuts, which enabled them to take a ship to Mauritius from time to time to buy simple household goods. Life for the islanders seems to have been poor but happy. Most families had small kitchen gardens, in which they grew vegetables and reared poultry. Fish, including lobsters was in plentiful supply.



Final settlement for displaced islanders: A cheque for £4m is handed to Jean Claude de l'Estrac, then Foreign Minister, by the British High Commissioner, J. N. Allan, in September 1982.

Later, when taxed with the islanders' eviction, the Foreign Office put up a smokescreen of *deceit, claiming at first to have* no knowledge of their numbers and then that the islanders were mostly temporary contract labourers who had been quite happy to leave. Unfortunately, a film shot by the Colonial Office in the 1950s not only extolled the idyllic nature of life on the islands, but also described them as being peopled "mostly by men and women born and brought up (there)".

The first British move was to stop the ferry service from Mauritius to Diego Garcia, so that *ilois* in Mauritius on holiday or for shopping could

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هكذا من الأصل

Following the lovers on Dodo island

Before tourism began to grow – and it is still in its adolescence – Mauritius was best known for the Dodo and Bernadin de Saint Pierre's novel *Paul et Virginie*. The Dodo, stuffed and solemn, is to be found in the museum in Port Louis, the only sizeable harbour on the island and the bell of the St Géran, the ship on which the luckless Virginie sailed from France to rejoin her beloved Paul only to be washed up, dead, on the shore at his feet, is to be seen in Grand Port.

I never found a bar called The Dodo, but there are one or two hotels which devote a corner, usually dispensing rum punches, to the memory of Paul and Virginie. Those lovers are still very much part of the island. They have their regulation statue and Saint Pierre is on sale everywhere in editions, ranging from paperback to plump morocco-bound volumes for those with large suitcases. It is customary to sneer at Saint Pierre, friend and contempory of Rousseau, but in fact his novel is one of the best guides there is to the island. Saint Pierre picked up the story of the wreck of the Saint Géran while he was working in Madagascar, the nearest piece of inhabited land to the west once Réunion has been passed. But he got his Mauritian topography right and it is quite possible to follow some of the paths trod by the two lovers before Virginie was taken away from her island paradise to the corrupt world of Paris and her subsequent death at sea.

Mauritius still reckons itself an island paradise, and with some justification. Sugar used to be the industry on which it survived. Now it looks like being tourism. Visitors keep on coming, mainly at the moment from South Africa.

Mauritius has quite a lot to offer them. There is good food for a start. The hotels in all too many tropical islands rely on catering packs supplemented by fruit and vegetables flown in from the nearest slice of mainland. Mauritius is large and fertile enough to grow its own and the markets in Port Louis and Curepipe, on the central plateau, are a joy to visit. Pineapples, papaya, mangos and other more exotic growths, like the pungent breadfruit, sell at a few pence. Alternatively, should you be feeling particularly mean, a friendly taxi driver will probably park for a few moments under the appropriate tree. The better hotels take advantage of this and in the lead at the moment is the St Géran on the east coast – more memories of Bernadin de Saint Pierre! The chef there, Barry Andrews, British-born and French-trained, takes his van and his colleagues to the markets to see what is on offer. The results of his researches can be read in *A Taste of Mauritius* (Macmillan, £8.95), although British cooks may find that not all the ingredients are readily available at the local supermarket.

The St Géran, originally owned by a South African company, Southern Sun, was linked earlier this year with two other hotels, the Tousserok and the Pirogue, acquired after a take-over bid. The Tousserok, a few miles south of the St Géran, had previously failed to live up to the aspirations of its architect who built its apartments out into the Indian Ocean. The Pirogue, which features in British Airways packages, on the other side of the island was a much livelier and more modestly priced concern.

Mauritius is scarcely short of accommodation, except in Port Louis itself. Few stop there

The secrecy captured by Conrad

anymore, apart from visitors from Réunion or Madagascar. It is strictly a commercial town where the multitude of races – Creole, Chinese, Indian, African – which go to make up Mauritius each form their separate ethnic pockets. A doorway in one street will lead into the courtyard of a Hindu temple while a block away there will a Catholic church. The secrecy of the town was best captured by Joseph Conrad in his novella *A Smile of Fortune* in *Twixt Land and Sea*, although he was careful not to identify Port Louis by name.

The tourists will head for the beach hotels, modest or grand, which ring the island like the sugar plantations, apart from an unattractive stretch of black pebbly coast near the airport of Plaisance. Some of the visitors will never get beyond their own stretch of sand and they will have squandered an opportunity to go into the centre of the island, which is hugely rewarding, especially the road leading from La Morne Brabant in the south west to Chamarel and Plaine Champagne. Here are the forests and some of the rarest birds in the world, including the pink pigeon and the Mauritian kestrel. Gerald Durrell has written about them in *Golden Bats and Pink Pigeons*; a young Welsh ornitholigist called Carl Jones is trying to save them. The main enemy is the mongoose, introduced from Indian by the sugar farmers to kill the rats on the plantations. It was later discovered that the mongoose is prepared to eat practically anything else in sight. There is no shortage of mongooses in Mauritius.

Those who want something more exotic than windsurfing or marlin fishing – it is a pity Hemingway never got to Mauritius, he would have enjoyed it – might consider treasure-hunting. The Saint Géran is not the only wreck on the reef which makes its serpentine way around the shore. And even the land itself has its caches. Leslie Thomas, of *Virgin Soldiers* fame, describes in the section on Mauritius in *A World of Islands* (published last month by Michael Joseph, £10.95) how he made, or rather helped make, a raft of banana and bamboo and was rewarded with the discovery of the noses of some cannon buried and forgotten in a muddy river estuary.

That was on the southern coast, an area not much visited by tourists. Probably Mr Thomas did not declare the pieces of cannon he purloined to the customs as he left, and probably they would not have been concerned anyhow. It is an easy-going island with an easy-going airport, which lives up to it name of Plaisance. And probably those customs officers would have been pleased to find a visitor unwilling to sit on the beach all day long and who found their territory worth exploring.

And they would have been right.

John Higgins



An island paradise, but there are more pleasures on Mauritius than sea and sand.

A lurch to the West

Contined from page 17

continue to uphold the Mauritian claim to sovereignty over Diego Garcia and the Chagos Archipelago.

There is unlikely, however, to be any more talk of taking the matter to the International Court of Justice at the Hague, and earlier demands for the immediate closure of the American base will be dropped. Instead, the Government will argue that Diego Garcia can only be recovered as part of a general demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, which would also require the withdrawal of the Soviet Union from bases on the North-east African coast.

Even before the August elections Mr Jugnauth's MSM, which was formed after the MMM broke up last March and ruled for several months without a parliamentary majority, had reversed a ban imposed by the previous government on the supply of goods or workers to the American base, and allowed some 700 Mauritians to take jobs there.

It was pragmatically argued that an early closure of the base was not realistic, and that so long as it existed Mauritius might as well take advantage of the economic opportunities it offered.

Despite the more friendly attitude of the new Government, Britain and America are unlikely to alter their previous stance that Diego Garcia will only be returned once its military usefulness has been exhausted. They turned down an offer by the last Ramgoolam Government to continue leasing the atoll to the Americans, on payment of rental, in return for the restoration of Mauritian sovereignty, and there is no reason to suppose they will be any more amenable now.

So Diego Garcia remains a potential cause of friction, particularly if Mauritius's unpredictable politics produce another sudden charge of regime. But the more relaxed attitude of the present Government in Port Louis, coupled with last year's settlement of the issue of financial compensation for the displaced *ilois* has opened the way for a marked improvement in British-Mauritian relations.

London moved quickly to capitalize on the new mood by dispatching Mr Alex Fletcher, a parliamentary under-secretary of state at the Department of Trade and Industry, to Mauritius at the end of September with £18m-aid package, which included a £12.215m line of credit and £4.4m towards the cost of a proposed £17.5m airport development scheme to be undertaken by the British Plessey group.

The improved atmosphere, however, will not reverse the decision of the previous government to sever Mauritius's last formal constitutional link with Britain by ending the Queen's role as head of state and replacing her with a Republican president, though this change may now take somewhat longer than originally envisaged.

Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister and Defence Minister in the new government, leads the swing back towards a more pro-western foreign policy.

All Mauritian political parties are agreed that the monarchy is an anachronism, particularly in view of the diverse origins of the island state's multi-racial population, but there is dispute about what the powers of the new president should be. The Government wants a non-executive president of the Indian type, while the Opposition favours some sharing of executive functions between the President and the Prime Minister.

The Government does not have the three quarters majority in Parliament needed to make the switch to a republic on its own, and it is possible that the differences over the president's powers could cause some delay. Whatever happens, the present Governor-General, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, will retire at the end of the year, and he will be replaced by Sir Seewoosagur, either as governor-general or as the new president. Mauritius will remain a member of the Commonwealth.

Outside Europe and North America, relations with Middle Eastern and Far Eastern countries are likely to occupy a prominent position on Mauritius's foreign policy agenda because of the contribution it is felt they can make to alleviating some of the island's severe economic problems.

The new government hopes, for example, to persuade Hongkong businessmen who are worried about the future of the Crown Colony after the expiry of the British lease in 1997 that Mauritius could provide a viable alternative base for their operations. The previous close relations with India are likely to be maintained despite Mauritius's more pragmatic approach on Diego Garcia, an issue dear to the heart of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

South African interests will also benefit from the new political alignment in Mauritius. South Africa is the second biggest source both of imports and tourists, and South African entrepreneurs have a major stake in the island's hotel business. South African Airways has landing rights in Mauritius, and Air Mauritius's lucrative Johannesburg route makes it one of the world's few profitable airlines. In opposition the MMM talked of severing these economic links, but quickly changed its tune once in office. Under the new regime, the South African position will be safer still, particularly if, as expected, the Government seeks to revive the economy with a major hotel-building programme.

Islanders' lament

Continued from page 18

not get back. They then bought out the sole employer of labour on the Chagos islands and gradually ran down and finally closed the copra plantations. Food imports were also cut off. By these means, the *ilois* were forced off their island home. Yet, according to the Foreign Office in 1976, "all went willingly and no coercion was used."

Most of the *ilois* were initially dumped without homes or jobs and left to fend for themselves in the slums of Port Louis. In 1973, the British agreed to pay £650,000 in compensation to the displaced *ilois* as "a full and final discharge of HMG's obligations". Wholly inadequate in the first place, this sum had been drastically reduced in value by inflation by the time the Mauritian Government finally got round to distributing it in 1978.

Under pressure, the British offered to pay a further £1.25m in 1979, but, at the same time, required every *ilois* who received compensation to sign a legal document surrendering all claim or right to return to the BIOT. This was eventually rejected, and the *ilois* continued to agitate for a better deal, some going on hunger strike.

It was not until 1982 that Britain finally agreed to increase compensation substantially. In July of last year, an agreement was signed with the Mauritius Government, under which Britain agreed to pay £4m (in addition to the original £650,000) as "full and final settlement of all claims whatsoever by or on behalf of the *ilois*", which sum is now being distributed by a specially established trust fund. In addition, the Mauritius Government has agreed to provide land for the *ilois* to the value of £1m.

This should mean that each of the estimated 900-plus *ilois* families will get somewhere between £4,000-£4,500, about half what the *ilois* had asked for, but still a great improvement on previous offers. They have, however, had to forfeit all further claims relating to "the closure of the plantations in the Chagos Archipelago, the departure or removal of those living or working there, the termination of their contracts, their transfer to and resettlement in Mauritius and their preclusion from returning to the Chagos Archipelago".

This clause in the agreement makes nonsense of the earlier British position that "no coercion" had been used. It is also part of the agreement that a sum of £250,000 will be kept in the trust fund to enable the Mauritius Government to indemnify Britain should any individual *ilois* successfully press further claims, despite the no-claim clause. Although the *ilois* themselves now seem no longer to be an issue, the question of sovereignty over Diego Garcia remains. There is also the legacy of bitterness engendered by Britain's shabby treatment of its own citizens, as the former inhabitants of the BIOT are. The contrast with the treatment of the Falklanders could not be more stark. All British citizens are equal but some, it seems, are more equal than others.

M H

This Prospectus contains particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to Logica plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries. The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Copies of this Prospectus, having attached thereto the documents referred to in paragraph 9(i) of Appendix 3, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the share capital of the Company issued and now being issued, to be admitted to the Official List.

The Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid on the Ordinary Share capital of the Company.

The application list for the Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00a.m. on Thursday 27th October, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application and an Application Form [illegible]

logica

Logica plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 with Registered No. 1631639)

Offer for Sale by Tender

by Close Brothers Limited

of 10,400,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at a minimum tender price of 140p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application.

Directors and Advisers

Directors
Philip Arthur Booley Hughes, CBE, MA (Cantab.) (Chairman)
Leonard Arthur Taylor, MA (Oxon.), MSc (Managing Director)
Patrick Joseph Coen, BSc, PhD, DIC
Peter Crooks Harbidge, MA (Oxon.)
David William Mann, MA (Cantab.) (Deputy Managing Director)
David Mark Kenyon Matthews, BSc
Gordon Naizby Olson, BSc
Neil John Prebble
Colin Gilbert Rowland, MA (Oxon.), D Phil
Robert George Varley, FCA (Financial Director)
all of 64 Newman Street, London W1A 4SE.

Professor Dr. Carl Johan Friedrich Böttcher,
(Non-executive Director)
Nieuwe Schoolstraat 2a, 2514 HX The Hague, Netherlands

Secretary and Registered Office
Robert George Varley, FCA
64 Newman Street, London W1A 4SE

Issuing House
Close Brothers Limited, 36 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP

Stockbrokers
Hoare Govett Limited, Heron House, 319/325 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PB and 27 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2AN

Auditors and Joint Reporting Accountants
Robson Rhodes, Chartered Accountants, 186 City Road, London EC1V 2NU.

Joint Reporting Accountants
Price Waterhouse, Chartered Accountants, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SY

Solicitors to the Company
Clifford-Turner, Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY.

Solicitors to the Offer for Sale
Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

Principal Bankers
National Westminster Bank PLC, 21 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AR.
Barclays Bank PLC, 15 Great Portland Street, London W1A 4TR.
Algemene Bank Nederland NV, Blaak 28/34, 3000 DG Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Receiving Bankers
National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD.

Registrars and Transfer Office
Close Registrars Limited, Arthur House, 803 High Road, Leyton, London E10 7AA.

Key Information

The information below should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Prospectus from which it is derived.

Business

Logica is a leading European independent computer software, consultancy and products company, with an international capability and reputation.

Logica was established in 1969, has grown in turnover and staff every year, and currently has some 1,600 employees.

Logica's activities comprise:
- ☐ Consultancy and Project Management
- ☐ Custom-built Systems: Software and Hardware
- ☐ Software Products
- ☐ Office Automation

Logica's clients are mainly large companies or government departments and are broadly spread over many market sectors.

Logica has operating subsidiaries in seven countries and has undertaken projects in over 40 countries.

Trading Record

Years ended 30th June	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Turnover (£'000)	12,914	17,905	25,853	33,168	42,185
Profit before taxation (£'000)	1,091	498	2,068	2,159	3,346
Number of staff (at year end)	728	894	1,031	1,160	1,475

Offer for Sale Statistics

Minimum tender price		140p
Number of Ordinary Shares of 10p each in issue after the Offer for Sale		35,000,000
Market capitalisation		£49.0 million
†Adjusted earnings per Ordinary Share for the year ended 30th June, 1983:		
(a) after actual tax charge		7.3p
(b) after notional 52% tax charge		5.3p
Price earnings multiple (based on adjusted earnings):		
(a) after actual tax charge		19.1
(b) after notional 52% tax charge		26.6
Gross dividend yield (based on indicated net dividend of 1.0p per Ordinary Share for the year ending 30th June, 1984)		1.02%
Net tangible assets as at 30th June, 1983 per Ordinary Share (together with net proceeds of £5.15 million)		42.9p
Percentage of enlarged issued share capital being marketed:		
by the Company	12.1%	
by existing shareholders	17.6%	29.7%

† *Calculated in accordance with Note (viii) in Section 2 of the Accountants' Report set out in Appendix 1.*

Shareholders

Shareholders immediately after the Offer for Sale are set out below:

	Per cent. of issued share capital
Directors, Staff and Associates:	38.4
Existing Institutions:	31.9
Airways Pension Scheme	
CIN Industrial Investments Limited (on behalf of the NCB Pension Funds)	
Groupe Bruxelles Lambert	
F & C Management Limited	
Provincial Insurance PLC	
Safeguard Industrial Investments PLC	
Skandia Insurance Company Limited	
Stichting Shell Pensioenfonds	
The Scottish Investment Trust PLC	
Public:	29.7
	100.0

The table above excludes any applications for shares by Staff, their associates or Existing Institutions under the Offer for Sale and where applicable in relation to Existing Institutions, includes shareholdings of investment trusts, unit trusts or funds managed by such institutions or which own them.

Share Capital

Authorised		Issued and now being issued fully paid
£3,750,000	in Ordinary Shares of 10p each	£3,500,000

Principal Definition

In this Prospectus "Logica" shall mean Logica plc and its subsidiaries, or previous ultimate holding companies and their subsidiaries, or, where the context requires, Logica plc or any of its appropriate subsidiaries.

Indebtedness

At the close of business on 30th September, 1983 the Company and its subsidiaries had outstanding bank overdrafts of £4,630,700 (of which £125,708 was secured), leasing commitments of £382,635, hire purchase commitments of £287,648 and guarantees of £668,117. Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-group liabilities, at the close of business on 30th September, 1983 neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding, or created but unissued, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire-purchase commitments or guarantees or (except for contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business) other material contingent liabilities.

At the close of business on 30th September, 1983 the Company and its subsidiaries had aggregate cash balances of £542,715.

For the purposes hereof amounts in foreign currencies have been translated into sterling at the relevant rates of exchange on 30th September, 1983.

History

Logica was founded in 1969 by a group of five people, including Philip Hughes, Len Taylor and Patrick Coen. Philip Hughes and Len Taylor, who were the initial executive directors, had already held senior management positions in the industry and had previously worked together for eight years.

From the beginning Logica set out to establish high technical standards and to achieve a prominent position in its markets of high technology consultancy and services. The success of this policy was reflected in Logica's ability to attract expert staff and to secure important contracts against larger and more established competitors.

The growth and diversification of Logica have been rapid and sustained. Both turnover and staff numbers have grown every year since its foundation. By the year ended 30th June, 1983 it had achieved a turnover of £42 million. It currently has some 1,600 employees in seven countries.

Logica's growth has been primarily from internal development which has been fuelled by a record of profitability and a policy of retaining profits. However, as a complement to this, Logica has also made a number of acquisitions, notably the operations of T. C. Hudson Associates Limited (1972), Freyberg Systems Associates, Incorporated (1981) and Planning Research Corporation (Australia) Pty Limited (1983).

Logica has emphasised overseas expansion and is one of the leading exporters of computer consultancy and software services from the UK. However it has increasingly serviced its international business through operating subsidiaries in different countries of the world, namely the Netherlands (established in 1973), Australia (1975), Sweden (1977), the US (1979), Belgium (1980) and West Germany (1983).

Logica obtained its original finance from Planning Research Corporation ("PRC"), a listed US professional services company. After an initial period Logica's staff held a voting majority of the shares while PRC's shareholding entitled it to a majority of the profits and assets.

Early in 1979 PRC sold its shareholding in Logica and the National Enterprise Board ("NEB") became a shareholder providing both equity and loan finance. In December 1979, institutional shareholders also subscribed for additional equity. In 1982 the NEB realised its investment in Logica and, as part of the resulting reorganisation, further institutional investors were introduced. At that time £1.5 million was raised to expand working capital.

In 1979 Logica decided to establish a division, which had been working on word-processing systems, as a separate operating company called Logica VTS Limited ("VTS"). The NEB provided separate funding for this. A subsidiary of the NEB, Nexos Office Systems Limited ("Nexos"), entered into supply and marketing arrangements with VTS which were later terminated in 1982. At that time, International Computers PLC ("ICL") signed an agreement with VTS involving volume orders for word-processors and a research and development contract.

Logica's record of technological achievement has been recognised recently by the following awards:—

- November 1982 — the British Computer Society's annual award for Technological Achievement for its work on continuous speech recognition
- February 1983 — a citation by Computing newspaper as "the UK company which in the opinion of Computing's panel of experts made the greatest contribution to Information Technology during the decade 1973-1983".
- April 1983 — the Queen's Award for Technology to VTS for its word-processor.

Logica has become the largest independent UK software company, measured by turnover or number of staff.

Description of Activities

Logica's activities can be divided into four broad categories, which contributed to turnover for the three years ended 30th June, 1983 approximately as follows:

	Per cent. 1981	1982	1983
Consultancy and Project Management	29	27	19
Custom-built Systems: Software and Hardware	47	52	48
Software Products	4	5	10
Office Automation	20	16	23
	100	100	100

Office automation contributed approximately 37 per cent. of Logica's profit before taxation in 1983 (1982 – 19 per cent., 1981 – 17 per cent.). In its other activities Logica analyses its profit by its professional operating units, which encompass more than one of the categories set out above.

Each of Logica's major activities reinforces the others. Consultancy can often lead to contracts for the provision of custom-built software and hardware. Client projects can lead to the development of new services and products. Product design and manufacture provide first-hand experience which strengthens Logica's consulting capability.

Consultancy and Project Management

Logica undertakes consultancy assignments in computing, communications, office automation and management sciences for a wide range of clients. Examples include designing and managing the installation of worldwide corporate telecommunications for multi-national companies, defining overall data-processing policies for organisations, specifying detailed requirements in computing and communications and assisting clients to select suppliers, negotiate contracts and install and manage systems. Management sciences projects involve planning models for businesses and government administrations, such as health and social security, to improve investment and operational decisions.

In addition to its work for users, Logica has established a strong position as an adviser to the computing and telecommunications industries on product policy, marketing strategy and detailed market research. Work includes advice to major US and Japanese companies seeking information on the European market, market forecasts for European and Australian telecommunications authorities on data transmission and new communications services and detailed product definition studies for manufacturers in Europe and the US. In addition to specific consultancy projects for individual clients, Logica also undertakes multi-client and industry-wide studies.

Custom-built Systems: Software and Hardware

The largest activity of Logica is designing and building complex software. Clients are usually large organisations, themselves sophisticated and expert users of computers. Logica's role is to supply systems that draw upon its special capabilities in real-time control and communications. Logica works on equipment of most of the world's major suppliers of mainframe, mini and micro computers.

Logica often acts as prime contractor for the turnkey supply of computer systems. As Logica has grown so has its ability to compete with the major electronic companies for steadily larger contracts. Such contracts, which involve the responsibility for managing the work of sub-contractors, are normally based on standard products purchased by Logica from computer manufacturers at a discount under OEM (original equipment manufacturer) agreements.

In addition to using standard hardware, Logica also designs and manufactures its own special purpose hardware. This enables Logica to address the needs of clients both by custom-built software, which tailors general purpose computers to solve specific applications, and by custom-built hardware. Logica has consistently maintained this dual capability rather than just being a software house, and the Directors consider that this has been a major factor in its growth, distinguishing it from many competitors.

Software Products

Logica designs and sells re-usable elements of software. Such software products, which in some cases include specially configured hardware, fall into two categories—those which Logica calls "systems kernels" that are used as components in the supply of custom-built computer systems and those that are sold in volume as standardised products in their own right. Royalties are payable by Logica on the sale of some of these products.

A systems kernel is used as the base for constructing a number of computer systems for similar applications. Each project involves some modification and often substantial additions to the systems kernel. However, its existence enables Logica to transfer previously developed expertise to projects around the world and to provide lower cost and more highly tested software to clients. For the banking industry, systems kernels such as FASTRX® and FASTRAN® form the base of funds transfer systems, whilst DIDS® provides an integrated display system for foreign exchange dealing rooms. For the television industry Logica supplies CONTEXT, which enables television companies to implement teletext, and FLAIR® which provides facilities for the creation and manipulation of pictures stored in electronic form. For the energy industry and utilities MASTER CONTROL® forms the basis of control systems for gas, oil and water storage and distribution. INSIGHT® and LOGOS® provide facilities for image processing and continuous speech recognition respectively in various applications.

Logica also sells general purpose and standardised software products, primarily RAPPORT® and XENIX. RAPPORT is a sophisticated relational database system designed by Logica to run on a wide variety of computers. XENIX, developed in the US, is an enhanced version of UNIX. UNIX is becoming one of the world's de facto standard computer operating systems. (XENIX and UNIX are respectively trademarks of Microsoft and Bell Laboratories.)

Office Automation

As one of the pioneers of software design for word-processing, Logica has been involved in office automation since the early 1970s. It developed UNICOM, an advanced multi-user system, for Unilever. Since then Logica has continued to increase its specialist expertise in word-processing software and local area networks. This in turn led to the establishment of volume manufacturing facilities in Swindon in 1980.

Logica currently designs, manufactures and sells the VTS 2200® range of word-processors, powerful single-user units, developed from the VTS 100®, which was first launched by Logica in 1978. The Directors believe that sales of the VTS 2200 range both direct, through Logica's own sales force, and through distributors currently account for over 20 per cent. of total annual sales of such machines in the UK. In the last financial year 13 per cent. of Logica's turnover (58 per cent. of its turnover for office automation activities) resulted from sales of the VTS 2200 to ICL under a distribution agreement which is described under the next section "Market Sectors and Clients—office automation".

Logica also manufactures and sells POLYNET®, which is a local area network based on the Cambridge Ring technology. Systems are now installed in the UK, the US, Australia, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Italy. Logica also manufactures and sells the VTESSE®, a 16 bit personal business computer, based on the VTS 2200 hardware design.

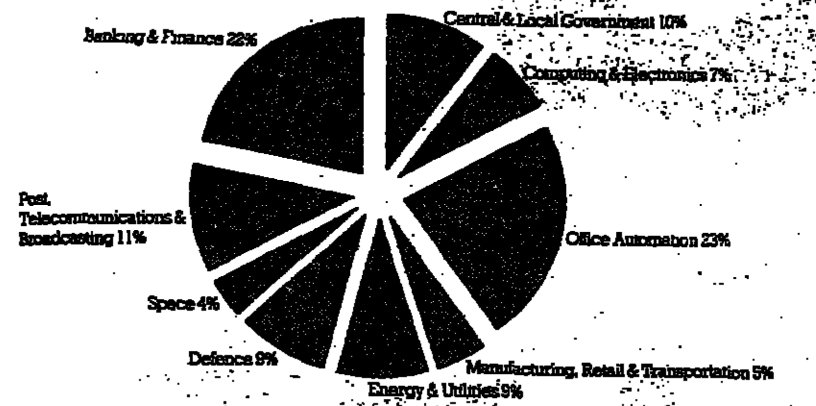
The Directors believe that Logica has one of the leading software development teams in Europe in word-processing and local area network technology. Development of the next generation of office automation products is well advanced.

logica

Market Sectors and Clients

Logica has a wide base of clients from very diverse market sectors. The Directors believe that the quality of Logica's clients and the diversity of the applications of Logica's work distinguish it from the variety of companies which constitute its competition. They also believe that the wide spread of Logica's work over a number of sectors is of particular benefit in that at any one time any market weakness in some sectors is likely to be balanced by the strength of other sectors.

Logica's turnover for the year ended 30th June, 1983 can be approximately divided into the following sectors:–



Logica's activities are summarised below by sector. At the end of each sector there is a selection of clients for which Logica has worked during the past two years.

Banking and Finance

From the early 1970s when Logica designed the S.W.I.F.T. network, the international funds transfer system, it has had a specialist position in the design and implementation of real-time communications systems for banks. Logica has undertaken projects involving electronic funds transfer, dealer support, automated teller machines, credit cards and many aspects of communications. In the US in particular a large percentage of Logica's operations is in this sector. In the UK, Logica designed and built the gateway software for CHAPS, the automated payment system, which will operate as a funds transfer network linking twelve UK settlement banks and the Bank of England for same day settlement of high value payments. In addition to working for large international banks, Logica is undertaking major projects to build banking systems in developing countries currently in *Iraq* and Trinidad. The international spread of Logica's operations is increasingly important to its banking clients.

Algemene Bank Nederland ● Bank of England ● Bankomatcentralen ● Barclays Bank ● Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago ● Citicorp ● Legal & General ● Lloyd's ● Midland Bank ● Société Générale de Banque/Generale Bankmaatschappij ● S.W.I.F.T. ● Swiss Bank Corporation ● The Chase Manhattan Bank ● The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ● TSB Trust Company.

Defence

Since the early 1970s, Logica has undertaken a wide range of work, such as computer simulation of battlefield operations, software development for computer aided ship design and studies of signal processing systems, for research and development establishments. The activities subsequently expanded to operational systems. For example, Logica is currently conducting studies of planned major communication networks, has carried out a large amount of work for the design and implementation of new torpedo systems, and has contributed towards a number of air defence programmes. In recent years Logica has attached considerable importance to extending its defence activities into multi-nation projects by participation in consortia for Command and Control, and Communications Systems.

Marconi Research Centre ● Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment ● Royal Signals and Radar Establishment ● Royal Netherlands Army ● SHAPE ● The Plessey Company ● UK Ministry of Defence ● Westland.

Space

Logica has had continuous involvement in the European Space Programme since the early 1970s. For example, at Darmstadt it has led consortia to implement satellite control systems including one for handling Europe's meteorological satellite, Meteosat. In the past year Logica staff have worked on the control system for ECS-1, Europe's major new communications satellite, and for EXOSAT, a satellite which is taking x-ray pictures of the universe. Logica is currently working on the software design aspects of new satellites, including ERS-1 for earth monitoring. Logica is working on the on-board software and validating the payload design for HIPPARCOS, the high precision astronomical satellite. Logica provided consultancy on techniques for deep space communications to GIOTTO, which is planned to intercept Halley's Comet in 1985.

British Aerospace PLC, Dynamics Group ● Cray Research (UK) ● Department of Trade and Industry (Space Section) ● European Space Agency ● European Space Operations Centre ● International Telecommunications Satellite Corporation ● Royal Aircraft Establishment.

Post and Telecommunications

Logica carries out work for various national post and telecommunications authorities throughout the world. Projects range from marketing and policy consultancy work to developing and installing message and telex switches and work on data processing for large administrative tasks. Logica is closely involved in developing new technologies and helping authorities to apply them. Examples include work on video conferencing, videotex, and satellite data communications.

American Bell ● British Telecom ● Cable and Wireless ● Eurodata Foundation (collectively for all European PTTs) ● ITT ● Netherlands PTT ● Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation ● Postverket ● Telecom Australia ● UK Post Office.

Broadcasting

There is a rapid growth in the use of computer technology within television, with the increasing use of digital technology and developments in direct broadcasting by satellite, cable and teletext. In the early 1970s Logica worked with the BBC to develop the software for CEEFAX, the world's first teletext system. From this early start Logica has become a leader in supplying teletext to broadcasters around the world. Nine countries use, or will soon use, teletext software supplied by Logica. In addition, Logica has provided a picture storage system in Austria, a subtitling system for the deaf in Australia, and software and a multiple microprocessor to monitor and control the network of television transmitters for a commercial television company in the UK.

BBC ● Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand ● BTQ7 (Brisbane Television) ● CAL Video Graphics ● Channel 4 Television ● Independent Broadcasting Authority ● Keycom Electronic Publishing ● Osterreichischer Rundfunk ● Singapore Broadcasting Corporation ● Swiss Broadcasting Corporation.

Central and Local Government

Logica is involved in providing consultancy and software for the large and complex systems required to handle central and local government administration. For example, in Australia Logica has assisted the government with detailed specification and bid assessment of a very large computer system handling social security records. For police forces work includes criminal records, Command and Control, and Communication Systems. Logica has built an automatic fingerprint recognition system for New Scotland Yard that is now the basis of a product being offered to other police forces around the world.

Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations ● Australian Department of Administrative Services ● Dutch Home Office Police Department ● Greater Manchester Police ● London Metropolitan Police ● Manpower Services Commission ● The Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy ● UK Department of Health and Social Security ● UK Home Office ● UK Registrar of Public Lending Right.

Energy and Utilities

The major clients in this sector are the oil, gas and water industries in Europe and the Middle East. Logica has the necessary blend of computing and engineering skills to build integrated telemetry control systems. The *MASTER CONTROL* systems kernel is used in computer-based monitoring and pipeline control systems. Logica's office in Aberdeen provides services to North Sea operating companies.

Anglian Water Authority ● British Nuclear Fuels Limited ● British Petroleum ● Britoil ● Burmah ● NV Nederlandse Gasunie ● Severn Trent Water Authority ● Shell International Petroleum Company.

Computing and Electronics

In this and other sectors Logica works for the industry of which it is a part. It advises on product strategy and provides market forecasts for computing, electronic and communications equipment. It produces TELEMATICA®, a multi-client study of information technology, which involves forecasts for such products as terminals, computers, communications processors and modems. Logica supplies a range of systems software, particularly communications software, *XENIX* and *RAPPORT* to computer manufacturers.

Bull ● Digital Equipment Corporation ● Ericsson Information Systems ● Ferranti plc ● GEISCO ● Honeywell ● IBM ● Japan Radio Company ● Olivetti ● Philips Telecommunicatie Industrie BV ● Racal Data Communications Group ● Siemens ● Standard Telephones and Cables ● Tandem Computers ● The GEC plc ● THORN-EMI plc ● Xerox Corporation.

Manufacturing and Retail

The particular emphasis of Logica's work in these sectors is in the control of manufacturing processes and the automation of the handling of goods, including automated warehousing, as well as communication networks.

Agfa-Gevaert NV ● AGB Research ● AKZO ● British Steel Corporation ● British Sugar ● Ford Motor Company ● Hertz Europe ● ICI Mond Division ● J. Sainsbury ● Rolls-Royce ● The BOC Group ● Unilever.

Transportation

Logica has experience in the control systems associated with transportation. In London software has been developed for ticket automation. In California Logica has a major long term project to help BART to redevelop its integrated control system. In Hong Kong Logica is a member of a British consortium designing the world's first automatic road pricing scheme. Logica wrote the software for one of the world's most advanced motorway signalling systems in the Netherlands.

Civil Aviation Authority ● Fokker ● Hong Kong Government Data Processing Agency ● KLM ● Lockheed Corporation ● London Transport Executive ● Data Processing Division of Rijkswaterstaat ● San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District ● Sea Containers ● Thomas Cook.

Office Automation

Logica has chosen to sell its office automation products mainly through distributors, and therefore the market sector of end-users is usually not known. From its early co-operation with Unilever in 1974, Logica has had successive product development agreements with third parties. Between 1979 and 1982 Logica had a supply and development agreement with Nexos. Since early 1982 Logica has had an agreement with ICL under which it supplies a modified version of its VTS 2200 word processor, which is sold as the ICL 8801 in the UK and elsewhere. ICL has informed Logica that it intends to seek a continuing supply of word-processors from Logica in 1984. To that end ICL and Logica are in negotiations to extend the product supply and enhancement provisions of the current agreement beyond its expiry at the end of 1983. For the purposes of these negotiations ICL and Logica have assumed that the quantities of equipment to be ordered by ICL in 1984 will not be substantially different from those supplied under the agreement in 1983.

Logica also sells office automation products through its own sales force in the UK and has established distributors in eight other countries. To date France has been the most successful overseas area where sales of the VTS 2200 in the last financial year accounted for approximately 10 per cent. in value of total office automation sales during that period.

Logica has recently signed heads of agreement, subject to contract, with a major systems supplier for a distribution agreement under which, subject to timely product development, Logica would supply a new range of multi-functional workstations together with associated hardware and software products. Deliveries under the agreement would commence in the first half of 1984 for an initial period of 12 months with 6 months' notice of termination on either side thereafter. The minimum commitment under this agreement would be in excess of £10 million of products during the initial 12 months.

Logica will continue to seek other distributors for its products, particularly in overseas countries.

BICC ● Commercial Union Assurance ● Crown Agents ● Department of Trade and Industry ● Gilman Office Machines ● International Computers Limited ● Jarrel ● Kyle Stewart ● Science and Engineering Research Council ● Shell UK.

Research and Development

Most of the projects that Logica undertakes for its clients involve the application of advanced technologies. Hence Logica stays very much abreast of research and development in the computer and communications industry. It has formal and informal links with universities and research establishments and it participates in the formulation of national and international standards.

Logica's total expenditure on research and development during the year ended 30th June, 1983 amounted to approximately £3.5 million, of which some £1.2 million was recovered from third parties or by way of grants. While some of this expenditure relates to longer term research activities, such as those mentioned below, most was spent on specific product development. Net expenditure was split approximately equally between software products and office automation products.

In the next two and a half years grants of some £1.2 million in relation to office automation products have been committed to Logica under the UK Government's Support for Innovation Scheme as well as further governmental grants of some £0.4 million for software product development.

The major research activity is Project UNIVERSE which is 50 per cent. funded by the UK Government. In this Logica is co-operating with The GEC plc, British Telecom, the Science and Engineering Research Council and three universities in an experiment to link high speed local area networks via satellite communications. The Directors believe that this project could lead to exploitable technologies.

Logica staff have played a significant role in formulating the Alvey Programme announced earlier this year by the UK Government. Under this programme £350 million (£200 million from the UK Government and the balance from UK industry) is being committed over the next five years to collaborative research and development in advanced Information Technology. Logica is already an active participant in this programme.

The Commission of the European Communities has started the first stage of ESPRIT, a collaborative research and development programme, funded 50 per cent. by governments. Logica has undertaken initial studies for ESPRIT and has had approved a pilot project in Computer Integrated Manufacturing.

Apart from research and development expenditure which is recoverable from third parties, with minor exceptions Logica's practice is to write off such expenditure to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred.

Project Management and Quality Assurance

Depending on the nature of the technical work and on the requirements of clients in different sectors, contracts are undertaken on either a fixed price or a time and materials (fees and expenses) basis. During the year ended 30th June, 1983 time and materials contracts accounted for approximately 60 per cent. of Logica's turnover (excluding product sales), while fixed price contracts accounted for the balance, although there are geographical variations.

Many of the projects undertaken by Logica are complex or on the frontiers of technology. As would be expected in such circumstances, problems can and do occur with some fixed price contracts exceeding their budgets, leading in some cases to significant loss on individual projects. As the size of projects has grown the Directors have laid increasing emphasis on internal management control systems and disciplines. However the most thorough evaluation and review cannot preclude the possibility of such problems. Although there are risks in fixed price contracts, they do offer the advantages of long-term forward commitments and of greater freedom to control the allocation of resources. Logica's overall exposure is reduced by the number and spread of its contracts.

Logica's wide range of projects is managed by small units of professional staff, operating as separate profit centres and submitting detailed monthly financial and operating reports. Overall control of contracts is exercised by way of defined levels of authority and in accordance with internal procedures known as "Logica standards". These cover bid preparation, contract signature and project methods. Responsibility for developing and monitoring these standards rests with a central department, which reports directly at Board level. Procedures are standardised as far as possible throughout the world by a specific liaison committee. Within Logica UK Limited the overall arrangements for quality control are approved by the Ministry of Defence to their full 05-21 standard.

Competition

Logica is a leading European independent computer software, consultancy and products company, with an international capability and reputation.

The diversity of competition reflects the diversity of Logica's operations. In consultancy and market studies, the main competitors are divisions or subsidiaries of management consultancy firms and the major accountancy partnerships. For the provision of custom-built software, Logica competes with other leading software companies. In the UK, these are well established companies of which some are independent and others are subsidiaries of large international companies. In certain sectors, such as space and broadcasting, competition comes from specialist firms, many of which are subsidiaries of international electronics companies. In office automation the main competition is from international computer hardware or office equipment manufacturers.

Some of Logica's main competitors are also amongst its main clients and Logica may be a client of these same companies. For example, a particular computer manufacturer may at any one time be a client of Logica on one project, on another project it may be a sub-contractor to Logica, while on a third project it may be competing with Logica.

Directors of the Company

***Philip Hughes, CBE, Chairman**, aged 47. After obtaining degrees in* Mechanical Sciences and Economics at Cambridge University, he worked for four years for Shell International Petroleum Company Limited. In 1961 he joined Scicon (then C-E-I-R (UK)) and left it from a senior management position to establish Logica in 1969. As executive Chairman his prime commitment is to Logica, to which he devotes the majority of his time. He is a member of the Science and Engineering Research Council, the National Electronics Council, and the Alvey Programme Steering Committee. He is visiting Professor of Information Technology at University College, London.

Len Taylor, Managing Director and Chief Executive, aged 48. He obtained a degree in Mathematics at Oxford University and a MSc in Physics and Quantum Mechanics at London University. From 1957 to 1961 he worked as a mathematician for Hawker Siddeley Nuclear Power Company Limited. He joined Scicon in 1961 and left it from a senior management position to establish Logica in 1969.

Patrick Coen, Chairman of VTS, aged 46. He obtained a degree in Chemistry at University College, Galway and a PhD in Physical Chemistry at Imperial College, London. He was a senior consultant in Scicon, before leaving to establish Logica in 1969. He is a member of the Computer and Communications Committee of the Department of Industry's Electronics and Avionics Requirements Board and of the Office Machinery Sector Working Party of the NEDC. He is visiting Professor of Information Technology at the University of Kent.

Peter Harbidge, President of Logica, Inc., aged 50. After obtaining a degree in Modern Languages at Oxford University, he joined IBM United Kingdom Limited. In 1967 he left from a Sales Management position to help found T.C. Hudson Associates Limited where he became a Director. He joined Logica in 1972 when Logica acquired the operations of that company.

***David Mann, Deputy Managing Director**, aged 39. After obtaining a degree in Mathematics and Theoretical* Physics at Cambridge University, he worked for Scicon. He joined Logica soon after its formation in 1969 and is currently Chairman of Logica UK Limited. He has been a member of the Information Engineering Committee of the Science and Engineering Research Council.

David Matthews, European Director, aged 46. After obtaining a degree in Mathematics at Exeter University, he worked on military systems for Ferranti Limited. He joined Logica in 1972 and is now responsible for Logica's activities in Continental Europe and the Middle East.

Gordon Olson, Managing Director of VTS, aged 43. After obtaining a degree in Electrical Engineering at the City University of London, he worked for GEC Electronics Limited, Data Dynamics Limited and Varian Associates Limited in various engineering posts. He joined Logica in 1973.

Neil Prebble, Commercial Director, aged 39. Having worked for Unilever Research Laboratory and then Standard Telephones & Cables Limited, he joined Logica in 1970. He is responsible for project control, quality assurance and contracts policy.

Colin Rowland, Managing Director of Logica UK Limited, aged 39. He obtained a degree in Chemistry and a DPhil in Physical Chemistry at Oxford University. From 1966 to 1971, he was involved in research in Physical and Theoretical Chemistry. He joined Logica in 1971.

Rob Varley, Financial Director and Company Secretary, aged 44. He is a Chartered Accountant and worked for Charrington United Breweries Limited, Reuters Limited and Celanese Corporation prior to joining Logica in 1975.

Frits Bötcher, Non-executive Director, aged 68. He is a member of the Supervisory Board of Logica B.V. and a number of substantial Dutch companies, including Hoogovens, VMF-Stork, Volker-Stevin, Pakhoed and Gist-Brocades. He has been a member of various policy advisory committees to the Dutch government and the OECD. He has been associated with Logica since 1975. He is Professor Emeritus of Leiden University.

Senior Management

The other executive directors of subsidiary companies are as follows:—

Name	Age	Position	*Years' service
Logica UK Limited			
R. Cooper, BSc	38	Projects Director	8
C. Dain, BSc, PhD	35	Technical Group Director	11
M. De Val, BSc, FCA	35	Financial Director	2
A. Karney	41	Communications Group Director	10
G. Kirk, BSc	41	Software Products Group Director	12
D. Lenkey, BSc	42	Management Support Director	10
I. Macleod	39	Finance Group Director	5
B. Martin, BSc	45	Consultancy Group Director	3
C. Preddy, MSc	36	Industry Group Director	14
C. Rees, MA	39	Database Products Group Director	10
S. Sarmiento, SB	42	Personnel Director	12
D. Stanley, MA, PhD	36	Aerospace Group Director	5
Logica VTS Limited			
D. Dean, BSc	55	Manufacturing Director	3
G. Muir, MA, PhD, ACMA	34	Financial Director	6
Logica, Inc.			
M. Faulkes, BSc, PhD	39	Director	11
R. Freyberg III, SB, SM	35	Director	7
W. Shrimpton, BCom	44	Vice President	11
R. Thurber, SB, SM	38	Vice President and Company Secretary	7
Logica B.V.			
P. Stevenson, BSc	39	Directeur	9
Logica, SA			
J. Wells, BSc	37	Administrateur Délégué	14
Logica Svenska AB			
G. Larsson	42	Managing Director	6
Logica GmbH			
R. Heise, MA	36	Geschäftsführer	5
Logica Pty. Limited			
D. Doyle, B Ec, AASA	42	Managing Director	10
I. Jackson, BSc	36	Deputy Managing Director	8
J. Shipsey	39	Director	3
R. Whitfield, BE	47	Director	8

**These include years of service in companies subsequently acquired by Logica.*

Staff

Logica depends for its success on the talent and motivation of its professional staff who come from a wide range of disciplines. Logica's style is an important, if somewhat intangible, factor in the attraction and retention of such people. Logica provides an environment which gives scope for initiative and local variation within an overall framework that achieves consistency of policies and principles throughout the world.

Logica currently employs approximately 1,600 people. Of the total some 1,060 are employed as professional staff whose main function is to be engaged in chargeable work for clients, 340 are engaged in administrative posts, 110 in manufacturing and 90 in sales. The professional staff is highly qualified with approximately 90 per cent. having graduate or post-graduate qualifications.

Logica conducts a vigorous recruitment programme to provide the basis for continuing growth. In the UK the main sources of new staff are universities from where approximately 130 were recruited this year. Senior appointments are, with few exceptions, filled by internal promotion. There is a considerable number of transfers or secondments of staff between various operating groups or subsidiaries.

The Directors consider that, in a service industry which relies heavily on the skills of the employees, it is desirable to seek methods whereby staff are encouraged to become, and remain, shareholders in Logica. There are now some 220 staff shareholders (including the Directors) and immediately after the Offer for Sale these shareholders and their associates will own at least 38.4 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company.

Both Directors and staff shareholders have agreed not to dispose of any further shares for approximately a year after the Offer for Sale. The Directors have also accepted restrictions on the disposal of their shares on a sliding scale for a further two years thereafter.

For the future, the Directors have commissioned outside consultants to recommend appropriate share participation schemes, both for UK and overseas employees. All such schemes will be linked to shares in the Company and the Directors intend to put detailed proposals for such schemes before shareholders for their approval in due course.

Logica attaches importance to the working environment for its staff. Office premises are well sited, usually in central city locations, and well equipped. Details of premises, all of which are leasehold, are shown in Appendix 2.

Proceeds of Issue, Net Tangible Assets and Working Capital

Of the 10,400,000 Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale, 6,155,193 Ordinary Shares are being made available by existing shareholders and 4,244,807 are new Ordinary Shares for which Close Brothers Limited has agreed to subscribe in cash ("the Subscription").

The net proceeds of the Subscription based on the minimum tender price, after deduction of the expenses of the Offer for Sale to be borne by the Company, are estimated at £5.15 million.

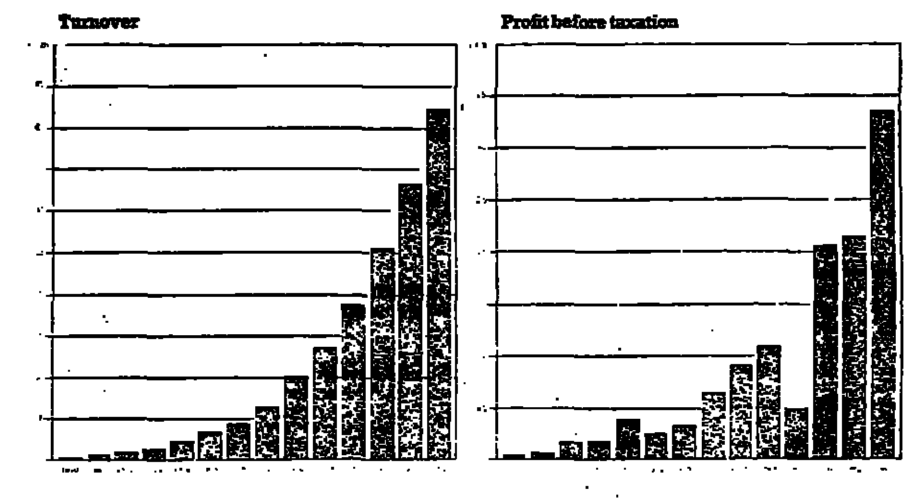
These net proceeds will be used to reduce existing borrowings and to provide additional working capital.

The consolidated net tangible assets (under the historical cost convention) of Logica at 30th June, 1983 amounted to £9,849,000. Taking into account the net proceeds of the Subscription as estimated above, the adjusted net tangible assets of £15.0 million represent 42.9p per Ordinary Share on the enlarged issued share capital.

The Directors are of the opinion that having regard to the bank facilities available to Logica, as well as the estimated net proceeds of the Subscription, Logica has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

Trading Record

Logica's trading record from its formation to the year ended 30th June, 1983 is shown below. The data has been extracted from audited financial statements, adjusted where appropriate to reflect current accounting policies and the present constitution of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the basis set out in the Accountants' Report in Appendix 1.



Over the five years ended 30th June, 1983 Logica has achieved compound annual growth in turnover of some 33 per cent. and a compound annual growth in profit on ordinary activities before taxation of some 30 per cent. The downturn in profits in 1980 reflected cost overruns on certain fixed price projects in Logica's Dutch operating subsidiary.

Logica has a marked seasonal pattern in its results, with profits in the second half of its financial year normally being substantially more than those in the first half. This is mainly caused by the holiday seasons which reduce the number of chargeable days of professional time and by the major influx of new graduates joining Logica during the same period.

Dividends

Other than a special dividend paid to PRC in 1979 in connection with the purchase of PRC's shares, Logica has never paid any dividends because the Directors have preferred that earnings be retained to finance the future growth of the business. The Directors intend that most of Logica's earnings should continue to be retained but will now recommend that a modest level of dividend payments be made. Following the Offer for Sale it is intended that in respect of each financial year an interim dividend and a final dividend should be paid in May and November respectively.

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Directors expect that dividends in respect of the financial year ending 30th June, 1984 will amount to not less than 1.0p net per share. Following this Offer for Sale the first dividend which shareholders will receive would therefore be an interim dividend for the current year of not less than 0.35p net to be paid in May 1984, with a final dividend payable in November 1984.

Prospects

The Directors of Logica intend to develop the business within the broad range of its existing activities. The UK software industry is widely respected around the world. Logica, as one of its leaders, can benefit from this reputation as it increasingly spreads its international operations.

Logica's existing technological expertise and the fact that a significant number of client projects are of a research nature should mean that Logica will remain at the forefront of the latest technological developments in the course of its everyday work.

Opportunities for the acquisition of existing businesses in similar or complementary fields are continually being reviewed and, if thought appropriate, the Directors would be prepared to expand Logica in this way.

The Directors consider that it is inappropriate to make a profits forecast for the year to 30th June, 1984 at this early stage. However, at the end of September 1983 the number of professional fee-earning staff showed an increase of over 25 per cent. compared with the same date last year. Based on management accounting information, revenue for the first quarter of the current financial year was over 35 per cent. greater than that for the corresponding period last year.

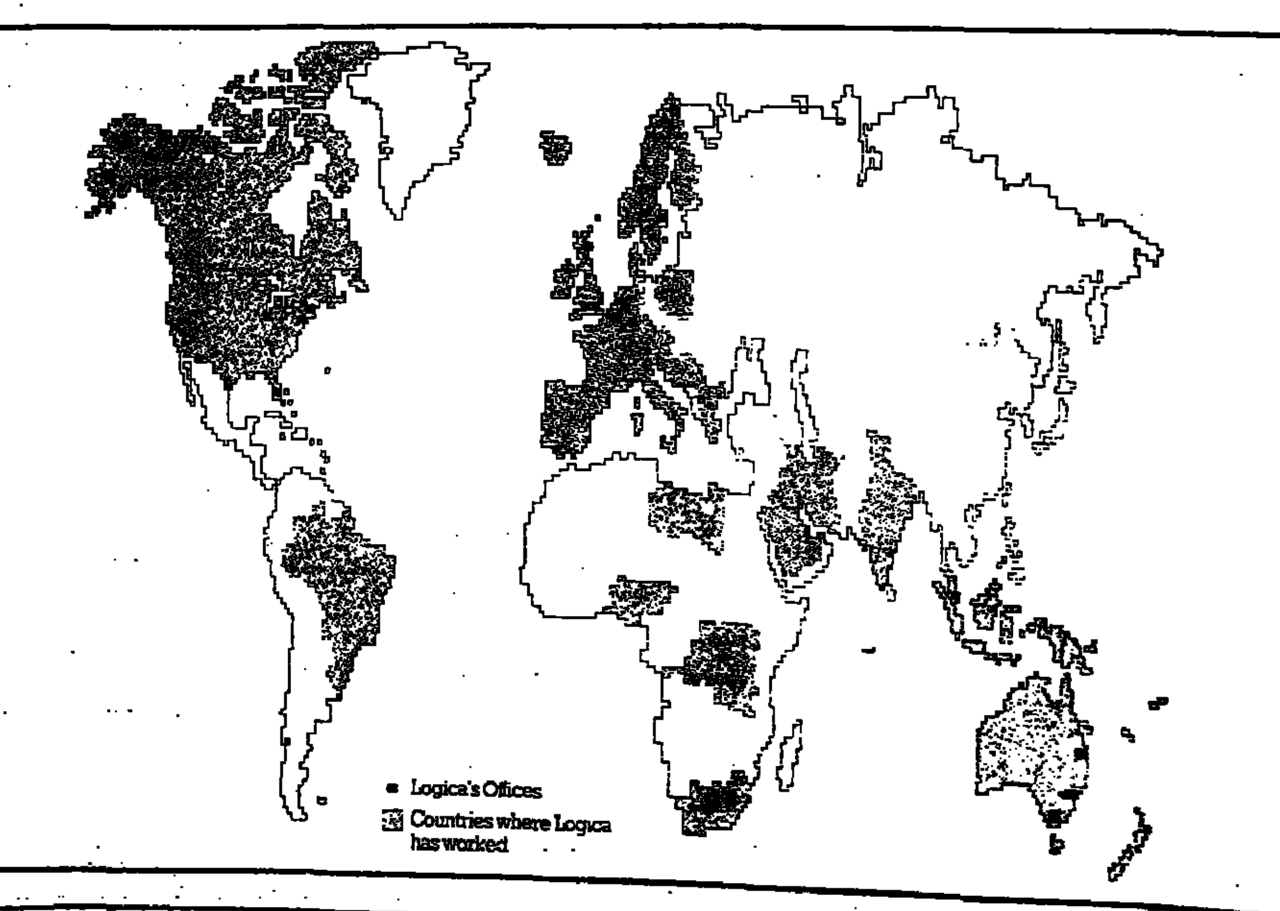
The main markets of Logica – software and office automation – are amongst the fastest growing sectors in information technology. *The value of new orders received by Logica during the first quarter showed a very* substantial increase over the comparable period last year. The Directors are confident that Logica's technological expertise, reputation, client-base and management policies will enable it to maintain significant growth in the foreseeable future.

Geographical Diversity

Logica has consistently pursued a policy of geographical diversification. It has operating subsidiaries in seven countries, the UK, the US, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, West Germany and Australia. It has undertaken work in over 40 countries to date. Many overseas projects, in countries where Logica does not have a presence, are handled from the UK and Logica is a leading exporter of software and consultancy services from this country. According to Department of Trade and Industry figures Logica provided approximately 12 per cent. of the total exports of computer consulting and software by the Computer Services Industry in the calendar year 1982.

An analysis of Logica's turnover by location of clients (separately showing office automation, some of which is exported) for the year ended 30th June, 1983 is as follows:

	Per cent.
UK	44
Rest of Europe	16
US	12
Rest of World	5
Office Automation	33



Appendix 1

Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of a Report to the Directors of Logica plc and to the Directors of Close Brothers Limited made by Robson Rhodes, Chartered Accountants, the auditors and joint reporting accountants, and Price Waterhouse, Chartered Accountants, joint reporting accountants:

Price Waterhouse,
Southwark Towers,
32 London Bridge Street,
London SE1 9SY.

Robson Rhodes,
186 City Road,
London EC1V 2NU.

The Directors,
Logica plc
and
The Directors,
Close Brothers Limited.

20th October, 1983

Gentlemen,

We have examined the financial information set out below of Logica plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") for the five years from 1st July, 1978 to 30th June, 1983. The auditors of the Group throughout this period have been Robson Rhodes, Chartered Accountants.

During the five year period a number of Group reorganisations have taken place, which have involved the creation of successive new holding companies and changes in shareholders and the capital structure of the Group.

A further capital reorganisation was undertaken, effective 20th October, 1983, whereby all subsidiary companies of Logica plc have become wholly owned, other than Logica, Inc. in which there remains a 19.8 per cent minority interest.

The financial information set out in this report has been prepared on the basis that the Group had been in existence with its present constitution (but excluding new shares issued in connection with this Offer for Sale) throughout the five year period. The results for Freyberg Systems Associates, Incorporated and Planning Research Corporation (Australia) Pty. Limited have been consolidated from their respective dates of acquisition by the Group. The financial information is based on the audited financial statements of Logica plc and its subsidiaries after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate.

In our opinion the financial information set out under the heading Historical Cost Accounts gives, under the historical cost convention and on the basis of the constitution of the Group as stated above, a true and fair view of the profits and source and application of funds of the Group for the five years ended 30th June, 1983 and of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group at 30th June, 1983.

In our opinion the financial information set out under the heading Current Cost Accounts has been properly prepared in accordance with the policies and methods described in the notes thereto to give the information required by Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16.

No audited financial statements have been prepared for the Company or the Group for any period subsequent to 30th June, 1983.

Historical Cost Accounts

1 Accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in arriving at the financial information in this report are as follows:

(i) Turnover

Turnover represents amounts invoiced to clients net of amounts billed in advance and excluding VAT.

(ii) Recognition of profits

(a) Profit on contracts for the supply of professional services at pre-determined rates is taken as and when the work is billed irrespective of the duration of the contract.

(b) Profit is taken on fixed price contracts whilst the contract is in progress, having regard to the proportion of the total contract which has been completed at the balance sheet date. Provision is made for any foreseeable future losses based on an estimate of the direct costs to be incurred.

(iii) Stock and work in progress

(a) Physical stock and work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(b) The valuation of work in progress on fixed price contracts is adjusted to take up profit to date or foreseeable losses in accordance with (ii)(b) above.

(c) Other work in progress is valued at cost or at estimated net realisable value if lower. Cost comprises:

Professional work in progress valued at the cost of salaries and associated payroll expenses of employees engaged on assignments and a proportion of attributable overheads.

Unbilled expenses incurred and equipment purchased for clients in connection with specific contracts.

(iv) Research and development

Research costs are written off in the year in which they are incurred unless they are to be reimbursed by third parties. Development costs are also written off in the year in which they are incurred unless they are to be reimbursed by third parties or they result in the production of an identifiable saleable product.

(v) Goodwill

Goodwill is stated at cost and represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of subsidiaries over related net tangible assets at the dates of acquisition.

(vi) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of all tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. The annual rates of depreciation used are as follows:

Office equipment	— 10 per cent.
Computer equipment	— 20 per cent. (for the year ended 30th June, 1983; 33⅓ per cent. for previous years)
Motor cars	— 25 per cent.
Plant	— 20 per cent.
Tooling	— 50 per cent.
Leaseholds	— equally over life of lease

(vii) Foreign currency translation

The assets, liabilities and trading results of foreign subsidiaries are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the relevant balance sheet date.

Differences arising on restatement of the net investment in foreign subsidiaries and related net foreign currency borrowings are dealt with as adjustments to reserves.

All other differences on exchange are taken to the profit and loss account.

(viii) Deferred taxation

Provision is made for deferred taxation, at the rate of tax ruling at the relevant balance sheet date, to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes. The provision is maintained to the extent that timing differences are not expected with reasonable probability to continue into the foreseeable future.

(ix) Finance lease income

Income from finance leases is taken to profit and loss account based on a *constant periodic rate of return on the net cash investment in each lease.*

2. Consolidated profit and loss accounts

The profit and loss accounts of the Group for each of the five years ended 30th June, 1983 are set out below

	Notes	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Turnover	(ii)	12,914	17,905	25,853	33,168	42,185
Increase/(Decrease) in stocks of finished goods and work in progress		1,145	645	(195)	162	2,238
Revenue		14,059	18,550	25,658	33,330	44,423
Raw materials, consumables and other external charges		4,557	5,992	6,262	8,580	12,212
Staff costs		5,934	8,396	11,219	15,695	19,969
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible and intangible fixed assets	(iii)	285	579	730	800	884
Other operating charges		1,972	2,706	5,071	5,848	7,925
		12,748	17,673	23,282	30,923	40,990
Profit on ordinary activities before interest and taxation		1,311	877	2,376	2,407	3,433
Interest payable (net)	(iv)	220	379	308	248	87
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(iii)	1,091	498	2,068	2,159	3,346
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	(v)	(412)	113	(732)	(1,117)	(1,011)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		679	611	1,336	1,042	2,335
Minority interest		—	—	—	(55)	(10)
Extraordinary item	(vi)	—	48	—	—	—
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	(i)	679	659	1,336	987	2,325
Earnings per Ordinary Share	(vii)	2.2p	2.0p	4.3p	3.2p	7.6p
Adjusted Earnings per Ordinary Share						
(a) after actual tax charge	(viii)					7.3p
(b) after notional 52 per cent. tax charge	(viii)					5.3p

Notes:

(i) Dividends and retained earnings

In connection with a Group reorganisation effective January 1979, a dividend of £722,223 was paid by Logica Nederland B.V. on 29th December, 1978 to Planning Research Corporation. This dividend was declared out of retained earnings as at 30th June, 1978 and is excluded from the above consolidated profit and loss accounts. With this exception, no dividends have been paid to third parties during the five years ended 30th June, 1983.

Profits attributable to Ordinary Shareholders in the five years ended 30th June, 1983 total £5,986,000. This, together with relevant movements on foreign currency translation amounting to £219,000 for the five year period, would give cumulative retained earnings of £6,205,000.

As a result of the various Group reorganisations, £4,685,000 of these retained earnings, and all retained earnings prior to 1st July, 1978, represent "pre-acquisition" profits in the financial statements of the Group at 30th June, 1983 and have been capitalised by way of share capital issues and related share premiums. Accordingly retained earnings of the Group at 30th June, 1983 amounted to £1,520,000.

There were no other movements on retained earnings during the five year period.

(ii) Turnover

The Group turnover for each of the five years ended 30th June, 1983 was as follows:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
UK	7,480	11,632	16,949	19,901	26,252
Rest of Europe	4,250	4,281	5,724	6,136	7,978
USA	221	452	1,484	4,163	5,181
Rest of World	963	1,540	1,696	2,968	2,874
	12,914	17,905	25,853	33,168	42,185

(iii) Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Directors' emoluments	64	132	155	307	369
Auditors' remuneration	42	54	75	84	90
Hire of plant and machinery	—	24	70	111	116

Depreciation: the effect of the change in the estimated useful life of computer equipment noted in accounting policy (vi) in Section 1 above was to reduce the charge for the year ended 30th June, 1983 by £125,000.

(iv) Interest

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
This comprises: Interest payable on:					
Short term loan	10	15	15	13	—
Bank interest	113	267	315	261	249
Interest on short term bridging loan	105	114	—	—	—
Other	3	22	59	86	—
	231	418	389	360	249
Interest receivable on:					
Bank deposits	5	39	81	65	162
Other	6	—	—	47	—
	11	39	81	112	162
Interest payable (net)	220	379	308	248	87

(v) Taxation

The charge for taxation on the profit on ordinary activities for each of the five years ended 30th June, 1983 is as follows:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
UK corporation tax at 52% on profits for the year	250	10	212	590	461
Overseas taxation	—	—	—	40	15
Foreign tax in respect of overseas subsidiaries	236	(179)	517	286	570
Relief for overseas taxation	—	(5)	—	(20)	(5)
	486	(174)	729	896	1,041
Overprovision in subsidiaries in respect of prior years	(11)	10	3	(18)	(32)
Deferred taxation	(63)	51	—	239	2
	412	(113)	732	1,117	1,011

(vi) Extraordinary item

The extraordinary item arising in the year ended 30th June, 1980 related to the sale of distribution rights to a text handling system by Logica VTS Limited. No tax arose on the disposal as the chargeable gain was relieved against tax losses arising in that subsidiary during that year.

(vii) Earnings per Ordinary Share

Earnings per Ordinary Share are based on the 30,755,193 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in issue immediately prior to the issue of 4,244,807 new Ordinary Shares for cash in connection with the Offer for Sale, and on the profit on ordinary activities after taxation and minority interests for each year ended 30th June.

(viii) Adjusted earnings per Ordinary Share

Adjusted earnings per Ordinary Share for the year ended 30th June, 1983 only have been calculated on the 35,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in issue immediately after the issue of 4,244,807 new Ordinary Shares in connection with the Offer for Sale, and on the profit on ordinary activities, together with notional interest at 10 per cent. on the net proceeds of the issue (£5.15 million) calculated at the minimum tender price, less minority interest and after:

(a) the actual tax charge on profit on ordinary activities and tax at 52 per cent. on the notional interest;

(b) a notional tax charge of 52 per cent. on profit on ordinary activities and on the notional interest.

3. Consolidated source and application of funds statements

The source and application of funds statements for the Group for each of the five years ended 30th June, 1983 are as follows:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,091	498	2,068	2,159	3,346
Extraordinary item	—	48	—	—	—
	1,091	546	2,068	2,159	3,346
Adjustments for items not involving the movement of funds					
Depreciation	285	579	730	800	793
Deferred development costs	—	—	—	(138)	91
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(6)	(35)	(12)	(9)	(15)
Exchange differences on translation of fixed assets and taxation liabilities	—	4	11	23	(59)
Exchange differences on translation of the net investment in foreign subsidiaries	(18)	(8)	(27)	94	178
Funds generated by operations	1,352	1,096	2,770	2,929	4,334
Taxation refunded	—	—	393	172	—
Taxation paid	(573)	(173)	(515)	(794)	(558)
Sale of fixed assets	96	107	204	57	120
Purchase of fixed assets	(852)	(1,624)	(1,205)	(1,232)	(2,113)
Funds generated by the business	23	(594)	1,637	1,132	1,783
Loans received	—	603	353	—	—
Loans repaid	—	—	(103)	—	(853)
Shares issued in part consideration for new subsidiary	—	—	—	240	—
Purchase of new subsidiaries	—	—	—	(384)	(324)
Cash injections/withdrawals associated with Group reorganisations (see below)	444	181	—	(100)	1,510
	467	190	1,887	888	2,116
(Increase)/Decrease in working capital					
Stock and work in progress	(860)	(649)	1	(139)	(2,939)
Debtors	(1,119)	(905)	(1,553)	(1,280)	(4,179)
Creditors	506	1,582	(163)	695	3,451
Increase/(Decrease) in net liquid funds	(806)	218	172	164	(1,551)

Cash injections/withdrawals associated with Group reorganisations are as follows:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cash payments to vendor shareholders	(4,167)	—	—	—	(3,445)
Cash subscribed by incoming shareholders for new shares	2,815	1,877	—	—	4,955
Loans received from National Enterprise Board	1,796	—	—	—	—
Loans repaid to National Enterprise Board	—	(1,696)	—	(100)	—
	444	181	—	(100)	1,510

4. Balance sheets

The balance sheets of the Company and of the Group at 30th June, 1983 are as follows:

	Notes	The Company £000	The Company £000	The Group £000	The Group £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	(ii)		—		3,246
Tangible assets	(iii)		—		4,292
Investments in subsidiaries at cost			6,364		—
			6,364		7,538
Current assets					
Stock and work in progress	(iv)	—		5,788	
Debtors	(v)	—		12,030	
Amounts owed by subsidiary companies		558		—	
Cash and bank balances		—		1,030	
		558		18,848	
Current liabilities					
Bank loans and overdrafts	(vi)	—		2,833	
Creditors	(vii)	2		7,785	
Taxation and other state creditors		1		2,274	
		3		12,892	
Net current assets			555		5,956
Total assets less current liabilities			6,919		13,494
Deferred taxation	(viii)		—		399
			6,919		13,095
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital and capital reserves	(i)		6,419		11,295
Profit and loss account			500		1,520
			6,919		12,815
Minority shareholders' interest in Logica, Inc.			—		280
			6,919		13,095

Notes:

(i) Called up share capital and capital reserves

	Called up Share Capital	Capital Reserves including Share Premium	Total
	£000	£000	£000
902,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in issue as at 30th June, 1983	90	—	90
Share premium as at 30th June, 1983	—	6,329	6,329
	90	6,329	6,419
Minority interest as at 30th June, 1983, subsequently acquired	—	4,876	4,876
	90	11,205	11,295
Issue of 18,040,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each by way of capitalisation of reserves on 17th October, 1983	1,804	(1,804)	—
Issue of 11,813,193 Ordinary Shares of 10p each to acquire above mentioned minority interest on 20th October, 1983	1,181	(1,181)	—
	3,075	8,220	11,295
Issue for cash of 4,244,807 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in connection with the Offer for Sale at the minimum tender price, less expenses of issue	425	4,724	5,149
	3,500	12,944	16,444

(ii) Intangible fixed assets

At 30th June, 1983 these comprised:

	£000
Development costs	47
Goodwill	3,199
	3,246

Development costs carried forward relate to work on product modifications to meet the requirements of a major customer and are being written off over the period covered by the contractual agreement with that customer.

(iii) Tangible fixed assets

At 30th June, 1983 these comprised:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
	£000	£000	£000
Short leaseholds	2,135	739	1,396
Office equipment	1,599	537	1,062
Computer equipment	2,457	1,172	1,235
Motor cars	886	408	478
Plant and tooling	266	195	71
	7,343	3,051	4,292

(iv) Stock and work in progress

At 30th June, 1983 these comprised:

	£000	£000
Raw materials and consumables		1,178
Work in progress	15,767	
Less: Progress payments on account	11,349	
		4,418
Finished goods and goods for resale		192
		5,788

(v) Debtors

Included in debtors are amounts totalling £294,000 due after more than one year from investments in finance leases.

(vi) Bank loans and overdrafts

Certain subsidiaries had at 30th June, 1983 bank overdrafts totalling £1,986,000 secured by fixed or floating charges on their assets.

(vii) Creditors

Included in creditors are amounts totalling £188,000 due after more than one year.

(viii) Deferred taxation

Provision has been made for deferred taxation in accordance with accounting policy (viii) in Section 1 above. The full potential liability and the amount provided is as follows:

	Potential Liability	Provision
	£000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	1,548	175
Other short term timing differences (net)	14	224
	1,562	399

(ix) Contingent liabilities

Subsidiaries have provided indemnities to their bankers in support of performance bonds and guarantees given in the ordinary course of business amounting to £991,000.

(x) Capital commitments

At 30th June, 1983 there were outstanding contracts placed for capital expenditure amounting to £243,000. In addition, capital expenditure authorised by the Directors for which contracts had not been placed amounted to £37,000.

Current Cost Accounts

5. Consolidated current cost profit and loss accounts

	1982	1983
	£000	£000
Turnover	33,168	42,185
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before interest and taxation	2,407	3,433
Current cost operating adjustments		
Cost of sales	(3)	35
Monetary working capital	(213)	(56)
Depreciation	(257)	(351)
Disposal of fixed assets	(6)	(13)
Current cost operating profit	1,928	3,048
Interest receivable	112	162
Interest payable	(360)	(249)
Gearing adjustment	77	48
Current cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,757	3,009
Taxation	(1,117)	(1,011)
Current cost profit on ordinary activities after taxation	640	1,998
Minority interest	(25)	3
Net current cost profit retained	615	2,001

6. Consolidated current cost summarised balance sheet

	Notes	30th June, 1983 £000
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets		2,771
Tangible assets	(ii)	5,615
		8,386
Net current assets		
Stock and work in progress		5,814
Monetary working capital		1,177
Other current liabilities		(1,009)
		5,982
Net operating assets		14,368
Shareholders' interests		
Share capital and capital reserves		11,295
Current cost reserves	(iii)	1,170
Profit and loss account		1,196
		13,661
Minority interest in Logica, Inc.		308
Deferred taxation		399
		14,368

7. Notes to the current cost accounts

(i) Basis of calculation

The accounting policies set out in Section 1 of this report apply to the Current Cost Accounts except where amended by the items noted below.

(a) Fixed assets and depreciation
The current replacement cost of fixed assets is determined by applying relevant price indices to the original cost of the assets.
The depreciation adjustment is the difference between depreciation on the historical cost of the assets and depreciation on the current replacement cost of the assets.
The effect of the change in the estimated useful life of computer equipment noted in accounting policy (vi) to the Historical Cost Accounts was to reduce the current cost charge for the year ended 30th June, 1983 by £152,000.

(b) Stock, work in progress and cost of sales adjustment
Stock and work in progress are shown at their value to the business. The cost of sales adjustment identifies the difference between the value to the business of stock consumed and the cost of stock charged on the historical cost basis. It is calculated using internally generated indices applicable to stock and work in progress.

(c) Monetary working capital adjustment
The monetary working capital adjustment reflects the impact of price changes on the amounts required to maintain the monetary working capital of the business in current cost terms. It is calculated with reference to the debtors, creditors and cash associated with the day to day activities of the business using appropriate indices.

(d) Gearing adjustment
The gearing adjustment represents that portion of the current cost adjustments which can be regarded as being financed by third parties.

(ii) Tangible fixed assets

	Gross	Depreciation	Net
	£000	£000	£000
Short leaseholds	2,856	807	2,049
Office equipment	2,717	1,311	1,406
Computer equipment	2,884	1,317	1,567
Motor cars	993	477	516
Plant and tooling	282	205	77
	9,732	4,117	5,615

(iii) Current cost reserves

	£000
Revaluation [illegible]	[illegible]
Revaluation surplus arising in the [illegible] 30th June, 1983	
Fixed assets	214
Stock	(41)
Current cost [illegible]	
Monetary working capital	36
Gearing	(48)
Minority interest in revaluation surpluses and current cost operating adjustments	(30)
	1,170

Yours faithfully,

PRICE WATERHOUSE
Chartered Accountants

ROBSON RHODES
Chartered Accountants

Appendix 2

Premises

Set out below are details of Logica's premises all of which are leasehold:

Address	Lease expiry date	Rent review period (years)	Next rent review date	Current annual rental	Approximate floor area of buildings in square feet
UK					
Aberdeen					
Ashley House, 4 Bon Accord Crescent	1.9.1984	n/a	n/a	£5,195	500
Cobham					
Cobham Park, Downside Road	16.9.2000	5	24.6.1984	£75,000	22,000
London					
31/36 Foley Street, W.1					
– 3rd floor	Lease expired (subject to negotiation)	n/a	n/a	£22,250	6,600
– Part 4th floor		n/a	n/a	£7,500	2,200
6 Little Portland Street, W.1	25.3.1991	7	25.3.1984	£80,600	11,400
23 Newman Street, W.1					
– 1st floor	12.4.2002	5	12.4.1987	£28,500	3,600
– 2nd-6th floors	12.4.2002	5	12.4.1987	£136,909	15,000
64 Newman Street, W.1	24.10.1995	5	24.10.1983	£82,000	14,700
68 Newman Street, W.1	29.9.1995	5	29.9.1987	£265,000	28,300
84 Newman Street, W.1	23.12.1989	n/a	n/a	£54,000	5,500
86 Newman Street, W.1	[illegible]	5	25.12.1983	£126,000	14,000
65 Lancaster Road, Barnet					
– Unit B	24.6.2004	5	24.6.1984	£22,600	8,000
– Unit C	25.12.2008	5	25.12.1983	£18,000	7,000
Swindon					
Drakes Way, Greenbridge Industrial Estate	24.6.2015	7	Rent under review	£124,000	65,000
USA					
California					
Magnolia Avenue, Larkspur	30.1.1986	n/a	n/a	US$49,169	3,100
Three Embarcadero Center, San Francisco	30.11.1984	n/a	n/a	US$106,709	3,000
1540 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland Commerce Building, Oakland	30.6.1984	n/a	n/a	US$14,273	1,000
Florida					
280 Canton Avenue, Winter Park, Orlando	Monthly lease	n/a	n/a	US$16,509	1,100
Illinois					
955 North Plum Grove Road, Schaumburg	30.6.1984	n/a	n/a	US$10,834	1,000
Massachusetts					
50 Milk Street, Boston	30.6.1986	n/a	n/a	US$93,183	4,200
New York					
20 Exchange Place, New York					
– 44th floor	30.9.1990	n/a	16.7.1986	US$114,627	3,600
– 45th floor	30.9.1991	5	1.10.1985	US$98,000	5,000
666 Third Avenue, New York					
– 19th floor	30.9.1991	5	1.9.1986	US$305,238	9,200
– 23rd floor	30.9.1991	4	1.7.1987	US$335,396	9,200
Netherlands					
Rotterdam					
Vasteland 12, 3011 BL	[illegible]	Annual	1.7.1984	Hfl344,891	16,000
Belgium					
Brussels					
Rue de Livourne 80	30.6.1988	Annual	1.1.1984	BF778,104	5,600
Sweden					
Stockholm					
Norra Stationsgatan, 79-81, S-113-33	30.9.1984	n/a	1.1.1984	SKR550,000	8,100
Germany					
Darmstadt					
Bleichstrasse 2, D-6100	31.3.1987	n/a	n/a	DM42,768	1,700
Australia					
Brisbane					
Level 4, Silverton Place, 1001 Wickham Terrace	1.8.1986	Annual	1.8.1984	A$11,894	990
Melbourne					
12th floor, 30 Collins Street	15.8.1986	2	15.8.1985	A$29,700	1,980
Sydney					
157 Walker Street					
– 3rd floor	31.8.1986	n/a	1.3.1984	A$35,598	1,900
– 6th floor	1.4.1988	n/a	n/a	A$21,200	2,600

Notes: (i) All the above properties are used primarily as office premises, except for the properties in Swindon and Barnet which are used primarily for manufacturing.

(ii) Logica has also entered into an agreement (subject to the grant of planning permissions) to lease 22,300 square feet at 84/88 Great Portland Street, London W.1 at an initial annual rent of £315,000.

Appendix 3

Statutory & General Information

1. Share Capital

(i) The Company was incorporated in England on 27th April, 1982 under the name Legibus 198 Limited with registered no. 1631639 as a private company with limited liability under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 and with an authorised share capital of £100 divided into 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, of which two such shares were subscribed and paid up in cash. On 16th September, 1982 the name of the Company was changed to Logica Securities Limited. On 18th October, 1983 the Company was re-registered as a public company and the name changed to Logica plc.

(ii) There have been the following changes in the authorised and issued share capital of the Company since its incorporation:

(a) at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 17th June, 1982 resolutions were passed (1) to sub-divide the existing 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each into 1,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each and (2) to increase the authorised share capital of the Company to £100,000 by the creation of 999,000 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each;

(b) on 6th August, 1982 102,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each were issued for cash at a price of £12.75 per share. The net proceeds of such issue were approximately £1.3 million and such proceeds were applied in respect of the purchase of 200,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each and 20,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each in Logica Holdings Limited ("Holdings") from NEB;

(c) on 26th August, 1982 799,980 Ordinary Shares of 10p each were issued, credited as fully paid, in exchange for 800,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each and 80,000 Deferred Shares of £1 each in Holdings held by the Directors and staff of Logica;

(d) by a resolution passed on 17th October, 1983 the authorised share capital of the Company was increased to £3,750,000 by the creation of 36,500,000 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each. On 17th October, 1983 18,040,000 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each were issued, credited as fully paid, by way of capitalisation of reserves to existing holders of Ordinary Shares in the proportion of 20 new Ordinary Shares for each Ordinary Share then held; and on 20th October, 1983 11,813,193 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each were issued, credited as fully paid, in exchange for the 623,650 Ordinary Shares of 10p each and 623,650 Deferred Shares of 10p each in Holdings not already owned by the Company;

(e) under the terms of the sale and subscription agreement described in paragraph 5 below, Close Brothers Limited conditionally agreed on 20th October, 1983 to subscribe for 4,244,807 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each in the Company at a price per share equal to the striking price under the Offer for Sale less 2 per cent. of the minimum tender price per share.

(iii) The following issues of shares by subsidiaries of the Company have been made within the last two years:

(a) on 19th July, 1982 1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in Holdings were issued, credited as fully paid, by way of capitalisation of reserves;

(b) on 19th July, 1982 158,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in Logica Group Limited ("Group") were issued, credited as fully paid, by way of capitalisation of reserves;

(c) on 19th July, 1982 8,750 Ordinary Shares of 25p each in VTS were issued, credited as fully paid, by way of capitalisation of reserves;

(d) on 6th August, 1982 336,600 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in Holdings were issued for cash at a price of £11.50 per share;

(e) on 25th August, 1982 287,050 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in Holdings were issued as consideration for the acquisition of 37,900 Ordinary Shares of 10p each and 37,900 Deferred Shares of £1 each in Group;

(f) on 26th May, 1983 1,975,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each in VTS were issued, credited as fully paid, by way of capitalisation of reserves;

(g) as part of the consideration for the purchase of Freyberg Systems Associates, Incorporated on 1st September, 1981, Logica Inc. issued to minority shareholders (1) during the year ended 30th June, 1982 7,300 shares of Common Stock of no par value and (2) on 27th September, 1983 500 shares of Common Stock of no par value. Since 1st September, 1981 Logica, Inc. has repurchased 19,300 shares of Common Stock from minority shareholders for cash at prices between US$3.47 and US$8.19 per share;

(h) on 17th October, 1983 1,623,650 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each in Holdings were issued, credited as fully paid, by way of capitalisation of reserves.

(iv) Under the arrangements concerning the purchase of Freyberg Systems Associates, Incorporated on 1st September, 1981 by Logica, Inc., minority shareholders in Logica, Inc. have the right to call for the issue of up to 6,700 shares of Common Stock in Logica, Inc. to minority shareholders or employees of Logica, Inc. for no additional consideration. This right expires on 31st August, 1984. If all such shares were issued and if no further shares were re-purchased by Logica, Inc., Logica would own 78.8 per cent. of the outstanding capital of Logica, Inc.

(v) Save as described in sub-paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv) above:

(a) no share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries has since 20th October, 1981 been issued or is now proposed to be issued, fully or partly paid, either for cash or a consideration other than cash;

(b) no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries since the said date in connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of such companies;

(c) no share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

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(vi) By a Special Resolution of the Company passed on 17th October, 1983: (a) the Directors were generally authorised for the purposes of Section 14 of the Companies Act 1980 to allot relevant securities (as defined in that Section) limited to the amount of the unissued share capital of the Company at the time of passing the resolution, such authority to expire on the date of the Company's next Annual General Meeting: and (b) the Directors were empowered, pursuant to Section 18 of the Companies Act 1980, to allot equity securities pursuant to the authority referred to above as if Section 17(1) of that Act did not apply. This power expires on the date of the Company's next Annual General Meeting and is limited to the allotment of up to 4,800,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at a price to be agreed between the Directors and Close Brothers Limited, allotments in connection with rights issues to Ordinary Shareholders or otherwise to the allotment of a maximum of 5 per cent. of the authorised share capital of the Company at the time of passing the resolution.

(vii) By a Special Resolution of the Company passed on 17th October 1983 new Articles of Association were adopted.

(viii) No material issue of shares of the Company (other than pursuant to the sale and subscription agreement referred to in paragraph 5 below or consequent upon an offer to shareholders by way of rights or bonus issue) will be made within one year of the date of this Offer for Sale without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting.

(ix) Following this Offer for Sale, 2,500,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in the Company will remain unissued but no issue of such shares which would effectively alter the control of the Company or the nature of its business will be made without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting.

2. Articles of Association

The Articles of Association of the Company contain, *inter alia*, provisions to the following effect:

(a) Votes of Members

Subject to disenfranchisement of a member in the event of non-payment of any calls or other moneys due and payable in respect of any shares or non-compliance with a statutory notice requiring disclosure as to beneficial ownership and subject to any special terms as to voting on which any shares may be held (no shares having been issued subject to special terms) every member present in person shall on a show of hands have one vote and every member present in person or by proxy shall on a poll have one vote for every 10p in nominal amount of the shares held by him.

(b) Variation of Rights

All or any of the rights or privileges attached to any class of shares may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981, be varied or abrogated (a) in such manner (if any) as may be provided by such rights or (b) in the absence of any such provision, either with the consent in writing of the holders of at least three-fourths of the nominal amount of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the issued shares of that class, but not otherwise.

(c) Directors

(i) Unless otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than two. No maximum number of Directors is fixed by the Articles of Association.

(ii) Save as provided in the Articles of Association, a Director shall not vote or be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting in regard to any contract, arrangement, transaction, proposal or dealing in which he has any material interest. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 the Company may by Ordinary Resolution suspend or relax such provisions to any extent or ratify any transaction not authorised by reason of a contravention thereof.

(iii) The total aggregate fees available to be distributed to the Directors of the Company (excluding any Managing or Executive Director) are £50,000 together with any additional remuneration voted by the Company in General Meeting.

(iv) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 the Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to be Managing Director or Joint Managing Directors of the Company or to hold any other Executive Office as they may decide either for a fixed term or without limitation as to period and may remove or dismiss him or them from such office subject to the provisions of any agreement between the Company and the appointee. A Managing Director, Joint Managing Director or Executive Director shall not be subject to retirement by rotation nor be taken into account in determining the retirement by rotation of Directors. At each Annual General Meeting one-third of the Directors who are subject to retirement by rotation (or the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third) shall retire by rotation.

(v) The remuneration of the Managing Director and the Executive Directors shall, subject as provided in any service contract, be such as the Directors may from time to time determine. In addition the Company may repay to any Director all such reasonable expenses as he may incur in attending meetings of the Directors, or any committee of the Directors, or General Meetings or otherwise in or about the performance of his duties as a Director. Any Director who has made any special journeys or performed any special services which in the opinion of the Directors are desirable may be paid in addition to any Directors' fees to which he may otherwise be entitled under the Articles of Association such reasonable additional remuneration and expenses as the Directors may determine.

(vi) The Directors on behalf of the Company may give or award pensions, annuities, gratuities and superannuation or other allowances or benefits to any present or former Directors or employees of the Company or of any company which is a subsidiary company of or allied or associated with the Company or any such subsidiary and to the wives, widows, children and other relatives and dependants of any such persons and may establish, maintain, support, subscribe to and contribute to all kinds of schemes, trusts and funds for the benefit of such persons or any of them.

(vii) A Director shall be capable of being appointed or re-elected a Director despite having attained the age of seventy and shall not be required to retire by reason of his having attained that age and Section 185 of the Companies Act 1948 (relating to the appointment and retirement as Directors of persons who are aged seventy or over) shall not apply.

(viii) A Director shall not require a share qualification.

(d) Borrowing Powers

The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital and subject to Section 14 of the Companies Act 1980 to issue debentures and other securities whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or any third party. The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of controlling its subsidiaries so as to secure (as regards its subsidiaries so far as by such exercise they can secure) that the aggregate amount at any one time owing by the Company and all its subsidiaries in respect of moneys borrowed (exclusive of moneys borrowed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries from any other of such companies) shall not at any time without the previous sanction of the Company in General Meeting exceed the sum equivalent to twice the aggregate of the nominal capital of the Company for the time being issued and paid up and the amounts standing to the credit of the consolidated reserves (including share premium account, capital redemption reserve and profit and loss account) of the Company and its subsidiaries after adjustment as specified in the relevant Articles.

3. Subsidiary Companies

There are set out below details of the subsidiaries of the Company all of which are private companies and, except where otherwise stated, wholly-owned.

Name	Country and date of incorporation	Issued share capital	Nature of business (see note)	Employees as at 30th June, 1983
Logica Holdings Limited	England – 30.6.1978	£424,730	I	—
Logica Group Limited	England – 14.9.1978	£170,800	I	23
Logica UK Limited	England – 13.2.1969	£110,000	II	829
Logica VTS Limited	England – 13.9.1978	£500,000	III	237
Logica SP Limited	England – 11.2.1983	£2,000	IV	—
Logica Leasing Limited	England – 19.1.1981	£10,000	V	—
Logica Data Systems Limited	England – 6.6.1969	£100,000	VI	—
1900 Group Limited	England – 3.12.1970	£100	VI	—
1900 Holdings Limited	England – 17.9.1971	£100	VI	—
Video Typing Systems Limited	England – 12.12.1975	£100	VI	—
†Logica, Inc (80.2% owned)	US – 17.3.1977	US$1,482,528	II	164
†Freyberg Systems Associates, Incorporated (80.2% owned)	US – 1.5.1977	US$17,830	II	—
Logica Nederland B.V.	Netherlands – 27.3.1969	Hfl 38,490	I	—
Logica B.V.	Netherlands – 20.7.1973	Hfl 10,000	II	102
Logica, Société Anonyme	Belgium – 5.5.1979	BF 3,244,000	II	16
Logica Svenska AB	Sweden – 1.11.1972	SKR 50,000	II	30
Logica Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	West Germany – 7.9.1973	DM 20,000	II	—
Logica Pty. Limited	Australia – 23.10.1974	A$200,000	II	74
Planning Research Corporation (Australia) Pty. Limited	Australia – 28.3.1979	A$2	II	—
Lawdan Holdings Pty. Limited	Australia – 2.8.1977	A$2	VI	—
Lawdan Pty. Limited	Australia – 2.10.1973	A$3,000	VI	—
Logica Pte. Limited	Singapore – 4.11.1980	S$2	VI	—

Note:
I Intermediate holding company
II Computer consultancy, systems and products
III Design and manufacture of office automation products
IV Special projects and major contracts
V Leasing
VI Dormant

†The balance is owned by employees of Logica, Inc.

4. Directors' and Other Interests

(i) The interests of the Directors in the enlarged issued share capital of the Company immediately preceding the Offer for Sale, as shown by the register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, and their respective interests immediately following the Offer for Sale (excluding any shares which any of the Directors may purchase under this Offer for Sale) are as follows:

	Before the Offer for Sale Ordinary Shares of 10p each		After the Offer for Sale Ordinary Shares of 10p each	
	Beneficial	Non-beneficial	Beneficial	Non-beneficial
P. A. B. Hughes	3,445,898 (9.8%)	383,502 (1.1%)	2,808,287 (8.0%)	256,802 (0.7%)
L. A. Taylor	2,434,257 (7.0%)	448,035 (1.3%)	2,007,406 (5.7%)	298,428 (0.9%)
P. J. Coen	1,518,914 (4.3%)	368,298 (1.1%)	1,186,156 (3.4%)	341,714 (1.0%)
P. C. Harbidge	403,830 (1.5%)	114,912 (0.3%)	300,510 (0.9%)	114,484 (0.3%)
D. W. Mann	678,720 (1.9%)	96,642 (0.3%)	542,976 (1.6%)	77,314 (0.2%)
D. M. K. Matthews	214,410 (0.6%)	4,620 (—)	175,665 (0.5%)	2,835 (—)
G. N. Olson	206,430 (0.6%)	—	165,144 (0.5%)	—
N. J. Prabble	98,700 (0.3%)	—	78,960 (0.2%)	—
C. G. Rowland	140,700 (0.4%)	117,390 (0.3%)	112,560 (0.3%)	93,912 (0.3%)
E. G. Varley	119,070 (0.3%)	—	95,257 (0.3%)	—
C. J. F. Böttcher	81,270 (0.2%)	—	65,016 (0.2%)	—

(ii) Apart from the shareholdings of Mr P. A. B. Hughes and Mr L. A. Taylor shown in sub-paragraph (i) above, the only holding which will represent five per cent. or more of the nominal value of the issued voting share capital of the Company following this Offer for Sale is a holding of 2,100,000 Ordinary Shares (six per cent.) held by Stichting Shell Pensioenfonds.

(iii) Save as disclosed in paragraph 1(a)(c) above and save for four Directors who have purchased motor cars from Logica in each case at market value, no Director of the Company has or has had any interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which, within two years before the date of this Offer for Sale, have been, or are proposed to be, acquired or disposed of by or leased to, the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(iv) No contract or arrangement subsists in which a Director of the Company is materially interested and which is significant in relation to the business of the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole.

(v) No Director of the Company has any existing or proposed contract of service with the Company or any of its subsidiaries (other than contracts expiring or determinable by the employing company without payment of compensation within 12 months).

(vi) In the year ended 30th June, 1983 the aggregate emoluments of the Directors amounted to £369,329. It is estimated that for the year ending 30th June, 1984 the aggregate emoluments of the Directors will be approximately £425,000.

5. Sale and Subscription Agreement

Close Brothers Limited has agreed, subject to the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the Ordinary Shares of 10p each of the Company to the Official List not later than 2nd November, 1983, to purchase from all the Directors of the Company (the "vendor Directors"), other staff shareholders (the "vendor staff shareholders") and institutional shareholders (the "vendor institutions") details of which are set out below 2,124,974, 1,241,622 and 2,788,597 Ordinary Shares respectively and to subscribe 4,244,807 new Ordinary Shares, in each case at a price per share equal to the striking price less 2 per cent. of the minimum tender price per share, and to offer all such shares for sale to the public by tender at a minimum tender price of 140p per share.

The vendor institutions and the number of Ordinary Shares being sold by them under this agreement (including, where applicable in relation thereto, holdings of investment trusts, unit trusts or funds managed by them or which own them) are as follows:

Airways Pension Scheme	214,650
CIN Industrial Investments Limited	501,062
Groupe Drouot	522,806
F & C Management Limited	287,851
Provincial Insurance PLC	225,000
Safeguard Industrial Investments PLC	88,948
Skandia Insurance Company Limited	100,210
Stichting Shell Pensioenfonds	514,046
The Scottish Investment Trust PLC	334,034

Under the above agreement

(i) the vendor staff shareholders have agreed not to dispose of any further shares in the Company until after publication of the audited accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ending 30th June, 1984 and the report of the Directors for such period (the "Publication Date") except (a) with the prior consent in writing of Close Brothers Limited and the Company or (b) in the event of an offer being made to all the holders of Ordinary Shares in the Company (other than the offeror and/or any person associated or acting in concert with the offeror) to acquire their shares (an "Acquisition Offer"), and

(ii) each of the vendor Directors has agreed not to apply for shares in the Offer for Sale and not to dispose of any further shares in the Company until after the Publication Date and also to accept restrictions on the sale by him of the remainder of his shareholding in the Company immediately following the Offer for Sale on a cumulative sliding scale for the period from the Publication Date until after publication of the audited accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ending 30th June, 1988 and the report of the Directors for such period unless (a) the prior consent in writing of Close Brothers Limited is given or (b) an Acquisition Offer is made or (c) the Board of Directors of the Company, or any committee thereof, or the Company passes a resolution dismissing him or requesting his resignation from the Board of Directors of the Company.

The costs and expenses of and incidental to this Offer for Sale, including the cost of preparing, printing, circulating and advertising this Prospectus and other documents in connection therewith, the increase in and reorganisation of the share capital of the Company and associated capital duty, the adoption of new Articles of Association, all accounting expenses, the Company's legal expenses, the receiving bankers' and registrars' fees and expenses, the fees payable to The Stock Exchange, and a fee to Close Brothers Limited, are estimated to amount to £675,000 (exclusive of value added tax) and will be borne by the Company. Close Brothers Limited will pay commissions to underwriters of 1¼ per cent. on the minimum tender price, a fee to the brokers, stamp duty on the transfer of shares offered hereby which are in registered form and its own legal expenses.

In connection with the sale and subscription agreement the vendor institutions have indicated their intention not to dispose of any further shares in the Company until after the Publication Date. Close Brothers Limited will pay a fee to The Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust PLC for a stand-by underwriting facility.

6. Material Contracts

The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries within two years immediately preceding the date of this Offer for Sale and are, or may be, material:

(i) agreement dated 12th March, 1982 between (1) NEB (2) Holdings and (3) the Directors of Holdings named therein whereby it was agreed that NEB would serve transfer notices in respect of the shares held by it in Holdings, Group and VTS with a view to the sale of such shares for a total consideration of £3,445,000;

(ii) Offers dated 25th June, 1982 by Close Brothers Limited on behalf of the Company for all the issued shares in Holdings other than those held by NEB;

(iii) agreement dated 29th July, 1982 between (1) Stichting Shell Pensioenfonds and the other institutional shareholders in Group named therein and (2) Holdings whereby the said shareholders agreed to exchange their shares in Group in consideration of the issue to them of a total of 287,050 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each in Holdings;

(iv) agreement dated 28th July, 1982 between (1) the Directors of the Company and Holdings (2) the Company and Holdings and (3) Close Brothers Limited whereby it was agreed that Close Brothers Limited would on behalf of the Company and Holdings offer for subscription by means of a private placing 102,000 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each in the Company at £12.75 per share and 336,600 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each in Holdings at £11.50 per share;

(v) agreement dated 13th April, 1983 between (1) Planning Research Corporation International (2) PRC (3) PRC Public Management Services Inc. (4) Planning Research Corporation (Australia) Pty Limited (5) Logica Pty Limited and (6) the Company and Holdings whereby Logica Pty. Limited acquired all the issued share capital of Planning Research Corporation (Australia) Pty Limited for US$190,000;

(vi) agreement dated 17th October, 1983 between (1) Stichting Shell Pensioenfonds and the other institutional shareholders in Holdings named therein and (2) the Company whereby the said shareholders in Holdings agreed to exchange their shares in Holdings in consideration of the issue to them of a total of 11,813,913 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each in the Company;

(vii) agreement dated 20th October, 1983 between (1) Philip Arthur Booley Hughes for himself and as attorney for the persons named therein as vendors (2) the Directors of the Company (3) the Company and (4) Close Brothers Limited being the sale and subscription agreement referred to in paragraph 5 above.

7. Taxation

(i) The Directors have been advised that, following completion of this Offer for Sale, the Company is unlikely to remain a close company within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

(ii) Appropriate clearances under Section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and Section 88 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 have been obtained in respect of the capital reorganisation immediately preceding this Offer for Sale and the capital reorganisation in 1982.

(iii) Under the sale and subscription agreement referred to in paragraph 5 above the Directors have given certain indemnities in respect of taxation liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries.

8. General

(i) There has been no material adverse change in the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries since 30th June, 1983, the date to which the Company's latest audited financial statements were made up.

(ii) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in any litigation of material importance nor, so far as the Directors are aware, is any litigation or claim of material importance pending or threatened against the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(iii) The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors of the Company must be raised by the issue of the shares now being offered for sale is £5.15 million which, in relation to the matters specified in paragraph 4(a) of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948, is made up as follows:
(i) nil, (ii) nil, (iii) nil and (iv) £5.15 million.
The above amounts are to be provided exclusively out of the proceeds of issue of 4,244,807 new Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale by tender and, having regard to the sale and subscription agreement referred to in paragraph 5 above, the receipt of such amount is assured.

(iv) Holdings was the promoter of the Company. The net proceeds from the issue of shares referred to in paragraph 1(h)(b) above were, pending their application, deposited in a bank account of Holdings. The balance on such account (after payments made on behalf of the Company) and all interest credited thereto have been repaid by Holdings to the Company. Subject thereto, no amounts or benefits have been paid or given to Holdings within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Prospectus or are intended to be paid or given.

(v) The historical and current cost information set out in Appendix 1 constitutes abridged accounts (as defined in Section 11(9) of the Companies Act 1981). The historical cost information deals with the five accounting periods and the current cost information deals with the two accounting periods to 30th June, 1983. Full accounts relating to the five accounting periods in [illegible], on which the relevant auditors made unqualified reports within the meaning of Section 43 of the Companies Act 1980, and which formed the basis of the financial information set out in Appendix 1, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies[illegible].

(vi) The amount payable on application on each share is the amount tendered per share by the relevant applicant, being not less than the minimum tender price. The net proceeds of the subscription of 4,244,807 new Ordinary Shares of the Company by Close Brothers Limited pursuant to the sale and subscription agreement are estimated at £5.15 million on the basis of the minimum tender price after deduction of the expenses of this Offer for Sale which are to be borne by the Company. For each 5p by which the striking price exceeds the minimum tender price, the Company will receive a further £212,240 in respect of such shares.

(vii) The preliminary expenses of the Company amounted to approximately £250 (exclusive of VAT) and were paid by the Company.

9. Consents and Registration of Documents

(i) Robson Rhodes and Price Waterhouse have given and have not withdrawn their written consents to the issue of this Prospectus with the inclusion herein of their Accountants' Report and to the references thereto and to their names in the form and context in which they are included.

(ii) The documents attached to the copies of this Prospectus delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration were the above-mentioned consents, the statement of Robson Rhodes and Price Waterhouse setting out the adjustments made in arriving at the figures contained in their report (as set out herein) and giving the reasons therefor, copies of the application forms and copies of the material contracts referred to in paragraph 6 above.

10. Documents Available for Inspection

The following documents or copies thereof may be inspected at the offices of Clifford-Turner, Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY during usual business hours on any weekday, Saturdays and public holidays excepted, for a period of fourteen days following the date of this Prospectus:

(i) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
(ii) the audited consolidated accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June 1983 and of Logica Holdings Limited for the year ended 30th June, 1982;
(iii) the Accountants' Report set out in Appendix I and the statement of adjustments relating thereto;
(iv) the material contracts referred to in paragraph 6 above;
(v) the written consents referred to in paragraph 9(i) above.

Dated 20th October 1983

Procedure for Application

Requirements for Application

1 No person receiving a copy of this Offer for Sale and/or an Application Form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him nor should he in any event use such Application Form unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him or such Form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith including obtaining any governmental or other consents which may be required or observing any other formalities needing to be observed in such territory. Notwithstanding these restrictions, employees of Logica in various overseas countries (excluding the United States of America) will be permitted to apply for shares on the special pink application form referred to below, but in no event may the employees distribute or cause to be distributed copies of this Prospectus or such application form in such countries or elsewhere.

2 Applications, which must be made on the accompanying Application Form (photocopies will not be accepted), must be for a minimum of 100 shares and thereafter for the following multiples of shares:

Applications for not more than 1,000 shares, in multiples of 100 shares.
Applications for over 1,000 shares and not more than 10,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares.
Applications for over 10,000 shares and not more than 25,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares.
Applications for over 25,000 shares and not more than 100,000 shares, in multiples of 5,000 shares.
Applications for over 100,000 shares, in multiples of 10,000 shares.

An application for any other number of shares will be rejected.

3 **Applications must be made at the minimum tender price or at any higher price per share which is a whole multiple of 5p.**

4 **Applications must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD not later than 10 a.m. on Thursday, 27th October, 1983.**

5 Each application must be accompanied by a separate cheque or banker's draft drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses (and must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner) made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Not Negotiable", representing payment in full at the price at which application is made. An application will not be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled. Close Brothers Limited reserves the right to instruct National Westminster Bank PLC to present all cheques for payment on receipt and to retain Letters of Acceptance and surplus application moneys pending clearance of successful applicants' cheques. Due completion and delivery of an Application Form accompanied by a cheque will constitute a warranty that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation, attention is drawn to the declaration in the Application Form to that effect. The right is reserved to reject any application in whole or part, regardless of the price tendered; multiple and suspected multiple applications at any one price are liable to be rejected.

General

1 Subject as aforesaid and as mentioned below applications will be accepted on the following basis:
(a) all shares for which applications are wholly or partly accepted will be sold at the same price ("the striking price"), which will be not less than the minimum tender price of 140p per share. The striking price will not necessarily be the highest price at which sufficient applications (including applications at higher prices) are received to cover the total number of shares offered under the Offer for Sale. In deciding the striking price and the basis of allocation, Close Brothers Limited will have regard to the need to establish a market in the shares, for which purpose a reasonable number of shareholders is required;
(b) applications for shares at prices less than the striking price will receive no allocation of shares;
(c) if applications are received for less than the total number of shares offered, the striking price will be the minimum tender price of 140p per share;
(d) the striking price and the basis of allocation will be announced as soon as possible after 27th October 1983.

2 Preferential consideration will be given to applications received from qualifying employees of Logica (other than persons who have agreed to sell shares to Close Brothers Limited pursuant to the sale and subscription agreement referred to in paragraph 5 of Appendix 3) for up to a total of 1,040,000 shares if made on the special pink application forms made available to them. These will specify the amount of money to be expended (up to a maximum of £10,000) rather than the number of shares applied for. In addition, such applicants may specify the maximum price at which they are prepared to apply for shares. In the event of excess applications from such employees, the basis of allocation will be decided by Close Brothers Limited.

3 Acceptance of applications will be conditional on the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the Ordinary Shares of the Company to the Official List not later than 2nd November, 1983. Money paid in respect of applications will be returned if such condition is not satisfied and, in the meantime, will be retained by National Westminster Bank PLC in a separate account.

4 If any application is not accepted, or is accepted for fewer shares than the number applied for, or is made at a price higher than the striking price, the application money or the balance thereof, as the case may be, will be returned by cheque through the post. It is expected that renounceable Letters of Acceptance will be posted to successful applicants by 2nd November, 1983. Letters of Acceptance sent to employees of Logica in overseas countries will not be renounceable.

5 Arrangements have been made for the registration by the Company of the shares now offered for sale, free of stamp duty, in the names of applicants or persons in whose favour Letters of Acceptance have been renounced, provided that, in cases of renunciation, Letters of Acceptance (duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein) are lodged for registration not later than 8th December, 1983. Share certificates will be issued on 6th January, 1984.

6 All documents and cheques sent by post will be sent at the risk of the person entitled thereto.

7 Copies of this Offer for Sale, each with an Application Form, are available in London from:

Close Brothers Limited, 36 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	**Hoare Govett Limited,** Heron House, 319/325 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PB, and 27 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2AN	**National Westminster Bank PLC,** New Issues Department, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD and 250 Regent Street, London W1A 4PY
Logica plc, 68 Newman Street, London W1A 4SE		

Outside London, copies are available from the following branches of National Westminster Bank PLC:

Birmingham Colmore Centre, 103 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3NS	**Bristol** 32 Corn Street, Bristol BS99 7UG	**Cambridge** 56 St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge CB2 3DA
Cardiff 117 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1LG	**Edinburgh** 80 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3DZ	**Glasgow** 14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow G2 4AD
Leeds 8 Park Row, Leeds LS1 1QS	**Manchester** 55 King Street, Manchester M60 2DB	**Swindon** 84 Commercial Road, Swindon SN1 5NU

THE APPLICATION LIST FOR THE ORDINARY SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE WILL OPEN AT 10.00 a.m. ON THURSDAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1983 AND MAY BE CLOSED AT ANY TIME THEREAFTER.

This Form, duly completed, must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD together with a cheque or banker's draft representing payment in full at the application price so as to arrive not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 27th October, 1983. Cheques and banker's drafts must be drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses (and must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner) and must be made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and be crossed "Not Negotiable". A separate cheque or banker's draft must accompany each application. No application will be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled. Photostat copies of application forms will not be accepted.

Applicants are advised to use first class post and to allow at least two days for delivery.

Application Form

Logica plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 with Registered No. [illegible])

Offer for Sale by Tender
by Close Brothers Limited

of 10,400,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at a minimum tender price of 140p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

Number of shares for which application is made *	Price per share at which application is made **	Amount of cheque enclosed
	p	£

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
1 Acceptance number
2 Number of shares accepted
3 Amount received £
4 Amount payable £
5 Amount returned £
6 Cheque number

* Applications must be for a minimum of 100 shares, applications for not more than 1,000 shares must be in multiples of 100 shares, for over 1,000 shares and not more than 10,000 shares in multiples of 500 shares, for over 10,000 shares and not more than 25,000 shares in multiples of 1,000 shares, for over 25,000 shares and not more than 100,000 shares in multiples of 5,000 shares and for over 100,000 shares in multiples of 10,000 shares.

** The price per share at which application is made must be indicated here and must be 140p or a higher price being a whole multiple of 5p.

To: **CLOSE BROTHERS LIMITED**

I/We enclose a sterling cheque or banker's draft payable to National Westminster Bank PLC for the above mentioned sum, being the amount payable in full on application for the above-stated number of Ordinary Shares of 10p each in Logica plc (the "Company") at the price per share at which this application is made and I/we hereby offer to purchase that number of shares and agree to accept the same or any smaller number of shares in respect of which this application may be accepted at the striking price, all upon the terms of the Prospectus dated 20th October, 1983 and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We hereby request and authorise you to send me/us a fully paid renounceable Letter of Acceptance in respect of the shares for which this application is accepted and/or a cheque for any moneys returnable, in each case by post at my/our risk to the address first given below and to procure my/our name(s) to be placed on the Register of Members of the Company as holder(s) of the said shares, so far as they have not been effectively renounced.

In consideration of your agreeing to accept applications upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the said Prospectus for an aggregate number of 10,400,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each in the Company, I/we hereby agree that this application shall be irrevocable until 5th November, 1983 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between me/us and you which shall become binding upon despatch by me/us for delivery of this application form to National Westminster Bank PLC duly completed.

I/We understand that the due completion and delivery of this application form, accompanied by a cheque, constitutes a warranty that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation. I/We hereby acknowledge that renounceable Letters of Acceptance and cheques for any moneys returnable are liable to be held pending clearance of applicants' cheques.

Dated .... 1983 Signature ....

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

.... ← Forename(s) (in full)
.... ← Surname and designation (Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title)
.... ← Address (in full)

(In the case of joint applications all further applicants must sign and complete below)

PLEASE PIN YOUR CHEQUE HERE

2 Signature ....
Forename(s) (in full) .... Surname and designation (Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title)
Address (in full) ....

3 Signature ....
Forename(s) (in full) .... Surname and designation (Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title)
Address (in full) ....

4 Signature ....
Forename(s) (in full) .... Surname and designation (Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title)
Address (in full) ....

A Corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorised official who should state his representative capacity.
If the form is signed under a Power of Attorney such Power of Attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must accompany [illegible]
No receipt will be issued for the payment on application, but an acknowledgement will be forwarded through the post by way of a fully paid Letter of Acceptance for all or part of the shares applied for and/or a cheque for any moneys returnable [illegible]

WHY A PATEK PHILIPPE IS THE COSTLIEST WATCH TO PRODUCE AND ONE OF THE FINEST INVESTMENTS YOU CAN OWN.

It takes nine months to complete the Golden Ellipse shown here. Sometimes even several years for a complicated Patek Philippe model. And once the watch is finally assembled and working perfectly, it is taken apart again to be further refined.

Every element is microscopically hand-finished to a tolerance which represents a fraction of the thickness of a human hair. Every wheel, gear, pinion and cog is polished by hand until it is virtually frictionless.

Just as most Patek Philippes are handed down from one generation to the next, so are the tools that Patek Philippe watchmakers use to perfect them – heirlooms that have become as precious as they are indispensable.

After 600 hours of testing, regulating and refining to as near absolute perfection as human hands and minds can achieve, each watch is lubricated so delicately that it takes less than a cupful of oil for an entire year's production.

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But gold has never represented more than 25% of the cost of a Patek Philippe watch. The real cost is in the time, patience, tradition and absolute dedication to flawlessness that makes it a Patek Philippe.

Like any other work of art by an acknowledged master, a Patek Philippe appreciates in value because the scarcity of such quality is growing at a disheartening rate.

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Can you afford to invest in anything less than a Patek Philippe?



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Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

Friday's close and week's change.

FT Index: 689.8 up 11.3
FT Gilts: 81.60 up 0.5
FT All Share: 430.93 up 3.28
Bargains: 17,083
Datastream USM Leaders Index:93.0 down 1.21
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1248.88 down 14.64
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,370.21 up 46.58
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 784.92
Amsterdam:149.3 down 2
Sydney: AO Index 688.5 down 3.9
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1000.0 up 26.6
Brussels: General Index 125.24 down 2.37
Paris: CAC Index 139.7 down 1.4
Zurich: SKA General 291.5 up 2.3

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5020 down 0.002
Index 83.3 unchanged
DM 3.8800 down 0.05
FrF 11.8410 down 0.154
Yen 349.25 down 0.25
Dollar
Index 125.6 down 0.8
DM 2.5820 down 0.038
NEW YORK CLOSE
Sterling $1.5008 down 0.0052
Dollar DM 2.60 down 0.02

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank 9$\frac{5}{16}$-9¼

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9½-9⅝
3 month DM 5$\frac{13}{16}$-5$\frac{11}{16}$
3 month Fr F13⅞-13⅝

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9¼
Treasury long bond 104$\frac{13}{32}$-104$\frac{17}{32}$

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7, to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Bishopsgate Trust, Reed Executive. Finals: Border & Southern Stockholders Trust, Highland Distilleries, Japan Assets.
TOMORROW – Interims: English National Investment, First Charlotte Assets Trust, Francis Industries, Hamilton Oil Great Britain, Kwik-Fit (Tyres & Exhausts) Holdings, OK Bazaars (1929), Richardsons, Westgarth (amended), Runciman, The Times Veneer Co, Vanbrugh Currency Fund, Wace Group. Finals: Fairview Estates, New Australia Investment Trust, Peachey, Samuel Properties.
WEDNESDAY – Interims: Advance Services, Anglo American Coal Corpn, Avana Group, Boosey & Hawkes, Border Breweries (Wrexham), Foster Brothers Clothing (amended), Gill & Duffus Group, Henderson Group, TR Natural Resources Investment Trust, Union Carbide Corp. Finals: British Assets Trust, Rowland Gaunt, TR Australia Investment Trust.
THURSDAY – Interims: Allied Leather Industries, Barlows, Coates Brothers, De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, Feb International Norman Hay, Philip Hill Investment Trust, ICI (third quarter), Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Toshiba Corporation, United Ceramic Distributors, Weeks Associates. Finals: David Dixon Group, McKechnie Brothers, Mananese Bronze, Holdings, S. Simpson, Stewart & Wight, Stocklake Holding, Walker & Homer Group.
FRIDAY – Interims: Aero Needles Group, Clayton Son & Co. Holdings Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Cole Group, GT Global Recovery Investment Trust, Hopkinsons, Savoy Hotel, John C Small & Tidmas, TR Industrial & General Trust, Websters Group. Finals: Burgess Products, Ulster Television.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TOMORROW – Apex Properties, 243/247 Pavilion Road, Sloane Square, SW1 (noon); Associated Dairies Group, Headingley Pavilion, St Michael's Lane, Leeds (2.30); Fashion & General Investment, The Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, EC2 (noon); Fleming Overseas Investment Trust, P&O Building, (2nd floor), 122 Leadenhall Street, EC3; Imry Property Holdings, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (noon).
WEDNESDAY – Bogod-Pelepah, High Holborn House, High Holborn, WC1 (noon); Fitzwilton Limited, Berkeley Court Hotel, Lansdowne Road, Dublin (noon); Sirdar, Flanshaw Lane, Alverthorpe, Wakefield (noon); Zetters Group, Clerkenwell Conference Centre, Clerkenwell Green, EC1 (11.30).
THURSDAY – Cantors, 164-170 Queens Road, Sheffield (12.30); Datastream, Butchers' Hall, 87 Bartholomew Close, EC1 (10.00); Palmerston Investment Trust, Hendon Hall Hotel, Ashley Lane, NW4 (11.00); The Renwick Group, Renwick House, Brixham Road, Paignton, Devon (noon); J Saville Gordon Group, Midland Hotel, New Street, Birmingham (noon).

Company policy under fire from investor group

Gulf Oil prepares to fight off possible £10bn takeover bid

By Michael Prest

Gulf Oil, one of the world's biggest oil companies, is preparing its defences against a possible takeover bid from the investor group which has built up a strategic stake in the company.

It is also getting ready to fend off further demands for changes in management policy from the group.

A bid would be worth at least $10,000m (£6,700m) and would be one of the biggest takeover attempts ever mounted.

But Gulf Oil, which is one of the ten biggest American corporations, stressed yesterday that it had not been notified of a bid and that no mention of a takeover was made in the share purchase documents filed by the group with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Financial sources suggested that the aim might be to force up the value of Gulf shares, which are trading at between $45 and $47.

It is argued that the composition of the mainly Texan investor group supports this interpretation. It is led by Mr T. Boone Pickens, president of Mesa Petroleum, a Texas company which was involved last year with Gulf in a battle for control of Cities Service, another mainly oil company.

Mr Pickens's allies include companies controlled by the Canadian Belzberg family, Harbart International, a construction concern, Sunshine Mining, a silver mining company and Wagner and Brown, an independent Texan oil company.

The group bought 8.75 per cent or 18.4 million shares in Gulf 1st week for $630m. It said then, in its SEC filing, that the purchase was for investment only, but it also revealed credit line amounting to $1,100m.

It is understood, however, that four banks have withdrawn their support for the Mesa group.

At the same time, the Gulf board has bought more of its own shares, raising the number of Treasury shares to 45 million out of a total of 210 million.

Transfering the legal if not the operational headquarters to Delaware would enable Gulf to stop cumulative voting for directors. Under this system each share carries as many votes for directors

Gulf has already rejected proposals made by the Mesa group for changes in management policy. The most important called for establishing "royalty trusts".

BP sees US profits recovery next year

From David Young, New York

British Petroleum's US subsidiary, BP North America, is reversing its decline in earnings and next year will bring an estimated $452m (£301m) to BP profits – according to new estimates issued in New York.

Profits, which peaked at $467m in 1981, fell to $379m last year, the figures show.

This year's figure will be lower still at $324m, but profits and investments in the US will start to rise next year.

BP will also benefit from increased profits expected from its 53 per cent stake in Sohio of Cleveland, which has paid dividends averaging $340m a year and $80m a year in royalty payments from its Prudhoe Bay oilfields in Alaska.

Mr Alastair Manson, the subsidiary's president, said that the profits from the two US companies supported BP's policy of maintaining in the US what are effectively two separate oil companies.

Although BP has 53 per cent of Sohio, it has a minority on the board of the company.

Mr Manson said: "We see no reason to change the set-up."

Petrol price comparisons in Europe

Country	Price with tax	Price less tax
Ireland	222	NA
UK	183	85
Belgium	189	103
West Germany	166	86
France	189	87
Denmark	204	93
Italy	228	86

Pence per gallon. Source: BP

Drop in petrol prices expected as sales flop

Despite fears of short-term oil price rises because of the Iraq-Iran war, Britain is likely to benefit from a petrol price cut this winter.

The Houston-based Petroleum Information Corporation has reported that the seasonal increase in oil sales on the spot market has failed to materialize and that oil industry experts believe a settlement of the oil supply problems created by the war could bve negotiated by the start of next year.

The effect of this, says PIC, would be more stable oil supplies and a softening of prices, replacing the present nervousness in the market which has led to short-term price increases.

Oil price stability has already led leading British suppliers and the small independent companies who draw supplies from the Rotterdam spot market to consider price cuts to stimulate demand in the winter.

Officials of at least one of the big four suppliers in Britain feel that profit margins – most filling stations are making at least 7p on every gallon sold – could be trimmed so that petrol could drop to £1.80 a gallon form its present £1.83.7p

Britain already has the cheapest pre-tax petrol in Europe, although there is no propect of cuts taking prices to the level enjoyed by the German motorist, and the oil companies have already said that cuts could be followed by large increases in 1984-1985.

Unitary tax talks hit snag

By Our Financial Staff

The British and American Governments are locked in delicate negotiations over which *British company should* be represented on the presidential working party set up to investigate unitary taxation.

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, agreed with Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, during her recent visit to the United States that the chief executive officer of the American subsidiary jof a British company should be on the working party.

But one leading British company withdrew after its name had been put forward, and discussions are in progress about the suitability of an alternative.

Under unitary taxation a government taxes a business within its jurisdiction on the percentage its local operation represent of the worldwide turnover, profits, assets and payroll of the business of which it is part. Thriteen American states apply unitary taxation to foreign commpanies.

European and Japanese companies have argued strongly that this method results in taxes higher than those incurred under the normal system of taxing locally earned profits. Governments are also worried that the spread of unitary taxation could undermine double taxation treaties.

But in June the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of states to levy unitary taxes. The presidential working party was set up after foreign governments, including the British, had put heavy pressure on the American administration to introduce legislation to abolish unitary tax

The working party, whose membership was recently raised from 18 to 24, comprises representatives from the American government, companies, unions, and pressure groups.

Park Lane sale plan by Trident

By Our Financial Staff

Trident Television is considering the sale of 45 Park Lane, the former Playboy Club premises, for which it has obtained change-of-use permission. Trident is also seeking a new home for the Village Club casino, but it denied it was for sale.

It also denied that it was selling the Connoisseur Club – the licence for which has been transferred from below a pizza parlour in Fulham Road, West London, to the Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington. A new room, called the VIP Room, with a small number of tables has been created within the Victoria casino.

City analysts suggested that these moves were designed to enhance Trident's value before the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report, expected next month, into the bid for the company from Pleasurama. A £55m offer was agreed in March.

Mr Roger Pemberton, a spokesman for Trident, said of 45 Park Lane: "In principle, it is likely we shall be disposing of it in the near future." He said that Trident had bought the freehold but that Land Securities, the property company, held a head lease. Trident was talking to Land Securities about buying the lease.

The change-of-use permission would allow more residential and office accommodation and a banking hall. One idea is that the banking hall might be attractive to an Arab bank. Property sources were sceptical, however, that the property would be worth much.

Trident acquired the premises in 1981 when it paid £14.6m for Playboy's British interests after Playboy lost its casine licence.

Malaysia considers loans inquiry

Kuala Lumpur (Reuter) – Malaysia may establish a commission of inquiry to investigate bad loans made by Bank Bumiputra's Hongkong subsidiary to property firms in the Colony.

Datuk-Seri Mahathir Mohamad, the prime minister, said the Government was also considering issuing a report to parliament on the affair, which has started political controversy within Malaysia's ruling coalition.

Political sources said Dr Mahathir had been under pressure to move on the issue since the diclosure in Hongkong of the extent of the state-owned Bank's lending to developers like the bankrupt Carrian Group.

Two weeks ago the Government rejected opposition calls for a royal commission of inquiry after Dr Mahathir said senior executives had taken money from Hongkong borrowers while advancing the *loans*.

He claimed that directors of Bumiputra Malaysia Finance (BMF), as the Hongkong subsidiary is known, received $HK3.3m (£280,000) in "consultancy fees" from develpers, he said.

However, Dr Mahathir said the Government could not take action against BMF employees because they had done nothing illegal.

Mr Nawani Mat Awin, the chairman of Bank Bumiputra, said recently that BMF board members and other senior officers would resign. The BMF board would be restructured and expanded.

A Hongkong court was told three weeks ago that the Carrian Group owed BMF at least *$HK4.6 billion*.

But financial analysts believe Carrian's creditors are owed more than $HK10 billion. Mr George Tan, Carrian chairman, and Mr Bently Ho, its executive director will appear before a Hongkong court on November 23 on charges of making false statements. Mr Ho is also charged with false accounting.

Bank Bumiputra, set up to channel funds to Bumiputras (indigenous Malays) has come under fire from opposition groups who claim the loans to Hongkong Chinese developers are a national scandal.

City Editor's Comment

Logical secret of software survival

Logica, which is coming to the stock market via a tender offer for sale, should not be confused with *the* run-of-the-mill computer software houses. It is altogether a different proposition.

It has already grown accustomed as a rounded operation, rich in talent, to the disciplines imposed on quoted companies through its extensive institutional shareholders.

***Although the computer* industry has lost much of its exuberance in recent months Logica should still command a warm reception with the realistic tender prices encouraging interest.**

Close Brothers, the 100-year-old merchant bank conducting its first big new issue since the 1960s, and the stockbrokers Hoare Govett, have chosen an enticingly low base price.

At 140p the shares are offered at only 19.1 times last year's earnings. Even allowing for the computer industry's loss of some of the bright eyed enthusiasm this is a remarkably low rating.

The comfortable way the *underwriting* was completed is further evidence that a much higher striking price will be achieved – say 180p – and investors keen to capture a stake in Europe's largest independent software group may feel that bids nudging 200p may be necessary to ensure success.

***The company's profit* record, despite a few uncomfortable blips, is sound enough. In its last financial year it made £3.346m pretax, against £2.159m last time.**

Once partly owned by the state-backed British Technology, Logica, ahead of the share sale, is con*trolled by its staff* with institutional shareholders accounting for the rest.

After the sale 38.4 per cent will be held by directors and staff, 31.9 per cent by the existing band of institutions and the rest by outside shareholders.

Some of the shares on offer come from the board and the institutions. But the offer will bring £5.15m into the group, wiping out borrowings, and helping lift assets per share to 42.9p.

As befits a high-tech, growth stock, assets and dividend yield (a mere 1.02 per cent on the forecast one pence a share) are derisory.

Prospects is the name of this particular computer game and Logica is better endowed than most to survive and prosper in the fiercely competitive world it has straddled so successfully since it was founded by five computer men 14 years ago.

Obscured view of TV bids

The Independent Broadcasting Authority's new guidelines on financial advertising, announced in May and just published in a new code, fail to make it clear whether television can be used to wage war during bids.

But the short answer is that it cannot. On the advice of the Stock Exchange, the IBA and the *Independent Television* Companies Association vetting committee decided to ban bid advertising.

These bodies say it may be a subtle point, but they will accept advertisments for prospectuses because they are aimed at the public, bid adverts are obviously aimed at a much *narrower audience* – the shareholders of the company under fire.

The Stock Exchange's view is that bid advertising is acceptable in newspapers because there is space to set out the terms in enough detail to remove ambiguity. But a 30-second television advertisement is not long *enough to convey that sort* of information.

The television industry view is that it could cope with advertisement and would like to see a further liberalization: several potential advertisers have already had to be turned away.

Brengreen seems set to take over Sunlight

By Wayne Lintott

The £36m takeover battle for Sunlight Services ears its climax with both Brengreen (Holdings) and the Sunlight board claiming to control about 30 per cent of the equity.

The final offer closes on Wednesday afternoon, and if Brengreen buys the 7.8 per cent of Sunlight it is allowed to in the open market, as widely expected the predator will need only 12.2 per cent acceptance over the next two days to gain control.

Brengreen had already aquired 7.8 per cent in the open *market and last week* revealed acceptances of a further 4 per cent.

The Sunlight board controls 26 per cent through beneficial and non-beneficial holdings, while its largest institutional shareholder, Britannic Assurance, holds 11 per cent.

That leaves the contest dependent on the 12 per cent controlled by institutions but mainly by small shareholders.

A large block of Sunlight shares was sold in the market on Friday, pushing the price down 15p to 235p before a buyer – not Brengreen – bought them, pushing the price back up to 255p.

Mr David Evans, chairman of Brengreen, responded to last week's Sunlight defence docu*ment by drawing attention to* Sunlight's share price. "Before we bid they were 176p, now they are 255p and we are offering 300p in the shares and cash."

Allied Corporation plans UK listing

By Andrew Cornelius

Allied Corporation, the US conglomerate which acquired the Bendix Corporation in a *$1.8 billion (£1.2 billion)* deal this year is planning to list its shares on the London Stock Exchange from next May.

Mr Edward Hennessey, chair*man of* Allied, said that the company would also be seeking share listings in Frankfurt and Geneva, to reflect the growing importance of European market to the group. Mr Hennessey who has been on a week's tour of Europe, said that Allied employs 21,000 people in Europe and has a $2 billion annual turnover from its operations in Britain, West Germany, France and Switzerland.

About 10 per cent of Allied's share are held in Europe, he said.

At a briefing for 100 analysts in London last week Mr Hennessey announced third quarter profits of $107m for 1983, an 18 per cent increase on the same period last year.

"Allied is about to enter the period of its fastest growth," he said.

The optimism stems from the prospects for the group after the Bendix merger and the upturn in economic conditions. The message was repeated in a series of a briefings with analysts in Germany and Switzerland.

The Bendix acqusition was the final stage in an ambitious expansion programme which has helped transform Allied from a chemicals company to a broadly-based group.

Its traditional chemicals, oil and gas businesses have been augmented by aerospace, automotive, industrial and technology businesses.

The group now employs 107,000 people, spends $400m on research each year and is looking for an average return on assets it employed of about 20 per cent.

Savings set record

By Our Financial Staff

The flow of money into National Savings rose sharply last month, traditionally a good month for savings.

New figures show that net receipts were £333m, the highest sum in any month this financial year and well above the £103.8m of August and the £22.9m of July.

Last month's receipts bring to £1.3 billion the amount raised by National Savings during the first half of the financial year – within the borrowing target for the period.

The receipts were boosted by the usual flow of money into savings from people returning from holiday.

At the start of next month, the index-linked certificates earn a tax free 2.4 per cent supplement. There are fears of a mass flight from index-linked certificates once the supplement is paid.

Decision soon on Crown Agents

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, is expected to decide in the next month whether to maintain the Crown Agents as an independent body.

Their future has been in doubt since the Sultan of Brunei decided to withdraw £3,000m funds from the Agents' investment management side. The profits on managing this portfolio are thought to have been about £1.5m a year and without these the Agents are unprofitable.

Mr Raison is believed to be sceptical about the need for the Agents' existence – a view which the Treasury and Foreign Office are said to share.

Industry's unprecedented move against price plan

Car companies unite to fight EEC

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The car-making industries of Europe are today joining forces in an unprecedented attempt to kill a piece of European Commission draft legislation aimed at harmonizing car and lorry prices and increasing competition among distributors.

The proposed *regulations*, welcomed by consumer groups who see no justification for the wide disparity in European car prices, are condemned by the manufacturers a misuse of the Commission's powers and an encroachment on the authority of governments.

Mr Hans Andriessen, the Commission's competition director, has promised new *rules by Christmas*, but the industry associations of Britain, France, West Germany and Italy and the organization representing 12 EEC-based manufacturers are hoping to mobilize political and government opposition.

Mr Anthony Fraser, director of Britain's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, *said the draft* rules were "ill conceived and damaging".

The society's view, which has received a sympathetic hearing from the Government, is that the survival of Britain's industry, including the commercial vehicle and component sectors, would be threatened.

The proposed regulations are the first attempt by the Commission at drawing up exemption for an industry's distribution agreements which otherwise would be deemed to be anti-competitive under the terms of the Treaty of Rome.

They also come after the increase, particularly in Britain, of so-called parallel imports which manufacturers have tried hard to reduce.

At one stage, when the pound was *strong, right hand drive* cars were available on the Continent for up to 30 per cent less than their British market price and this caused an outcry against alleged over-pricing by manufacturers in some markets.

But the industry says that the planned regulations will do little to improve consumer choice and could, in the longer term, be harmful to their interests as well as crippling to manufacturers' established franchised dealer networks.

The proposed legitimizing of distribution networks parallel to existing franchised operations would, says a joint statenment, be a positive encouragement to windfall profits.

One of the key proposals from the Commission is that if *prices in any country vary by 12* per cent or more compared with any other member country, manufacturers must then supply vehicles to any other dealer on demand.

There is concern in Britain that BL would suffer most and might be forced to abandon some low-price markets in the EEC. This, says the society, could allow Japanese and East European manufacturers to increase their market penetration.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 17. Dealings End, Oct 28. § Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 7.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

THE WEEK AHEAD

More visitors mean a five-star lift for Savoy

The companies reporting results this week more than make up in interest what they lack in size. Half-year results from The Savoy Hotel on Friday will disappoint the City if they are not at least double last time's £300.000.

The trading position should have improved greatly over the last six months. Top quality hotels appeal to US visitors and occupancy rates are likely to be up significantly on a year ago. The increase in occupancy is expected to be as much as 9 per cent.

However, the increase in visitors staying in London has been aided by pegging rates. The Savoy has increased its rates, but by little more than the rate of inflation.

More important British hotel rates look much better in dollar terms.

The Savoy group benefits by owning four of the 10 best hotels in London. Indeed, in a recent survey by *Institutional Investor* of the top hotels around the world, out of six mentioned in London, four belonged to the Savoy. It is spending money on lifts and air-conditioning to bring the epynonomous hotel up to the standard of the rest in the group.

Analysts stress that the first-half is always difficult to forecast – and this time even more so because the comparable period was buoyed by extra custom resulting from the rail strikes. And the influx of US visitors only started in April, so benefiting the first half for only two-and-a-half months. For the year the Savoy ought to make £3.3m.

The shares are underpinned by the two-thirds stake that Trusthouse Forte holds in the limited vote shares after its failed bid. There is no doubt in the City that THF would like to bid again, but there is little prospect of success while the family remains hostile and control the majority of the voting shares.

Today sees final figures from Highland Distilleries, which produces the aggressively marketed The Famous Grouse blended whisky and the Highland Park single malt.

Highland has had increasing success persuading supermarkets to stock The Famous Grouse and it is also becoming more available in pubs. The market penetration in Scotland is more than 25 per cent. generally regarded as saturation

There is still some way to go in England and Wales where it is nearer 4 per cent.

Profits should be about £6.7m – a figure which represents a recent upgrading by the City.

Imperial Chemical Industries, the only big company reporting this week, is expected to show a big increase in third quarter profits on Thursday. The City is looking for £135m to £140m; against just £58m last time. This is well below the £170m turned in for the second quarter but would be a good result in a traditionally weak quarter.

Mr John Harvey Jones, the chairman, is expected to tour the United States shortly before its full listing in New York. Analysts say he would be unlikely to be tub-thumping unless results were anything but good.

The company will have venefited from increased volume in plastics in Europe. Price increases in that market are now sticking. United States business in herbicides and pharmaceuticals is also expected to improve sharply.

Half-year figures from **Foster Brothers Clothing** on Wednesday should be at least double last time's £1m – a substantially better performance than the company has reported for some time.

Jonathan Clare

ECONOMIC VIEW

Small trade surplus expected

The main focus of interest in a generally quiet week for economic statistics will be the trade figures for September, due out on Wednesday.

The visible trade balance has been volatile over the past few months, which has given City analysts no small headache in predicting what the September figures will reveal.

Predictions range from a deficit of £100m to £250m, though most analysts expect net earnings from invisibles – trade in services – to push the current account into modest surplus.

Export performance has been disappointing so far this year, partly because British goods are still at a price disadvantage in world markets, but increasingly because of import restraints elsewhere.

Imports have been on a steadily rising trend, and may have been given an extra lift in September by record consumer spending in the shops and buoyant car sales.

The level of imports of raw materials and intermediate goods will provide a useful pointer to what is happening to industrial activity.

The other economic indicator of interest this week, also announced on Wednesday, is the Department of Employment's latest estimates for the second quarter of this year, contained in the *Employment Gazette*.

First indications were that the number of jobs in the economy grew in the spring for the first time since the economic downturn began in 1979 by about 25,000, as increased employment in the service sector outweighed continuing but smaller job losses in manufacturing.

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American notebook

'Vicious phase' may blight election year

The Federal Reserve does not face an easy array of policy options at this time. With very strong money growth behind us there is a high probability that there will be an acceleration of inflation next year.

And despite the strong performance of the economy in the second and third quarters of this year there are a number of indicators of a slowdown in business activity.

So if the Federal Reserve continues its policy of restraint on banks' reserves – leading to slow money growth – it will make more likely a sharp slowdown in economic growth next year.

This would reflect the fact that since about April, banks' reserves have shown very weak growth and this is now being reflected in weak money growth.

Adjusted reserves of the banks (as suported on a seasonally-adjusted basis by the St Louis Federal Reserve) reached $54 billion (£35 billion) in the second week of April. In the week of October 12, they were $54.1 billion.

M1 reached $514.5 billion in the week of June 8. It was $519.6 billion in the week of October 12. This rise of $5.1 billion in money in the last four months compares with a rise of $25 billion in the four months ended June 8.

Both reserves and money have undergone a very sharp deceleration.

Reserves movements typically lead money movements by two to three months. Hence, with reserves still static, money is not likely t o show any significant increase until the new year – even if the Federal Reserve Were to start pumping up reserves growth now. There is no sign this is what the Fed intends to do.

The Federal Reserve needs concrete proof of a slowdown in the pace of economic growth before it will take steps to offset that growth. At present, the dominant impression given by the national income statistics is that the US economy is continuing to show very strong economic expansion.

It is, however, clear, that the Federal Reserve officials are concerned about a likely outbreak of inflation next year.

Some private analysts believe that the money explosion of 1982-1983 will yield as much as double-figure inflation by late 1984.

Unfortunately, the lags between movements in main monetary aggregates and the price level are so long that the likely consequences of a money growth surge are often forgotten.

Money growth, as measured by the year-over-year growth of adjusted Federal Reserve credit (the assets side of the Federal Reserve system balance-sheet) has had two distinct phases in the last five years:

- From the middle of 1978 to late 1982, the year-over-year growth rate of adjusted Federal Reserve credit fell from 12 per cent to just over 5 per cent.
- Beginning early last year, this slide was reversed. The year-over-year growth rate of adjusted Federal Reserve credit rose from just over 5 per cent to nearly 12 per cent.

The Federal reserve was able to enjoy the fruits of the "virtuous phase" of the monetary cycle. In this phase, inflation was declining owing to the earlier reduction in money increase in the growth of bank's reserves.

The lags between movements in money growth rates and prices are about 18 months to two years. The lags between money growth and real GNP are about two quarters.

Next year, the Federal Reserve will begin to face the vicious phase of the cycle.

Unfortunately for President Reagan, this phase of the cycle will coincide with an election.

Maxwell Newton

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● USM REVIEW

French Connection seeks City link

When Mr Stephen Marks decided to hang up his tennis rackets to concen trae on a more profitable ca reer in the world of fashion little did he realize how rapid would be his rise.

In a little more than 10 years he has built up his company, the French Connection, into one of the best known fashion labels in the country. The group designs and manufactures a coordinated range of clothes, for men and woment aged from 18 to 40. The names of French Connection and French Connection No 2 have vecome synonymouss with well-designed, cheaply priced, functional clothe, he says.

Famous name customers include the Burton Group, Fenwicks, Harvey Nichols, House of Fraser, the John Lewis Partnership, Miss Selfridge and the Wallis Fashion Group. In all the French Connection sells through more than 2,000 retail outlets.

Now Mr Marks is looking to make a similar impact overseas. The first indications have been favourable. The group now has a florishin gbusiness in Paris and last month opened a store in New York, where it has a 50 per cent stake. The first day's takings amounted to $11,000 (£7,150). Mr Marks is set on opening more stores in the US, but he needs extra cash and has therefore applied for a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market. Details are expected this week.

Mr Marks is offering about 12 per cent of the issued equity totalling nearly 15m shares.

On an undermanding prospective p/e of around 15, giving earnings of 8.5p a share, *the price is expected to be* offered between 115p and 130p. This would value the entire company at about £19m.

But the French Connection's rise to fame has not been easy – a point made by the erratic profits record. In the past five years pretax profits have shrunk from £609,000 to £28,000 before recovering to £803,000 last year. For this setback, Mr Marks blames the opening of his Paris business and the installation of an IBM computer system, to monitor sales and stock levels. Now he has brought in Mr Stuart Selwyn from Marks and Spencer to run the Paris business and Mr Michael Shen from accountants Ernst & Whinney to handle the group's finances. The group is forcasting pretax profits of £2.5m for the present year.

Mr Marks is sceptical of Britain's standing in the world of fashion and thinks it still lags behind the world's best fashion designers. Still, his confidence in his own team remains impressive. "We are unique, we have designed a complete image exclusive to French Connection," says Mr Marks.

Most of the group's designs are made in India and the Far East, but some of its exclusive clothes are made at its headquarters *in Bow, East London* under the Stephen Marks label. Ther is also a central warehouse measuring 30,000 sq ft and the group has its own 11 shops spread across the country. More are planned.

With the group already sitting on almost £1m in cash and next year's spring collection already on its way to the shops, the French Connection should receive a warm reception on the USM when the shares start trading.

Another newcomer to the USM is **Imtec Group**, the micrographics group, which has arranged a placing of 2.4 million shares at 91p through broker E. B. Savory Milln. This placing will value the entire company at £9.1m where it is rated at 20 times earnings and yields 3.3 per cent on the forecast gross dividend of 2.42p.

Most of Imtec's business is the design, assembly and supply of micrographic products to industry. One of its recent and most prestigious contracts was to supply 10 Downing Street with a sophisticated system. Mrs Thatcher receives more than 2,000 letters a week and the system installed by Imtec files and indexes all the letters ready for retrieval on a visual display unit.

Imtec's growth record is impressive with pretax profits rising from £352,000 to £791,000 last year. The only hiccup was when profits tumbled to £115,000 as the group opened up its first operation in the United States last year. Savory Milln has done some price cutting as a result of the market's present weakness, but the shares should still open at a modest premium when dealings begin today.

Also applying for a USM listing is **Flogas**, the Irish Liquid petroleum gas distributor. The broker Simon & Coates and Development Capital Corporation are arranging a placing of shares to raise IR£3.7m – IR£3m (£2.3m) of which will be raised through the issue of new shares.

Flogas estimates the LPG market in Ireland at IR£100m of which it controls around 10 per cent. The group eventually hopes to expand in British market. Last year, Flogas made pretax profits of IR£1.01m DCC owns just under 50 per cent of the shares.

Hartons Group, the electrical, plastic goods to nursery products group, hit a new high of 23p last week following a bullish circular from brokers Foster Braithwaite.

Hartons joined the USM in July 1981 after a demerger from another publicly quoted group, Francis Sumner. F & S is looking for a big surge in pretax profits this year from £267,000 to £1.25m, which on a 52 per cent tax charge gives the group earnings of 2.24p and puts the shares on fully taxed multiple of 10.05.

The group has now completed its rationalization programme and any increased exposure to the European market should result in a substantial boost to growth over the next decade.

One of the USM's best known glamour stocks, **Continental Microwave**, which designs and manufactures advanced electronics for the defence, communication and broadcasting industries, is taking advantage of its highly rated *paper by way of a rights issue.*

The company is calling for £1.6m through a one-for-six rights issue at 660p a share, an 80p discount in the price ruling in the market last Friday.

The proceeds will be used to repay a secured loan, provide extra working capital and to finance the acquisition of a high-tech American comany, RF Technology, for £213,000 cash.

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
12.2m	A & G Security	290	-8	2.6	1.1	43.6
9.887,000	A & M Hire	22½	+½	0.3	1.3	29.2
7.140,000	Aaronite	136	-2	3.6	2.6	24.8
120.1m	Acorn Comp	107	-2	..	..	..
1.296,000	Acsis Jewel	24	-3	..e	..	..
19.5m	Adam Leisure	78	-3	1.4	1.8	13.5
7.600,000	Aerospace Eng	80	● +½	7.0	8.7	9.7
11.7m	Aldcom Int	93	+3	0.9	0.9	69.4
15.0m	Air Call	390	-10	8.0	2.1	18.6
14.2m	Airship Ind	113	..			
10.1m	Anglo Nordic	32	..	2.9	9.0	9.4
43.5m	Asprey & Co	£7⅛	+⅛	22.9	3.2	12.0
27.6m	Baltic Leasing	241	+2	4.0n	1.7	11.0
6.240.000	Bell Electronics	222	f ..	..	..	..
3.984.000	Bensons Crisps	83	..	2.7	3.3	20.8
3.333,000	Berkeley & HE	11½	+½	..	..	..
5.918.000	Berkley Exp	58	..	..e	..	..
32.2m	Bespak	301	-5	4.3	1.4	15.0
11.9m	Bio-Isolates	155	..	..	..	..
7.718.000	Biomechanics	68	-5	..	..	..
2.280.000	Black M.	55	+5	4.3n	7.8	8.0
5.500,000	Breville Europe	33	● -1	7.0b	21.2	7.7
2.772.000	Bryant D.	126	+1	7.5b	6.0	32.3
19.1m	Bula Resources	20½	-1½	..	..	..
4.399.000	Business Comp	75	-5	1.4	1.9	12.3
17.1m	CPU Computer	108	● ..	2.0	1.9	24.5
51.0m	Candecca Res	130	..	..	..	..
5.286.000	Canvermoor	128	-2	5.2b	4.1	..
9.615.000	Cass Grp	173	● -2	3.6	2.1	21.4
9.120.000	Castle GB	76	-3	3.6b	4.7	12.1
39.6m	Cent Ind TV NV	165	..	..	..	..
9.521,000	Chem Methods	75	+15	3.5b	4.7	..
19.4m	Cifer	125	-3	..	..	13.3
3.278.000	Ciro	105	..	2.9	2.7	13.7
1.022.000	City Site Est	23	..	0.8	2.8	56.0
6.955.000	Cluff Oil	61	-2	..	..	..
6.993.000	Do B	58	-2	..	..	..
108.5m	Clyde Petrol	118	-2	0.8	0.7	..
10.4m	Cobra Emerald	104	-1	..	..	..
4.494.000	Coleman Milne	50	-10	2.1	4.3	10.0
4.653.000	Consults (CAF)	470	+45	4.3	0.9	56.5
7.447.000	C'nu Microwave	740	-20	10.0	1.4	20.3
13.8m	Cornell Hldgs	340	+5	..	..	..
2.168.000	Cramphorn	£9	..	28.6	3.2	10.3
986.000	DJ Sec Alarms	83	+5	3.0	3.6	15.0
3.440.000	De Brett A	43	..	3.6	8.3	10.4
1.488.000	Delmar Grp	30	..	1.4	4.7	7.3
9.877.000	Dencora	78	..	..b	..	24.4
10.5m	Druck Hldgs	210	● -40	3.7	1.8	19.8
1.144.000	Dunton Grp	10	..	..	..	35.7
985.000	Ecobric Hldgs	85	..	12.1	14.2	..
10.2m	Edinburgh Sec	105	..	0.2b	0.2	..
14.8m	Eldridge Pope	704	-5	16.4	2.3	19.6
3.742.000	Energy Finance	38	+1	1.9	4.9	5.8
4.430.000	Equipu	100	-5	4.9	4.9	9.2
3.944.000	Exeter Building	130	..	10.0	7.7	4.7
15.6m	FKI Elec	22½	..	0.3b	1.3	43.3
21.6m	Feedback	258	-8	3.6	1.4	26.3
1.030,000	First Talisman	30	..	0.9n	2.9	25.6
14.0m	Fitch & Co.	275	..	6.2	2.3	30.9
25.7m	Flextech	143	-6	..	..	23.8
11.6m	Floyd Oil	73	+3	..	..	93.6
13.6m	Framlington Grp	680	..	9.3b	1.4	18.3
15.9m	Freshbake Foods	74	+2	1.2	1.6	12.1
28.1m	Fuller Smith	470	-20	6.4	1.4	23.9
23.7m	Gable Hse Prop	57	-2	3.3	5.8	12.4

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
7.478.000	Garfunkels	160	-8	2.7b	1.7	16.6
12.9m	Gee (Cecil)	119		3.0	2.5	23.6
5.344.000	Gilbert Hse Inv	30	-½			
3.009.000	Godwin Warren	84	+6	2.0b	2.4	12.2
2.273.000	Gould Laurence	111	-1	4.3b	2.9	..
7.935.000	Grainger Tst	183	..	5.4b	3.0	..
1.162.000	Greenwich Cable	43	.	.		
965.000	Guernsey Al Sec	143	.			62.2
3.600.000	HB Electronics	90	..	1.6	1.8	17.0
2.010.000	Hadland Hldgs	63	..	3.6	5.7	.
48.3m	Hadson Pet	78		b		
2.860.000	Hardanger Prop	125	+2	14.0n	10.9	9.3
6.162.000	Hartons Grp	23	-1	0.8b	3.5	33.8
1.414.000	Harvey & Thomp	45	..	2.1	4.8	10.1
3.399.000	Hayters	145	.	15.0	10.3	7.0
2.139.000	Heeiamat Hldgs	69	+3	8.0	11.6	[illegible]
1.679.000	Humberside Elec	13				
11.2m	Hunterprint	136	-2	4.6	3.4	11.9
11.6m	ICC Oil	27	-1	0.0	0.1	34.6
9.652.000	Im Bus Systems	143	+17			
2.749.000	Ind Fin & Inv	91		3.2	3.5	8.6
7.155.000	Inn Leisure	34	-1	0.6	1.8	30.1
10.3m	Int'europe Tech	206	-5	6.0	2.9	45.3
6.245.000	Intervision Vid	31	-4	1.4	4.6	..
44.7m	Invent Energy	271	-2	..b	..	..
2.016.000	JSD Comp Grp	37		3.0	8.1	20.9
1.099.000	Jayplant	31	-2			
24.8m	Jebsens Drill	155	-2	12.5	8.1	2.5
9.975.000	Johnstone Paints	95		5.4	5.7	7.2
5.160.000	KLP Group	106	-2	..	..	23.0
39.4m	Kean & Scott	45	+7	1.4b	3.2	0.1
9.020.000	Kennedy Brookes	233	-5	1.6	0.8	13.7
614.000	Ldn & Man Secs	15	.	20.4	.	9.7
3.361.000	Do 10p Ord	15				9.7
6.125.000	Ldn Cont Adv	39	-1	0.3	0.7	31.0
940.000	Ldn Prir Health	23½	-½			67.1
6.750.000	Lorin Elec	135	-5	1.4b	1.1	35.2
1.600.000	MMT Computing	80	..	2.4b	3.0	18.5
1.782.000	Mainmet	72	-3			
79.9m	McCarthy Stone	320	-25	2.9	0.9	36.7
5.668.000	McLaughlin & H	140	.	9.4	6.7	7.1
6.600.000	Mellerware	120	+4	3.6b	3.0	..
12.0m	Memory Comp	240	-5	2.3b	0.9	41.0
9.202.000	Merrydown Wine	355	-20	7.1	2.0	17.7
5.165.000	Metal Bulletin	118	.	8.6	7.3	11.4
6.048.000	Metal Sciences	28	-1			
32.8m	Micro Business	463	-17	1.4	0.3	36.1
2.330.000	Microfilm Reprg	70	-3	3.6	5.1	..
54.7m	Micro Focus	530	-50	.b	..	..
11.3m	Microgen Hldgs	388	-5	5.7b	1.5	40.0
6.154.000	Microlease	181	-4	2.9b	1.6	..
4.500.000	Midland Marts	121	-5	5.7	4.7	14.4
783.000	Midsummer Inns	135	-5	3.6	2.6	15.3
4.431.000	Miles 33	211	-10	2.9	1.4	22.5
3.173.000	Miss World	163	+2	4.3b	2.6	20.4
14.7m	Mnemos	33	-3			
880.000	Morland Sec	88	-2	2.9	4.2	..
650.000	Morley (RH)	28				
6.772.000	Munford & White	210	.	3.7b	1.8	23.6
8.167.000	NMW Computers	150	-8	5.7	3.0	21.2
10.3m	New Ct Nat Res	31	.	1.7	5.5	12.2
3.895.000	New England Prp	17				
43.9m	Nimslo Int	40	-1	e		
15.6m	Oilfield Inspec	222	-8	3.4	1.5	20.9
13.7m	Owners Abroad	26¼	-½	0.7	2.7	11.8
7.011.000	PCT Group	158	..	6.9	4.3	14.9

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
2.150.000	Parkfield Fndry	43	+15	.	.	..
5.880.000	Pict Petrol	98	+3			
2.660.000	Pineapple Dance	132	-23	8.0b	6.0	15.2
20.1m	Polytech Marine	224	-8	2.9n	1.3	60.5
3.600.000	Promotions Hse	30	+1	1.0	3.3	
2.751.000	Radio City	125	..	8.0b	6.4	14.6
15.6m	Rayford Sup	223	+2	7.0	3.1	11.4
3.986.000	Ramus Hldgs	90	-5	7.1	7.9	15.3
15.1m	Real Time Cont	216	..	2.9b	1.3	36.6
1.107.000	Reliant Motor	20	+1			5.3
61.9m	Renishaw	201	● ..	1.6	0.8	61.8
13.1m	Resource Tech	144	-3	.b	..	16.0
2.602.000	Rivlin ID&S	64	+6	3.0	4.7	..
2.825.000	Rolfe & Nolan	113	.	3.9	3.5	11.7
6.084.000	Ruddle (G)	171	-2	4.7b	2.8	17.5
33.2m	Scusa	83	+1	0.7	0.8	18.9
7.123.000	Sampang (Java)	17				
36.2m	Saxon Oil	213	+13			
2.255.000	Scan Data	100	..	2.9	2.9	8.1
7.146.000	Securiguard	133	-3	2.5	1.9	28.7
4.939.000	Selec TV	36	-1			
5.742.000	Sheldon Jones	111	-2	6.2	5.6	10.2
9.269.000	Sheraton Sec	13½				84.4
4.223.000	Sinclair W.	90	+2	6.1	6.7	
7.830.000	Slaters Food	135	-3	1.7	1.3	11.8
13.5m	S.W.Resources	50	-3	2.6	5.2	..
14.4m	Sthn Bus Lease	106		..	..	27.5
70.9m	Sovereign Oil	197	-5			
15.3m	Spring Ram	146	-4	4.3b	2.9	..
6.490.000	Stainless Metal	126	-2			..
682.000	Stanelco	48	..			..
4.425.000	Strikes Rests	72		1.8	2.7	..
3.440.000	Sunleigh Elect	15	-½	.	.	
1.260.000	Swindon Pr Hosp	90	..			
2.700.000	Technofan SA	£1.80	..	17.3	9.9	7.1
2.400.000	Tech For Bus	80		6.0	7.5	11.1
4.959.000	Tel Serv Int	22½	-1½	. e	..	6.5
18.2m	Television Sth	75	-1	.	..	0.1
2.550.000	Thames Inv & Sec	73				
3.480.000	Therm Scientific	87	-3	3.3	3.8	19.9
947.000	Thorpac	41	+2	2.9	7.0	
3.400.000	Tops Estates	68	-2			
1.575.000	Trident Comp	63		2.1	3.4	13.2
31.1m	Tunstall T'com	183	-12	1.6	0.9	
14.9m	Twinlock	70	h .	1.4	1.9	23.3
1.090.000	Utd Ceramic	45	.	4.3	9.5	16.9
29.7m	Utd Friendly	196	-2	15.4	7.8	
2.797.000	Utd Packaging	88	.	2.2	2.5	8.0
3.850.000	V W	70		3.6	5.1	
9.896.000	Webber Electro	230	-5	5.0b	2.2	13.6
9.084.000	Wight Collins RS	283	-3	3.9	1.4	21.5
574.000	Willaire Syst	5				
13.9m	Wingate Prop	106	-2	0.7	0.7	31.2
5.155.000	Yelverton Inv	65	..			
4.725.000	Yorkgreen Inv	27	..	2.0b	7.4	10.2
630.000	York Mount	63	● ..	7.1	11.3	6.7
3.552.000	Zygal Dynamics	96	+3	1.1	1.1	25.3

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Lear aircraft leads rivals in carbon-fibre project

By Robert Rodwell

Competition is hotting up for the Lear Fan 2100, the radical all-carbon-fibre business aircraft being developed at Reno, in Nevada, for volume production near Belfast and in which the British Government has a 5 per cent equity stake.

Three rivals, one from Beech, a leading US manufacturer of business aircraft, and the second partly financed by the Japanese conglomerate Mitsubishi are now in the ring while the Lear Fan itself has been delayed on its way to market by certification difficulties.

With the resolution of these in sight and initial US Federal Aviation Agency type certification now scheduled for March, it is too early to write off the project – as some commentators have long been eager to do – as another engine fiasco in the De Lorean mould.

Lear Fan's critics were given ammunition by the failure on static load tests late last year of a ground-test specimen wing. The definitive prototype, the second Lear Fan to fly, has been grounded for some time while a re-designed and stiffened wing, built in Belfast, has been fitted. *It is scheduled to resume flight* testing this month. Shortly afterwards, the company expects the FAA to clear the Lear Fan for its own test pilots to fly and begin formal certification tests.

Working in the forefront of the new structural composite technologies, and itself responsible for much of the rapidly growing body of knowledge about all-plastic airframes, Lear Fan was disappointed but not downhearted by the structural failure which, the company argues, is what static ground testing is all about. Such failures have occurred during the development phases of innumerable aircraft in the past – often with rather less excuse. Only two of the 28 special conditions that the FAA has said the aircaft must meet for certification under its code concern the structure while 25 are associated with its unusual propulsion train, which employs two gas turbine engines coupled through a common gearbox to drive a single "pusher" propeller.

The entire propulsion train – engines, gearbox, propeller and rear fusilage section – has now completed a gruelling 200-hour endurance test at Reno and is thought unlikely to cause the FAA any more concern. Lear Fan engineers are quick to point *out that almost all commercial* helicopters flying have for years employed the concept of two engines coupled through one gearbox to drive their main rotor.

Following the financial restructuring of Lear Fan last year in which the British government's stake was much diluted with new US and Saudi Arabian cash and large loans written off, the company has adequate financial resources to see the project through certification and into production. "The programme is within budget and we have recently been doing fairly well at meeting schedules," says Larry Larkin, Lear Fan's director in Northern Ireland.

The new management has either re-negotiated on realistic terms, or refunded deposits on about 35 of 60 early fixed-price contracts accepted by the former management which would have involved selling the first few dozen aeroplanes well below cost. Talks are continueing on the remaining contracts which fall into that category and the company now claims to hold about 250 firm orders on satisfactory terms.

No more orders are, however, being accepted until certification is obtained.

With the first deliveries to customers now scheduled for next autumn, a years slippage has occurred on the first over-optimistic estimates. Despite the delays, Lear Fan is confident that it can maintain its lead over rivals who are now in the earliest stages of development with similarly radical, highly efficient composite aeroplanes. If imitation is, indeed, sincere flattery, Lear Fan's adoption of a pusher propeller is vindicated in that all three of its new rivals – the Beech Starship, the Mitsubishi-backed Avtek 400 and the Gates *Learjet-Piaggio GP-180 – have* pushers but, because of Lear Fan's patent protection on the coupled engine propulsion train have been forced to adopt marginally less efficient uncoupled twin-propellor lay outs.

Of the new emerging rivals, Larkin says that the Beech project already flying in a two-thirds scale form, is the one that Lear Fan is regarding most seriously, but he puts it at about 3½ years behind.

EUROBOND PRICES (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Ford 16% 1984	101.88	8.76
C.I.B.C. 14¾% 1984	102.00	8.56
Wells Fargo 16¾% 1984	103.25	9.52
Continental Illinois 14¾% 1984 (EW)	103.60	10.05
G.M.A.C. 16¾% 1984	106.88	10.18
G.M.A.C. 15¾% 1985	105.78	10.60
Elf Aquitaine 8¾% 1985	96.13	11.13
J. C. Penny 15¾% 1985	103.13	11.05
I.B.M. World Trade 14¾% 1985	105.38	12.42
A.R.D.B. 13% 1986	103.80	11.19
Mobile Expl. 13¾% 1986	106.13	10.96
Citicorp 10% 1986	98.00	10.85
Southern California Edison 16¾% 1986	107.60	13.67
R.C.A 15¾% 1987	104.80	13.64
Japan Development Bank 15¾% 1987	110.80	11.45
Occidental 16¾% 1987	108.50	13.35
Nordic Investment Bank 11¾% 1987	98.13	11.81
Amoco U.K. 13¾% 1988	103.63	12.06
Mitsubishi 11¾% 1988	100.88	11.44
Montana Power 15¾% 1989	106.80	13.20
Manufacturers Hanover 10¾% 1989	94.00	11.98
Trans Canada Pipeline 16% 1989	108.00	13.94
Coca Cola 11¾% 1989	103.00	11.03
Dresser 12¾% 1989	104.00	11.63
Walt Disney 12¾% 1989	104.80	11.30
Electricite de France 11¾% 1990	96.80	12.01
Citicorp 10¾% 1990	93.80	11.82
World Bank 10¾% 1990	97.25	11.49
Ontario Hydro 13¾% 1991	108.88	11.60
E.I.B. 11% 1991	96.00	11.81
B.M.W. 10¾% 1991	96.13	11.34
Barclays Bank 8¾% 1992	84.25	11.40
Amax 16¾% 1992	111.00	13.90
E.E.C 14¾% 1993	109.50	12.92
Richardson Vicks 11¾% 1993	97.00	12.02
Prudential 10¾% 1993	96.50	11.22
Gulf Oil 10¾% 1994	94.38	11.18
C.N.A. 15¾% 1996	112.50	13.14

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Conv Price	Prem
General Electric 4¾% 1987	132.00	-0.15
Beatrice Foods 4¾% 1992	108.50	1.27
Eastman Kodak 4¾% 1988 (SA)	93.00	26.93
Ford 5% 1988	118.80	-1.45
Galveston-Houston 8% 1996	100.50	154.93
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	121.50	-0.10
Morgan J.P. 4¾% 1987	124.60	-2.54
Revlon 4¾% 1987	90.60	14.20
Sperry Rand 4¾% 1988	97.60	11.99
Warner Lambert 4¾% 1987	88.80	41.60
Northern Telecom 7% 1997	172.60	-0.96

DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	Ytm
World Bank 8% 1990	101.20	7.76
World Bank 9% 1992	106.40	7.96
Caisse Nat Tele 7¾% 1993	96.78	8.30
E.E.C 8% 1994	99.60	8.07

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Current Yield
Standard & Chart 1984	100.55	10.38
I.B.J. 1985	100.35	10.15
Offshore Mining 1986	100.55	10.82
Midland Bank 1987	100.80	9.55
Credit National 1988	99.75	10.90
G.Z.B. 1989	100.32	10.84
Barclays Bank 1990	100.80	10.04
B.N.P. 1991	99.75	10.71
Midland Bank 1992	101.00	9.90
Chase Manhattan 1993	100.67	10.74
Nat West 1994	100.80	10.04
Barclays Bank 1995	101.25	10.80

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Buying Yields Price	Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly	7¾	88/93	76½*	9.82	11.31
Bass	8¼	87/92	82¾	10.02	11.47
BICC	7¾	90/95	78½	10.18	11.42
Blue Circle	9	92/97	84¾	10.78	11.42
Courtaulds	7	82/87	87¾	8.09	11.34
Delta Gp	10¾	95/99	93*	11.51	11.67
Eng Prop	9¾	97/02	86¾*	11.38	11.82
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land Secs	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEPC	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trusthse	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied-Ly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOC Group	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mid Bank	14	02/07	110¼*	12.54	12.39
Nat West	12½	04	105¾	12.20	12.16
Reed Inter	7¾	96/01	70	10.76	11.81
Tiling	8¼	89/94	78¾*	10.64	11.82
UniBever	7¾	91/06	72¼	11.08	11.52
Whitbread	7¼	95/99	69½*	10.38	11.5
BULLDOGS					
Denmark	13	05	105¾	12.80	12.77
Elect de F	12½	08	101¾	12.47	12.46
Hydro-Queb	12¾	15	101¼	12.72	12.71
Nova Scot	16¾	11	128½*	12.85	12.88
CNA	16	06	130¾	12.74	12.57
TransCan	16¾	07	124	13.51	13.39
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONVERTIBLE LOANS					
BOC Group	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex Dividend

Source: Gilbert Eliott & Co

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

THE ARTS

Opera: **Paul Griffiths** compares Wagner in London and Cardiff, **John Higgins** reviews Marschner at Wexford

In search of literary parallels

The Valkyrie
Coliseum

For the second quadrant of *The Ring* the world turned on Saturday from Cardiff to London and became both more particular and more sophisticated. It did not, however, wholly alter. The nineteenth century will, so it seems, be as powerful in the background of David Pountney's production for English National Opera as in that of Göran Järvefelt for the Welsh. But, since Mr Pountney is the more literary man, in his version the references may be expected to be more specific.

Earlier productions by him have indicated a penchant for Victorian ladies in virginal white: here we have Sieglinde as the Bride of Lammermoor and Fricka as Miss Haversham. Moreover the settings, designed by Maria Bjornson, are striking transpositions of nineteenth-century scenes.

The first act takes place in the long gallery of a country house, with the ash tree thrusting up through the great staircase. For the Valhalla of the second act we move to the library, inevitably reminiscent of Jonathan Miller's *Magic Flute* even though the Enlightenment reading room of that production is replaced by a massive decor of black and bronze built around a giant globe in the floor.

It is quite properly a place of action and observation much more than study, and no doubt will work well as such once this troublesome staging has grown out of such naughty caprices as a leatherette executive chair that squeaks to add to Wotan's worries, or a helmet for Brünnhilde that tips off and clanks tinnily to the floor.

Unless these accidents betray a deeper insecurity. It is around the middle of the second act that Mr Pountney's revivification of bookish characters begins to falter: there are, after all, few literary parallels for Wagner's Valkyries, and Brünnhilde's ghastly costumes – split skirts, thigh boots and winged helmet – are the first sign of malaise.

Very possibly Mr Pountney intends that the Valkyries en masse should be vulgar, and that the third act, set on a war memorial, should have an exaggerated pomposity quite at odds with the fragility and clear definition of emotions in the first. But he does retain his interest in the dialogues, and to make Brünnhilde so unprepossessing goes a long way towards vitiating her scenes with Wotan and with Siegmund.

Marie Hayward Segal stepped gamely into the breach caused by Linda Esther Gray's cold, and so it remains to be seen whether Miss Gray can make the production work.

Certainly it works for Josephine Barstow's Sieglinde and Anthony Raffell's Wotan. Miss Barstow gives us the heroine as hysteric. At first she is tight, hunched, much put upon; at the sound of Hunding's horn her hands fly guilty to her crotch. But then as Siegmund goes into his narration her excitement becomes uncontrollable: she smiles wildly, she mouths his words for him. And at the end of the first act she seizes the sword from him to whirl in triumph before lying down so that he can rapidly consummate their union to the orchestra's closing thump.

Alberto Remedios's Siegmund is bemused by all this but he seems to enjoy it: the voice, now having to be handled with care, still has that splendid radiance, and in his words over the sleeping Sieglinde in the second act Mr Remedios finds a delicate, nakedly expressive head-tone that valuably expands his range.

Mr Raffell gives a decisive and likable portrait of Wotan as ordinary bloke: doing his best, abundantly capable of affection, and tired. he takes up the spear and eye-patch of godhead only when he has to, and exultantly casts them off to clasp his daughter in farewell.

With Sarah Walker's fierce Fricka he is reasonable, with Willard White's Hunding reluctantly dismissive, as well he might be when Mr White has been so sure, incisive and commanding in the first act.

Mark Elder conducts a perormance of impressive gravity, generally slow and large in its gestures, so that the production can, when it chooses, paint in the psychological detail.

Donald Cooper



The heroine as hysteric: Josephine Barstow's Siegli .de with Alberto Remedios's radiant Siegmund

Attention to man as much as magic

The Rhinegold
New Theatre, Cardiff

So far, so good. Of the two British companies setting out on new *Rings* at the weekend, it fell to Welsh National Opera to play first, and to offer a *Rhinegold* on Friday that is straightforward and practical.

That, of course, is what a touring company needs. And, if there are to be any comparisons now that *The Valkyrie* has been presented at the Coliseum, they must take into account the fact that the WNO are working from a very much smaller stage, which in itself must impose caution with the spectacle and the magic, and closer attention on the people.

Göran Järvefelt has evidently recognized that. Speaking on this page last week, he mentioned that he had deliberately avoided seeing the Patrice Chéreau production, but his own solution to the task of making the *Ring* real is fundamentally similar: he mixes the mythological with the contemporary, and presents us with gods and goblins in a framework of nineteenth-century industry.

Since the opera was begun in the year after the Great Exhibition it is perhaps reasonable that it should seem to be unfolding within the Crystal Palace. At any rate, the milieu is one in which Wagner's music now appears as much at home as once it did on monumental discs that followed in the wake of Wieland Wagner's production.

The people of this *Rhinegold*, though, are not nineteenth-century characters, but only themselves. There is, to be sure, something Pre-Raphaelite about the flouncing, skipping Rhinemaidens in watery white and blue with their long, crinkled tresses, but then their scene, which loses most from the lack of epic spcace, hardly shows this production at its best.

The gods are the key characters here, and the designer, Carl Friedrich Oberle, has defined for them their own world by clothing, wigging and painting them entirely in cream and white. The effect could be of so many pastry cooks, but in fact the colour scheme acts to bring out the luxury and bloodlessness of the inhabitants of Valhalla.

Wotan spends as much time lounging or staggering as he does standing bolt upright. His ravens – a pair are included in the second scene for those who would wish a natural *Ring* – look a bit ashamed of him, although they need feel no embarrassment for the performance of Phillip Joll, who brings simple warmth, honesty, and at times a hedonistic softness to a Wotan who is never in command of anything. Patricia Payne's Fricka does not have to be a termagant; she can be more the comfortable bourgeoise, preening herself when the orchestra embellishes Loge's praise of womankind.

Donner is powerfully sung by Donald Maxwell, and there is a sweet Froh from Richard Morton, who is rather oddly obliged by the production to play the ghost of Franz Liszt. Alberich is more happily shown as a scuttling sweep, his music projected with great force and poignancy by Nicholas Folwell. Loge, particoloured in black and white, to indicate his kinship with both Wotan and Alberich, is sung with lofty amusement by Nigel Douglas, at once a clown and the subtlest of devils, besides being the only one on stage to make the most of Andrew Porter's translation.

There is also an attractive Freia from Anne Williams-King, whose appealingness makes it all the more strange that her companion gods should be more concerned with the gold than with her. The detail does not coincide with the music and it fits uneasily in a production which generally moves with the score rather than with any cast-iron view of it.

Mr Järvefelt has expressed himself as concerned in this *Rhinegold* with the elemental crime, and indeed he emphasizes that in his use of the Rhinemaidens at the end, dumbly imploring, while the gods step over their Japanese-style bridge. But here he merely, and admirably, points up what will make the rest of the *Ring* turn, as turn it surely will under the vigorous, white-hot direction of Richard Armstrong in the pit.

Hans Heiling
Wexford Festival

Wexford has had long training in mounting little-known operas by well-known composers, but this year the festival has opened with an unfamiliar work by a hardly familiar name: Heinrich Marschner's *Hans Heiling*. Outside Germany Marschner is not much more than an entry in the musical reference books as the man who bridged the gap in romantic opera between Weber and Wagner.

On the surface *Hans Heiling* walks in the footsteps of *Der Freischutz*, a story of everyday peasant folk whose lives are suddenly interrupted by the supernatural. Indeed, Wexford's comprehensive and fascinating programme note points out that the subject was first offered to Mendelssohn, who turned it down as being too close to Weber. Even more important, though, is the name of the young chorus master who prepared the first performance of *Heiling* in Wurzburg in 1833, Richard Wagner.

Heiling and Wagner's Flying Dutchman have much in common. Both are tormented creatures from another world – in Heiling's case the kingdom of the earth spirits – who try to break lose by seeking the love of a pure human female. The Dutchman's sortie led to tragedy, but Heiling does the right thing, gives up his pretty Anna and returns from whence he came.

Or rather he should do. Wexford, having chosen a fascinating opera and engaged a highly experienced conductor, Albert Rosen, to show off a score where high-flown arias mingle with peasant dances, allows the producer, Stephen Pimlott, to stage a travesty of the opera.

For no obvious reason it has been updated by a century and at the close poor Heiling is put in a straitjacket and carted off by attendant nurses, presumably to the madhouse. A few years ago a touring German company played Marschner's first success, *Der Vampyr*, more as a spoof opera than a spook opera. Mr Pimlott stages *Hans Heiling* in the overheated style of a Samuel Fuller B-movie where bedlam is never far away.

In this he is abetted by David Fielding, designer of the Coliseum's *Rienzi*, who appears to have equal contempt for the work. He has Marschner's peasants leap out of a travel poster before they start a tourist board dance, and the second scene of Act II, the supernatural high point of the opera, is ruined by a crude cartoon set of a cat by a fireside.

Poor Marschner's only chance comes from the singers and the orchestra. The Russian baritone Sergei Leiferkus, heard here last year in Massenet's *Griselidis* (also directed, much more successfully, by Stephen Pimlott), takes the title role. Understandably, he looks uncertain about what is going on but the voice retains its bloom, especially in the middle register, and he has the right command for Heiling's declamatory scenes.

The vocal honours, though, went to Constance Cloward, an American noted on this page from Basle. Miss Cloward's soprano, glowing and fresh, is excellently suited to Marschner's music and she has the best number of the score, "Wehe mir!", where Anna wanders through the woods and falls between the unearthly Heiling and her human lover, Konrad. Eduardo Alvares displayed a beefy tenor in that part, a bit too prime for Wexford. He goes on to sing Calaf for Scottish Opera. With luck his trousers will not split there as they did when Konrad tried to stab Heiling, which proves that those who tangle with the supernatural pay the price.

Albert Rosen might have done more to emphasize the pre-Wagner aspect of the score – even in the prologue worker-dwarves bring up precious nettles from the earth in a foretaste of *Rheingold*. But he did capture the mixture of poet and peasant which fills Marschner's music, something the director and designer had done their best to suppress. *Hans Heiling* is an opera that needs to be staged straight, not straitjacketed.

(PUBLISHING)

Booker Prize: whose freedom of choice?

The rules for this year's Booker McConnell Prize – they vary in detail from year to year – stipulate that no eligible novel shall qualify for the award unless its publisher undertakes "not to divulge the name of the winning author or book before the award is announced by the judges".

The judges, with or without the legal wigs they are portrayed as wearing in the drawing which is part of the press advertisement of the short list, will sit down on Wednesday afternoon to pick the winner. Presumably they will select one from the short list of six titles. I say "presumably" because the rules, whether by default or intent, do not state that the winning novel has to come from the short list.

Everybody seems to assume that either *Waterland* by Graham Swift or *Life and Times of Michael K* will triumph. It is also believed that neither novel is as outstanding as winners of the past few years. Thus, I would not altogether put it past Fay Weldon and her fellow arbiters to spring a surprise and declare as winner a book not short-listed. How cross the vested interests would be, what a fillip for the prize. Ladbroke's, if not the punters, would be jubilant.

The judges have not yet decided which novel will win, although one judge has made it plain to at least one publisher that he knows. The title of the winning book will be announced before the dinner for the prize at Stationers' Hall which, as last year, will be televised live. That announcement will be made possibly minutes after the book has been chosen. How therefore, and to whom, could the publisher of the winning book divulge in advance the name of the winner – if the decision has not already been taken?

In my previous piece on the Booker I stated that two publishers – Jonathan Cape and Chatto & Windus – had entered more than the four books permitted by the rules. Like everyone else, I gleaned this information from the *Bookseller*, the organ of the book trade, and taken to be authoritative in such matters. The week after the list appeared Philippa Harrison, editorial director of Michael Joseph, wrote an indignant letter to the *Bookseller* hinting, darkly, that her firm had entered more than four books and why were they not all listed? Presumably she had been receiving flak from some of her authors.

If Cape and Chatto & Windus had each submitted the stipulated four titles, why did the *Bookseller* allow them to claim others which, no doubt, were called in by the judges? And why were books not similarly called in from other houses listed? When I asked Martyn Goff of the National Book League, which administers the prize, he denied responsibility for what was printed. But, if the list did not come from the NBL, where could it have come from?

The reason why these seemingly trivial matters are important is that the Booker is the only newsworthy literary award we have, and winning it is likely to transform an author's commercial future. It may be that Cape and Chatto & Windus have more potential Booker winners on their lists than other publishers: or it may not be. But it is surely invidious that publishers themselves should be obliged to select four titles – especially if in a year they publish twenty or thirty eligible novels – from their own lists.

It would be interesting to know if the judges have ever called in books which then achieved the short list or even won the prize. Publishers do not, by and large, take on fiction exclusively for literary reasons. An increasing number of manuscripts of literary novels, not least by authors with more past critical success than royalty cheques, are failing to find publishers. The Booker is for, simply, the best full-length novel published between January 1 and November 30. Going by the list of titles submitted by the publishers this year, many have little idea of what literary excellence is.

I hope that next year the Booker management committee will, in the first instance, appoint a sub-committee of appropriate readers (fiction reviewers, perhaps) to draw up a long list of, say, fifty titles for the judges to consider. Publishers should then be informed of the books chosen.

Martyn Goff says that he is "naive enough to believe that publishers are keen enough to win to put in what *they* [emphasis added] think are their best books". That is precisely what worries.

E. J. Craddock

Dance

Swan Lake
Covent Garden

The public loves *Swan Lake*. Every performance at Covent Garden this season has been full and enthusiastically received. But those of us who have watched the company over the years must feel that the public is being short-changed, since none of those seen so far in the ballerina role has matched what used to be the expected standards.

There seems to be an attitude that any good dancer ought to be able to tackle almost any role. But there is an ideal physique, technique and personality for almost any part; a skilled dancer can usually get away with lacking one of those desirable qualities, but not two or even all three.

Fiona Chadwick, who danced the role for the first time on Friday, is an able soloist, and I admired tremendously the spirit she brought to the ballet, especially the way she hitched herself up to continue the famous *fouettés* in Act III each time they looked like coming adrift.

But there is something about the proportion of her legs, too short and muscular in the calves, I think, that detracts from her line; her very flexible back is used without much capacity for expression (look at the Russians to tell how expressive a back can be); and her face does not convey much emotion either, even with so dramatic a Siegfried as Stephen Jefferies to provoke some response in her.

Fiona Chadwick: spirited

Without at least one first-rate Odette/Odile, would it be wise to drop the ballet for a time? Or should there be bolder attempts to find new talent? What is certain is that conservative methods, rewarding faithful service or picking a reliable dancer who will make no errors but will achieve nothing very *individual*, have been tried and have failed to overcome the problems brought about by past policies.

There is young talent there (a poll of balletomanes, I guess, would produce three names worth gambling on). What is needed is more courage in using it before the spirit of youthful adventure is crushed by waiting for Buggins's turn.

John Percival

Concert

Touch of supremacy

London Sinfonietta/Knussen
Queen Elizabeth Hall

"There, I have said it. A masterpiece, by an American." Stravinsky's remark about Elliott Carter's Double Concerto of 1961 has acquired a patronizing ring over the years, as Carter has advanced from being an intriguing individualist to being indisputably a leader among challenging contemporary composers. But it came to mind after Friday night's magnificent account of the Concerto at the end of this fine seventy-fifth birthday concert for Carter. For what this piece, and so many others of Carter's, achieves, for all the surface complexity of its working, is to grip you at once with the conviction that this is the work of a supremely intelligent mind and a supremely discriminating ear.

More than twenty years after it was written, one can perhaps question whether the writing for harpsichord (John Constable) is as good as that for the piano (Ian Brown) and the twin accompanying ensembles. But the counterpointing of rhythm and speed, the cyclical movement of the whole work, is conceived with brilliant subtlety. Oliver Knussen conducted a reading of animal strength and vigour which also emphasized the purely colouristic effectiveness of the percussion and wind writing.

Earlier, a typically uncompromising Sinfonietta choice, wholly justified in the event, the programme had juxtaposed two of Carter's problematical song cycles. He sometimes seems less at home with word-setting than with abstract fantasy, but one could not have guessed so from this revelatory performance of *A Mirror on Which to Dwell*.

The Dutch soprano Lucia Meeuwsen gave a fiercely focused, wholly confident account; achingly atmospheric in the fleeting vision "Insomnia"; even if she sounded as if she was singing a foreign text, Carter's music was a wholly natural language for her. Martyn Hill's account of the recent Sinfonietta commission, *In Sleep, in Thunder*, had also grown in weightiness and confidence since its première, although the ensemble seemed here somewhat less assured.

The early *Eight Etudes and a Fantasy* for wind, aphorisms wittily dispatched, provided a perfect up-beat to the evening: from such meticulous, quasi-minimalist essays with one note or one chord, Carter's latest burgeoning structures have sprung like an oak whose roots are sunk deep in the ground. A rare musicianship indeed: happy birthday, Mr Carter.

Nicholas Kenyon

Theatre

The Duchess of Malfi
Playhouse, Oxford

Jane Howell's dangerously low-key, austere production of this difficult play lays it firmly on an axis of sexual politics – a very promising idea which, with a bolder treatment and stronger cast, could go far. Stephanie Fayerman's strikingly beautiful set, a dead-black Renaissance hall in narrowing perspective, is really a magnificent prison where the princely brothers of Calabria keep their widowed sister "cased up like a relic" against further temptation. In this male-dominated society, women's emotional interests count for little against men's financial ones.

The Duchess's independence, then, in secretly marrying – and marrying such a social inferior as a steward – acquires a more than emotional significance. As she notices, sex-role reversal is involved; she has to propose to Antonio, not vice-versa, and foresees a day when husbands must beg their wives for a night's favours. And, by making her and the Duke twins, Webster allows the implication that they are naturally equal, but for sex.

The drawback, on this showing, is that it reduces life and colour in the brothers' roles, which alone can sustain the play's last five scenes after the Duchess's murder; the Duke especially needs all the help he can get, with a grotesque mad scene to bring off. This is where casting is crucial. Paul Jesson never creates a commanding character, especially without the support of the usual crypto-incestuous interpretation. And, as the Cardinal, Richard Durden's special brand of baleful intensity never really comes through.

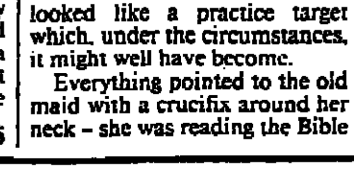
Michael Byrne's Bosola, too, is quietly played, Hamlet-like in observant detachment, resenting Antonio for rising without resort to crime but barely noticing his own degeneration until the strangled Duchess's brief recovery gives him a glimpse of release from guilt. That was thrillingly played, but rare; and in this matter-of-fact world the characters' language lost much of its sparkle. Audibility was poor; with projection and clarity better suited to the tiny Bury St Edmunds theatre (next week's destination), many sentences lost the odd word or two. With Webster's terse, quirky style, that is usually fatal.

Witty and graceful in the early scenes, simple and almost serene under torture, Annabel Leventon's Duchess will take well to the smaller theatre too. Her final scene is also the supporting company's best: the lunatics' episode is eerily convincing, their acknowledged leader walking the Duchess in a stately dance, obsessed by court ritual even when his wits have gone.

Anthony Masters

Television

Accidental virtues



Agatha Christie goes on for ever and ever and, if **Agatha Christie's Partners in Crime** (LWT) is anything to go by, so do her stories. Last night it was the case of the poisoned chocolates, although the real mystery was where the wardrobe department found the costumes: there was enough yellow and purple to provoke what one of the many heroines called "social agitation". Francesca Annis wore a hat that looked like a practice target which, under the circumstances, it might well have become.

Everything pointed to the old maid with a crucifix around her neck – she was reading the Bible with far too much attention to be wholly reliable – although practically anyone in the cast might have "done it". People who overact like that are capable of anything. But to parody Agatha Christie is, in fact, to save her: once you accept the essential ridiculousness of her plots, you can enjoy their accidental virtues. If, that is, Miss Annis's brutal elegance can be described as an accident.

A more genuine article was being shown on **The South Bank Show** (LWT) which was concerned with Yuri Lyubimov's *Crime and Punishment*. Although some of the play's effect is lost on television, where strobe lighting always brings back unfortunate memories of *Top of the Pops*, much remained – the music, which sounded like the scraping of a gigantic insect's legs, and the emaciated figure of Raskolnikov, who might have been sucked dry by just such an insect and spat out upon the stage.

Or perhaps Michael Pennington, who played the part, was simply exhausted by Mr Lyubmov. He is in the "action painting" school of direction, alternately grabbing and caressing the actors, spitting, and generally jumping up and down. Despite the fact there was a translator in residence, it was quite clear that the actors did not have the faintest idea what he was talking about. It is a remarkable play, nevertheless, one of the few adaptations of a great novel which actually adds to its interpretation.

Clive James on Television (LWT) is described as a "new series", but it covered by now familiar territory – last night, a number of American quiz shows became the butt of Mr James's humour. This series works on the premiss that bad television is also the most interesting, with the added advantage that we can all feel superior to the Americans as we watch. That must be why the audience was making so much noise, although I suspect that laughing gas was blown over it at intervals.

Peter Ackroyd

TENNIS

Miss Durie is brought down to earth with a loud bump

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Chris Lloyd, who was seeded to win both events and did so, took home more than £22,000 from the Daihatsu tournament at the Brighton Centre. Yesterday she beat Joanna Durie 6–1 6–1 in a 62-minute singles final that was too one-sided to be exciting and then joined Pamela Shriver in a 7–5, 6–4 doubles win over Miss Durie and Ann Kiyomura. Miss Durie won a total of more than £11,000.

The Brighton Centre was sold out for the last two days and the sixth year of the tournament achieved record receipts. It confirmed a common trend in that the quarter-final round provided the best value for money. All those four singles matches had much to offer, notably that in which Catherine Tanvier, aged 18, came within two points of winning one of the toughest matches of Mrs Lloyd's career.

Mrs Lloyd told us after yesterday's singles final that "It gives you a lot of confidence if you can guts out a match like that" (against Miss Tanvier). There was certainly total confidence about the way Mrs Lloyd later dealt with Andrea Temesvari – who scored only 16 points in seven games and then retired because of strained muscles in the lower back – and, yesterday, Miss Durie.

Mrs Lloyd generously suggested that, yesterday, Miss Durie may have been paying the price – in terms of sharpness – for a heavy programme on Saturday. In her semi-final Miss Durie twice came from behind to beat Miss Shriver 7-5 6-4. This was one of nine singles matches out of a total of 31 that confounded the world rankings – an unusually high proportion. In the first set Miss Shriver led 5-3, had three set points, but lost four consecutive games in which a total of 44 points were played.

In the second set Miss Shriver was serving for a 4-0 lead but again lost four games in a row. Twice, she let Miss Durie off the hook. But on each occasion Miss Durie's recovery confirmed the enhanced status of a player who, this year, has reached the semi-finals of the French and United States championships.

Miss Durie suggested yesterday that the high quality of Mrs Lloyds' game had exploited the deficiencies of her own. "She put me under so much pressure and exposed my slowness around the net." She said. "I wasn't quick enough. She was hitting those ground strokes so well and was passing me easily. It brought me down to earth with a bit of a bump, which has probably done me good. I still have so many things to work on. I was trying to create openings too soon, and I missed a lot of first volleys."

She did indeed. Volleys included. Miss Durie muffed many shots that by her standards should have been straighforward. She may have been a little jaded, but there were indications too of an erosion of confidence, of the frayed nerves that cause errors of judgment or technique. She needed to hustle Mrs Lloyd, discreetly and tidily, but could not do so. She could not even spread butter on the bread, much less reach for the jam.

By contrast, Mrs Lloyd's unforced errors were so few as to cheat the memory. She was smart and sound, always seemed to know what would happen next, and used the length and width of the court with exemplary craft. Her passing shots were so good as to seem formalities.

The doubles final featured three players – all except Miss Durie – who have shared the Wimbledon title. Miss Kiymura, 11 inches shorter than her partner, was often delightfully educational in her ability to create space

SINGLES: Semi-finals: J Durie (GB) bt P Shriver (US) 7-5, 6-4; C Lloyd (US) bt A Temesvari (Hun) 6-0, 1-0, rtd. Final: C Lloyd bt J Durie 6-1, 6-1.
DOUBLES: Semi-finals: J Durie, A Kiyomura (US) bt A Hobbs (GB), C Reynolds (US) 6-3, 6-3; C Lloyd, P Shriver w.o. E Pfaff (WG), A Temesvari. Final: C Lloyd, P Shriver bt J Durie, A Kiyomura 7-5, 6-4.



Victor's spoils: Mrs Lloyd with her trophy.

ATHLETICS

Gallant Smith is edged out by Dixon

By Pat Butcher

Rod Dixon, of New Zealand, made good his promise to win the New York Marathon at his first attempt yesterday, but he only overtook Britain's Geoff Smith 400 metres from the finish. Dixon is the first non-American to win the men's race in its fourteen-year history.

Dixon recorded 2hrs 8min 59sec, nine seconds ahead of Smith who collapsed at the finish but was revived by the realisation that his time is the fastest by a Briton. It beat Ian Thompson's 2.09.12 with which he won the Commonwealth title in Christchurch in 1974.

Grete Waitz, of Norway, the world champion, won the women's race for the fifth time in 2.27.00. Laura Fogli, of Italy, was second with Priscilla Welch of Britain third in 2.32.31.

Dixon can be forgiven for not running a new world best, as he had predicted, for he pulled his right hamstring. He clutched his leg several times in evident pain during the later stages of the race which was run throughout in rain. His time was still the tenth best ever and has only been beaten twice at New York by Alberto Salazar, whose 1981 time of 2.08.13 is still the world best.

Smith struck out after fifteen miles and built up what looked an unassailable lead. But Dixon never gave up his chase and when Smith began to falter in the last two miles, the scene was set for a Briton to lose a major marathon on the sprint for the second successive weekend – Hugh Jones lost the Chicago Marathon by half a second to Joseph Nzau of Kenya last Sunday. Dixon, aged 33, has been one of the world's leading middle distance runners since finishing third in the Olympic 1500 metres in 1972. But this result will make him one of the long-range favourites for next year's Olympic marathon. Smith and Jones now have outstanding claims to two of Britain's three marathon places for Los Angeles. Nor can John Graham by disappointed with his fifth place in 2.10.57.

The biggest domestic race of the weekend, the AAA 6-stage road relay at Melton Mowbray, was graced with glorious weather. And the standard of the competition, won by Shaftesbury Harriers, was as brilliant as the sun for it re-emphasized the allegiance of middle distance runners to the club system in Britain.

With Mike McLeod, Julian Goater, Roger Hackney, Barry Smith, Karl Harrison and Steve Harris prepared to turn out for their respective clubs for nothing but glory – and run under 17 minutes each for the 3½ mile lape – this was the best competition since the inaugural relay in 1969.

Both Goater and Harris run for Shaftesbury, and that is a logical enough reason for their victory and new course record by exactly a minute. But it was not until the fourth leg that Shaftesbury went into the lead through Goater, and even his run, chasing the re-emergent Barry Smith for Gateshead, was not quite fast enough to beat Mike McLeod's 16.31, which broke Nick Rose's course record by seconds.

CHAPELLE, Belgium: 200 kilometres walk: 1, Z Klaps (Pol), 19 hr 55 min 7 sec (world record).

GOLF

Darcy's narrow victory eases Ryder Cup disappointment

From Mitchell Platts, Nuera Andalucia

Eamonn Darcy, who narrowly failed to win a place in Europe's Ryder Cup team, gained adequate compensation when he won the £60,000 Spanish Open sponsored by Benson and Hedges on the Nueva Andalucia course here yesterday. The Irishman completed his first success on the European circuit for more than six years by compiling a final round of 72 for a winning aggregate of 277 which is 11 under par. Darcy collected £9,800 for a one stroke win from Manuel Pinero, the Spaniard, who in closing with a 67 relegated his compatriots Jose Canizares (74) and Manuel Montes (72) to a share of third place two strokes further adrift.

For the second week in succession Canizares appered the likely hero. The previous Sunday he seemed poised to ensure that for the first time in the history of the Ryder Cup the United States would be denied victory on their own soil. On that occasion he was pegged back at the last hole by Lanny Wadkins' effervescency. This time he cast away the three stroke lead with eight holes to play with a series of extraordinary errors.

Initially, Darcy, who came to this event following two weeks laid low with influenza, had handed the initiative to Canizares. He was one stroke ahead playing the eighth which for most of its 507 yards is protected by the water hazard along the right side. Darcy found the water with his drive and he eventually took the seven compared to the birdie four of his playing partner, Canizares. Then the elegant Spaniard increased his advantage to three shots by holing a put of 20 feet for a birdie three at the tenth.

Canizares, however, made a meal of the short 11th. Darcy took four there but the Spaniard took one more after requiring four shots to reach the green. On his day Sanizares is capable of producing some quite remarkable figures but now he completely lost his rhythm. He drove into the water at the long 12th, eventually marking a six on his card, and he then dropped another shot at the next. Darcy was back on level terms and, more importantly, feeling more confident than his rival.

In the meantime Pinero reached the sanctuary of the club house after incurring six birdies in a fine round of 67. He played some quite astonishing shots including a six iron at the 13th, which, from 165 yards out, he drilled through a narrow gap in a pine tree to leave the ball only four feet from the hole. Quite out of character he missed that putt and that was to be the difference between finishing second or going into a play-off with Darcy.

For Darcy, without any knowledge of what Pinero had achieved, finally broke clear of Canizares by holing from 12 feet for a birdie at the 17th. The Irishman fully deserves this victory although by his own admission he owes much to Andy Bean, the American, who gave him some advice on putting three weeks ago during the Lancome Trophy in Paris.

The expected challenge from Severiano Ballesteros failed to materialise. Through a combination of health problems and excessive golf under pressure, which have sapped his energy, he lacked his usual bite. After taking a 72 for a share of seventh place he admitted that there was now little hope of overhauling Nick Faldo for the number one position in the European Official Money List. In fact Ballesteros would need to win the last two tournaments of the season, the Sanyo Open and the Portuguese Open to beat Faldo, who has won £119,416 so far this year.

Darcy: one stroke win

Leading final scores

British unless stated. 277: E Darcy 67, 71, 67, 72.
278: M Pinero (Sp) 76, 70, 65, 67.
280: M Montes (Sp) 70, 66, 72, 72; J-M Canizares (Sp) 70, 71, 65, 74.
282: R Chapman 70, 73, 71, 68; A Johnstone (Zim) 68, 75, 68, 71.
283: R Rafferty 71, 74, 70, 68; S Ballesteros (Sp) 68, 75, 68, 72.
284: E Murray 73, 72, 71, 68; D Jones 70, 72, 73, 69; A Forsbrand (Swe) 71, 73, 71, 69; N Coles 71, 72, 70, 71.
285: M James 75, 69, 70, 71; J Gonzales (Bri) 70, 74, 69, 72.
286: E Rodriguez (Sp) 72, 74, 71, 69; W Humphreys 72, 70, 74, 70; G Ralph 69, 71, 74, 72; J Morgan 69, 71, 74, 72; J O'Leary 74, 72, 68, 72; C Mason 70, 72, 69, 75; M McLean 70, 72, 69, 75.

Other British and Irish scores:
287: M Poxon 74, 73, 72, 68; C O'Connor junior 77, 70, 70, 70; M Johnson 75, 70, 70, 72; S Bishop 67, 77, 69, 74
288: M King 73 71, 66, 78.
289: C Moody 71, 72, 73, 73; G Brand junior 74, 74, 69, 72.
292: D Barton 71, 74, 75, 72; R Drummon 72, 74, 71, 75; H Clark 74, 73, 69, 76.
293: M Miller 73, 73, 75, 72; D Stirling 74, 73, 74, 72; P Walton 75, 71, 74, 73; P Curry 70, 78, 72, 73.
294: D Russell 71, 75, 75, 73.
295: D Jagger 79, 69, 75, 72; J Hoskison 77, 71, 74, 73; Gary Cullen 73, 75, 73, 74.

Patience among the palm trees

Lake Buena Vista, Florida (Reuter) – Scott Hoch hit a six-under-par 66 yesterday to tie with Payne Stewart, a fellow American, for the lead after three rounds of the $400,000 (£275,000) Walt Disney golf classic.

Hoch's brilliant round in wet conditions on the Palm course, one of three used in this event, lifted him to a 14-under-par total of 202. Stewart returned a 69, also on the Palm, for his 202. All contestants will play the difficult Magnolia course in today's final round with $72,000 (£49,700) going to the winner.

Five players were tied for third place, two shots back at 204: T C Chen, of Taiwan, with 66, and Mark McCumber, Morris Hatalsky, Doug Tewell and Dave Barr, all Americans.

Heavy rain fell during the afternoon, but play was not delayed. "When it rains that hard all you can do is play safe and try to make pars," Hoch said. "I was lucky to make a birdie when it was raining the hardest. It really is all a matter of patience."

Bobby Cole, of South Africa, unhappy with his play on the 17th hole, marked an x where his score should have gone and was disqualified.

LEADING SCORES (US unless stated). 202: S Hoch 68-68-66; P Stewart 69-64-69; 204: M McCumber 64-69-71; M Hatalsky 66-70-68; D Tewell 66-68-70; T C Chen (Taiwan) 69-69-66; D Barr 66-70-68; 205: Brad Bryant 67-69-69; C Strange 7-68-70; M Sol 69-67-69; N Faldo (GB) 72-65-68; L Nelson 67-67-71. Other foreign scores: 209: D Watson (SA) 67-71-71; 222: A Cerde (Mex) 75-73-74; B Cole (SA) 72-70-disqualified.

● Lake Buena Vista, Florida (AP) – Hal Sutton, winner of the PGA and Tournament Players Championship this season, is the United states PGA Player of the Year. Tom Watson, who along with Jack Nicklaus has won the award five times, was the 1982 Player of the Year.

MOTOR CYCLING

Marshall retains British title

Roger Marshall retained his British motorcycle championship title at Brands Hatch by one point yesterday. The Honda rider form Wragby, Lincolnshire, pipped second leg winner Kevin Wretton, who now lives in Holland.

Wayne Gardner, aged 23, broke his right foot and bruised his ribs and back when he fell on Saturday.

Marshall Tractor/ACU British 500 Championship: First leg: 15 laps (18 miles): 1, K Huewen (Wollaston, Northants), Suzuki 12:18.9, 87.95 mph. Second leg: 1, K Wrettom (Luton) Suzuki 12:23.9, 87.37 mph.

Overall position and points: 1, Marshall 22; 2, Wretton 21; 3, Balte 18; 4, Huewen 15; 5, G Lingham (London) Suzuki 13; 6, McLeod 12.

Shell Oil 500 Championship final round: 12 laps (14.4 miles): 1, K Huewen (Suzuki) (Wollaston) 9:58.0, 86.95.

Championship positions: 1, Marshall 57pts; 2, G Wardner 45; 3, G Wood 38.

BRANDS HATCH: Powerbike International Meeting: BP Bill Ivy Silver Helmet 250 Race: 10 laps (12 miles): 1, N Robinson (Ulster), Yamaha, 8min 32.0secs, 84.62 mph. Marshall Tractor/ACU British Sidecar Championship: First leg: 12 laps (14 miles): 1, B Ford-Dunn/A Pirie (Steyning), 700 Yamaha, 10: 6.5, 85.42 mph. Second leg: 1, Ford-Dunn/Pirie, 10:5.9, 85.80 mph. Overall positions and points in sidecar championship: 1, Ford-Dunn/Pine, 30 pts. 2, Bindley/Jones, 24; 3, B Webster/T Hewitt (York), 700cc Yamaha, 16; 4, Stirratt/Rose, 11; 5, F Wrathall/P Spendlove (Preston), 700cc Yamaha, 11; 6, D Bayley/B Nixon (Dover), 700cc Yamaha; Abbot/Smith and K Cousins/P Hookham (Earls Barton), 700cc Yamaha, 10. Shell Oil/ACU TT Formula 1 Championships: 12 laps (14.4 miles): 1, R McElneam (Brigg), Honda, 10:5 4, 85.74 mph. Motorcycle News Masters Series Final Round: 15 laps (18 miles): 1, Huewen, 12:24.4, 87 31 mph. Championship position: 1, Huewen, 116 pts; 2, Parrish, 76; 3, Gardner, 75. Marshall Tractors/ACU British 250 Championship: 12 laps (14 miles): 1, N Robinson (Cullaybackey co Antrim), Yamaha, 8:32.8, 84.49 mph. Daily Mail Power Bike International Race: 20 laps (24 miles): 1, G Lingham, Suzuki, 16:30.7, 87 46 mph.

IN BRIEF



Lillee takes yet another record

Perth, (AFP) – Dennis Lillee, the Western Australia fast bowler who has taken 335 Test wickets – more than any other player – broke another record here yesterday. The 34-year-old veteran became the highest wicket taker for Western Australia in first class games. He beat the previous record, held by the former Surrey and England left arm spin bowler Tony Lock, when he dismissed NSW wicketkeeper Steve Rixon in a Sheffield Shield game at the Waca ground.

Lillee now has 317 wickets for the state – one more than Lock, who played for Western Australia between 1962-1970. Lillee has so far captured five for 64 in the Shield game, which entered its final day today, and must have some chance of being chosen in the Australian side to meet Pakistan in the first Test of the new series starting here on November 11.

TENNIS: The top two seeds, Andres Gomez, of Ecuador and the American Eliot Teltscher, will clash in the final of the $175,000 (about £117,000) Japan Open tennis tournament in Tokyo today. The top-seeded Gomez beat the American Tom Gullikson 6–3, 6–2, while second seed Teltscher disposed of Tom Gullikson's twin brother, Tim, 6–1, 4–6, 6–2 in the semi-finals. Etsuko Inoue, of Japan, will meet the American Shelly Solomon, in the women's singles final.

BOXING: The champion, Lupe Madera of Mexico, defended his World Boxing Association junior flyweight title last night with a 15-round unanimous decision over challenger Katsou Tokashiki, of Japan, in Sapporo. There were no knockdowns as the 30-year-old Mexican champion made the first defence of the title he won from Tokashiki in a controversial fight in Tokyo on July 10.

FOOTBALL: Uruguay and Brazil, finalists in the America Cup soccer tournament, have agreed on venues and dates to decide the South American championships. The first leg will be played at Montevideo's Centenario Stadium on October 27 and the return in Alvador, Brazil, on November 4. If a third match playoff is necessary it will take place in Asuncion, Paraguay, on November 8.

SQUASH: The second seed, Lisa Opie of England, had to fight hard to overcome the 16-year-old South African Cindy Robards 9–10, 9–2, 9–3, 9–1 in the first round of the women's world squash championship, which opened in Perth, Western Australia, yesterday. After dropping the first game 9–10 Opie rallied to win the next three, but she had to struggle much harder than the scores indicated.

First round: L Opie (Eng) bt Cindy Robards (SA), 9–10, 9–2, 9–3, 9–1; M le Moignan (Eng) bt J Ker (Aust), 9–2, 9–1, 9–0; V Cardwell (Aust) bt A Smith (Scot), 9–6, 9–5, 9–0; S Cogswell (Eng) bt J Leach (Scot), 9–4, 9–0, 9–0; R Blackwood (NZ) bt D Caldwell (SA), 9–6, 9–7, 9–2.

WEIGHTLIFTING: The Bulgarian Naim Suleimanov lifted 130 kilograms (286 pounds) yesterday to win the snatch competition in the under 56 kg (123 pound) class and set a new world record at the world weightlifting championships, in Moscow, Tass reported. He added 2 kilograms (4.4 pounds) to the old record set by Wu Shu-De of China, who won the bronze in yesterday's snatch competition with a lift of 125 kg (275 pounds).

SNOOKER

England off to a flying start

By Sydney Friskin

Tony Knowles, fresh from his triumph in the professional players' tournament at Bristol, helped England to make a flying start in the world team championship, sponsored by State Express, at the Hexagon Theatre, Reading, yesterday. Tony Meo, Steve Davis and Knowles all won their matches, to give England a 3-0 lead over Northern Ireland.

Knowles made a brilliant break of 100, in the second frame of his match against Dennis Taylor, whom he defeated 2-0 in the third match of the day. Knowles was on a possible break of 122 but his brilliant effort ended when he missed the brown.

Alex Higgins, who had earlier announced that he would not play in this tournament and later changed his mind, faced Meo in the day's first match. Meo won 2-0 but it was obvious that Higgins was not at his best.

Higgins seized the initiative and established a lead of 46-32 in the first frame, but after being snookered he gave away five points on the blue and Meo capitalized on the colours to win the first frame. Higgins, recovering his composure, took an early lead of 40-0 in the second.

Meo fought back strongly but having left a red over a pocket, he gave Higgins the chance to run through; but Meo took a firm grip on the third frame to win the match.

Davis overcame Tommy Murphy after the Irishman had snatched the first frame comfortably. Davis was in sparkling form in the second frame which be won comfortably. He fell back slightly in the deciding frame but compiled a winning break of 38 after Murphy had missed a simple blue. Then came Knowles to thrill the crowd with his century break.

There were earlier thrills late on Saturday night when Cliff Thorburn forced a tie-break in the match between Canada, the holders, and Wales. Terry Griffiths had given Wales a 3-2 lead by beating Bill Werbeniuk 2-1, but Thorburn who followed-up to beat Ray Reardon 2-0, levelled the match score at 3-3 to send it into a one-frame tie-break.

Reardon began this frame well with a break of 32 but had bad luck later when a miscued shot on the black caused him to lose the cue ball. Thorburn recovered ground but Reardon had the staying power and won the match for Wales in a thrilling finish.

RESULTS: GROUP B: England lead Northern Ireland 3-0 (English names first): T Meo bt A Higgins 2-1, (77-46, 29-80, 69-50). S Davis bt T Murphy 2-1 (17-94, 107-4, 59-42). T Knowles bt D Taylor 2-0 (74-32, 100-22). Wales bt Canada 4-3 after tie-break. C Thorburn (Can) bt D Mountjoy (Wales) 2-0, B Werbeniuk (Can) bt R Reardon (Wales) 2-0, T Griffiths (Wales) bt K Stevens (Can) 2-1, Griffiths bt Werbeniuk 2-1, R Reardon bt C Thorburn.

● Tony Knowles claimed his second big snooker title on Friday night, but he had to survive a nerve-jangling fightback by Joe Johnson in the final of the Professional Players' tournament 9-8 at Bristol. Knowles claimed the £12,500 first prize on the deciding 17th frame.

FOR THE RECORD

CYCLING

DORTMUND: Six-day race: Standings after third night: 1, D Thurau/H Schuetz (WG) 145 pts; 2, G Frank/H Oersted (Den) 134; 3, D Clark/A Doyle (Australia/GB (131: Two laps behind: 4, J Kirsten/G Higgins (WG/Australia) 165; 5, U Freuler/H Kaenel (Switz) 137.

FOOTBALL

SINGAPORE: Olympic Games Qualifying tournament: Asian Group Three: Singapore 1, Indonesia 0.

ICE HOCKEY

New York Rangers 3, New York Islanders 2; Washington Capitals 4, Philadelphia Flyers 1; Buffalo Sabres 5, Hartford Whalers 2; Detroit Red Wings 4, Calgary Flames 1; Quebec Nordiques 11, Minnesota North Stars 2; Boston Bruins 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 1; OT-Vancouver Canucks 5, Edmonton Oilers 5; Toronto Maple Leafs 5, Montreal Canadiens 3; St. Louis Blues 2, Chicago Black Hawks 1; Los Angeles Kings 8, New Jersey Devils 3.

CANOEING

LLANGOLLEN: British Open Slalom Championship: First's class: Men's Kayak: 1, R Fox (Eng), 167.0 sec; 2, R Smith (Eng), 180.73; 3, N Sadler (Australia), 181.35. Women's Kayak: 1, E Sharman (Eng), 192.12; 2, J Roderick (Eng), 211.26; 3, J Wilson (Scot), 218.50. Canadian singles: 1, M Hedges (Eng), 195.5; 2, P Bell (Eng), 223.10; 3, R J Ontko (Cz), 223.60. Canadian doubles: 1, P Keane/M Wolkenstein (Eng), 230.0; 2 D Zatko/L Tkac (Cz), 236.9; 3, J Uhnik/M Urbanovic (Cz), 255.7.

BOXING

SAPPORO, Japan: WBA Junior-flyweight Championship: Lupe Madera (Mex) bt Katsuo Tokashiki (Jap) pts. Madera retains title.
SAINT VINCENT: WBA Featherweight championship: Eusebio Pedroza (Pan) bt Jose Caba (Dom Rep), pts. Pedroza retains title.

MOTOR RACING

GOTEMBA, Japan: Fiji Grand Champion Series: Fourth and final leg: (108 miles): I. K. Hoshino (Jap) 50 min 11.49 sec.

LACROSSE

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Ashton 13, Old Stopfordians 8; Cheadle 18, Sheffield University 5; Old Waconians 7, Mellor 27; Sale 10, Old Hulmeians 9; Stockport 10, South Manchester & Wythenshawe 3; Timperley 14, Urmston 11.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Hampstead 23, Chipstead 8; Lee 8, Oxford University 10; London University 8, Kenton 14; Purley 7, Beckenham 12. Second division Flags & First Round: Croydon 1, Lee 'A' 0.

ROWING

WEYBRIDGE LONG DISTANCE SCULLS: Elite: N Staite (Evesham), 13min 7sec; Senior A: R Philip (London), 13:12; Senior B: J Ferris (Tideway Scullers) 13:33. Senior C: W Lang (Isis), 13:25. Novice: L Richmond (Isis), 14:7. Novice Restricted: A Turnbull (Kingston), 15:51. Junior: C Buckley (Reading) 13:44. Women: Miss G Bond (Imperial College), 14:45. Women's Junior: Miss S Clark (Abingdon) 16:0. Women's Novice: Miss M Fentiman (Walton) 18:41.

VOLLEYBALL

ROYAL BANK CUP: First round: AT Mays Travellers 3, Brannock 1; Bellshill Cardinals II 3, Falkirk III 0; Bellshill Cardinals III 0, AT Mays Travel 3; Carluke 3, West Coast Rudis 0; Dundee Kirkton II 3, Grange 1; Dunfermline 3, Team Skovlunde EK 0; Jets 3, Gregg Spartans 0; Moray 3, Glasgow University 1; Motherwell 0, Paisley II 3; Napier 3, Gregg Crusaders 0; Stirling 0, Airdrie-Calderyale 3; Telford Juniors 0, Pentland NUVOC 3; Telford Spikers 3, Trinity 1; WHEC 1, Jets Juniors 3.
UNOFFICIAL BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP: Speedwell Rucanor (English champions) 1, MIM (Scottish champions) 3.
ENGLISH LEAGUE: Women: First division: Nottingham 1, Birmingham 3; Bradford Mythbreakers 3, Hemel Hempstead 2; Speedwell Rucanor 3, Trident Kaso 2; Allsports 1, Spark 3; Nottingham 3, Hemel Hempstead 0; Bradford Mythbreakers 3, Birmingham 1; Speedwell Rucanor 1; Spark 3; Allsports 2, Trident Kaso 3.

WEIGHTLIFTING

MOSCOW: World and European Championships: Snatch under 114.4lbs (Flyweight): 1, N Terzyiski (Bul) 253lb. Jerk: 1, Terzyiski 330lbs (world record). Overall: Terzyiski 572lbs (world record). Bantamweight: Snatch: 1, N Suleimanov (Bul) 130 kg (world record).

BASKETBALL

ASDA CUP: Second round: Liverpool and Warrington 97 (Bona 25, Brown 24, Penny 19). Birmingham 85 (Donaldson 28, Saunders 23, Owens 12).
NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Manchester 74 (Brookins 18, Swaney 16, Nero 14). Bracknell 80 (Cavendrillo 29, Keenan 28, Scantlebury 12); Kingston 85 (Richards 20, Broderick 15), Leicester 83 (Payton 32, O'Shea 17, Legette 15); Brighton Bears 69 (Tuz 69, Cunningham 19, Jenkins 18). Liverpool and Warrington 87 (Brown 21, Bona 16, Jones 12); Doncaster 90 (Strater 38, Monroe 33, Branch 10). Sunderland 104 (Warren and Brandon 31, Macauley 24); Birmingham 106 (Saunders 28, Owens 25, Donaldson 23), Bolton 88 (McKeever 24, Lynch 23, Allerston 13); Hemel Hjempstead 84 (Smith 29, Knuckles and Sewell 20). Cryustal Palace 101 (Kellerman 32, McCray 22, Spaid 14).
Second division: Brunel Uxbridge 83, Camden 84; Gateshead 90, Calderdale Explorers 82; Plymouth 87, Nottingham 106; Colchester 87, Watford 81; Mustangs 102, Sandwell 105; Bradford Mythbreakers 85, Newcastle 103; Portsmouth Buccaneers 85, Nottingham 92.
First division (Women): Northampton 89, Crystal Palace 63; Solent Suns 82, Brighton Wasps 68, Southgate 98, London YMCA 98.

SQUASH RACKETS

PERTH: Women's World Championships: (Australian unless stated): First round: V Cardwell bt A Smith (GB) 9-6, 9-5, 9-0; L Opie (GB) bt C Roberds (SA) 9-10, 9-2, 9-3, 9-1; M le Moignan (GB) bt J Ker 9-2, 9-1, 9-0; S Devoy (NZ) bt T Alexander 9-2, 9-3, 9-4; S Cogswell (GB) bt J Leach (GB) 9-4, 9-0, 9-0; R Blackwood (NZ) bt D Caldwell (SA) 9-6, 9-7, 9-2; R Thorne bt S Stevens 9-1, 9-0, 9-4; A Smith (GB) bt G Ramsay (US) 9-2, 9-0, 9-2; B Diggers (GB) bt S Brown (GB) 9-4, 9-1, 9-2; C Clonda bt J Reynolds (GB) 9-0, 9-3, 9-1; R Strauss (GB) bt D Gurran (NZ) 9-3, 9-2, 9-3; R Aucamp (SA) bt R Best (GB) 9-7, 9-1, 9-2; J Miller bt M Byrne (GB) 9-2, 8-10, 9-1, 9-2; M Burke (GB) bt D Holton (SA) 9-1, 9-2, 10-8; D Murray (GB) bt T Mandel (NZ) 9-0, 9-4, 9-5; H Wallace (GB) bt M Hulbert (US) 9-5, 9-0, 9-2; A McConnell (US) bt D Turnbull (GB) 9-5, 9-4, 9-9, 9-6; G Hinckler (SA) bt C Bellemore 9-4, 9-7, 1-9, 6-9, 9-8; D Davis bt A Cruickshank (GB) 9-4, 9-1, 9-0; M Toon bt C Weymuller (US) 9-2, 9-1, 9-4; B Oldfield bt S Wasley (NZ) 9-0, 9-2, 9-0; R Friday by S Washer (GB) 9-0, 9-5, 9-0; E Irving bt J Williams (NZ) 9-2, 3-9, 9-7, 9-7; S Samuelsson (Swe) bt L Soutter (GB) 9-3, 9-0, 9-0.

TENPIN BOWLING

CARACAS: International Championship, Women's singles: 1, L Sullanged (Swe), 1,293 pins, avarage 215. (World record).

ANGLING

RIVER BANN: Portadown: Captain Morgan cup final: 1, Starlets Angling Society (Birmingham), 45 kilos 080 grammes; 2, Peterborough AA, 43 kilos 060; 3, Western Fuels, 40 kilos 400; 4, St Helen's AA, 37 kilos. Individuals: 1, A King (Western Fuels), 17 kilos 060; 2, S Platt (St Helen's), 15 kilos 140; 3, D Panton (Peterborough AA), 12 kilos 360; 4, B Fulford (Starlets Angling Society), 11 kilos 480; 5, N Briggs (Peterborough AA), 11 kilos 240; 6, D Scosmith (St Helens), 10 kilos 420.

BADMINTON

ROTTERDAM: Dutch Masters Tournament: Men's singles: Final: I Sugiarto (Indonesia) bt H Arbi (Indonesia) 15-11, 15-6. Womens singles: Final: I Lie (Indonesia) bt K Larson (Den) 11-4, 12-10. Men's doubles: Final: H Kartono/Heryanto (Indonesia) bt J Sidek/R sidek (Mal) 15-4, 15-9. Women's doubles: Final: I Lie/Tandean (Indonesia) bt H Troke/G Gilks (GB) 11-15, 15-8, 15-12. Mixed doubles: Final: M Dew/G Gilks (GB) bt M Tredgett/K Chemen (GB) 15-4, 15-10.

HOCKEY

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: North: Cheshire 1, Cumbria 0; Durham 1, Yorkshire 7; Northumberland 0, Lancashire 3. West: Wiltshire 1, Gloucestershire 1; Cornwall 0, Devon 1; Hereford 0, Somerset 5. Midlands: Leicestershire 2, Northamptonshire 1; Nottinghamshire 0, Staffordshire 0; Shropshire 0, Worcestershire 3; Warwickshire 4, Derbyshire 1. East: Bedfordshire 0, Suffolk 1; Cambridgeshire 1, Hertfordshire 1. South: Buckinghamshire 1, Berkshire 1; Oxfordshire 1, Middlesex 1; Surrey 2, Hampshire 1, Sussex 2, Kent 1.

TENNIS

TOKYO: Open tournament: Men's singles, Third round: A Gomez (Ec) bt B Gilbert (US) 6-4, 4-6, 7-6; R Krishnan (India) bt S Meister (US) 6-3, 6-3; Tom Gullikson (US) bt C Strode (US) 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; C Roger-Vasselin (Fr) bt M de Palmer (US) 3-6, 7-5, 6-2; G Ocleppo (It) bt T Nelson (US) 6-4, 6-3; Tim Gullikson (US) bt H Leconte (Fr) 6-4, 6-2; L Stefanki (US) bt R Seguso (US) 6-3, 6-7, 7-6; E Teltscher (US) bt G Goven (Fr) 6-1, 6-1. Quarter-finals: Gomez bt Krishnan 6-2, 7-5; Tom Gullikson bt Roger-Vasselin 6-3, 7-5; Tim Gullikson bt Ocleppo 1-6, 6-2, 6-2; Teltscher bt Stefanki 6-2, 6-3. Semi-finals: Gomez bt Tom Gullikson 6-3, 6-2; Teltscher bt Tim Gullikson 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

Women's singles, Second round: M Yanagi (Jap) bt L Arraya (Peru) 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; E Inoue (Jap) bt R Reis (US) 7-6, 7-5; M Schropp (WG) bt J Harrington (US) 6-7, 6-4, 6-2; E Okagawa (Jap) bt A Holton (US) 6-1, 3-6, 6-4; T Mochizuki (US) bt H Strachonova (Switz) 7-5, 6-2; S Solomon (US) bt A Gulley (Aus) 6-1, 6-1; K O'Brien (US) bt K Okamoto (Jap) 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; B Nagelsen (US) bt C O'Neil (Aus) 7-5, 6-3. Quarter finals: Inoue by Yanagi 6-4, 6-4; Solomon bt Mochizuki 7-5, 3-6, 6-4; Nagelsen bt O'Brien 6-4, 2-6, 6-2; Schropp bt Okagawa 6-3, 1-5, 6-3. Semi-finals: Inoue bt Schropp 6-3, 6-4; Solomon bt Nagelsen 6-4, 6-4. Women's doubles: final: P Whytcross, C O'Neil (Aus) bt H Mensel, M Schillig (US) 6-3, 7-5.

VIENNA: Fischer Grand Prix tournament: Semi-finals: B Gottfried (US) bt S Edberg (Swe) 6-3, 6-4; M Purcell (US) bt A Jaerryd (Swe) 7-5, 6-1. Final: Gottfried bt Purcell 6-2, 6-3, 7-5.

SYDNEY: Australian Hardcourt Championship: Semi-finals (All Australian): J Frawley bt W Masur 5-7, 6-4, 6-2; S Youl bt L Hall 6-1, 6-2. Final: Youl bt Frawley 3-6, 7-5, 6-4.

NAPLES: City of Naples Tournament: Final: G Mayer (US) bt G Vilas (Arg) 6-4, 6-0. Third place match: V Pecci (Par) bt S Mayer (US) 7-5, 7-6. Fifth place: P Portes (Fr) bt F Cancellotti (It) 7-5, 6-2.

JOHANNESBURG: Four nations tournament: T Mayotte bt C Barazzutti (It) 7-6, 4-6, 6-3. K Curren (SA) bt W Scanlon (US) 7-6, 1-6, 6-1. Mayotte/R Lutz bt Barrazzutti/C Panatta 6-4, 6-4. Final placings: 1, US 15 pts; 2, South Africa 14; 3, Spain and Italy 7.

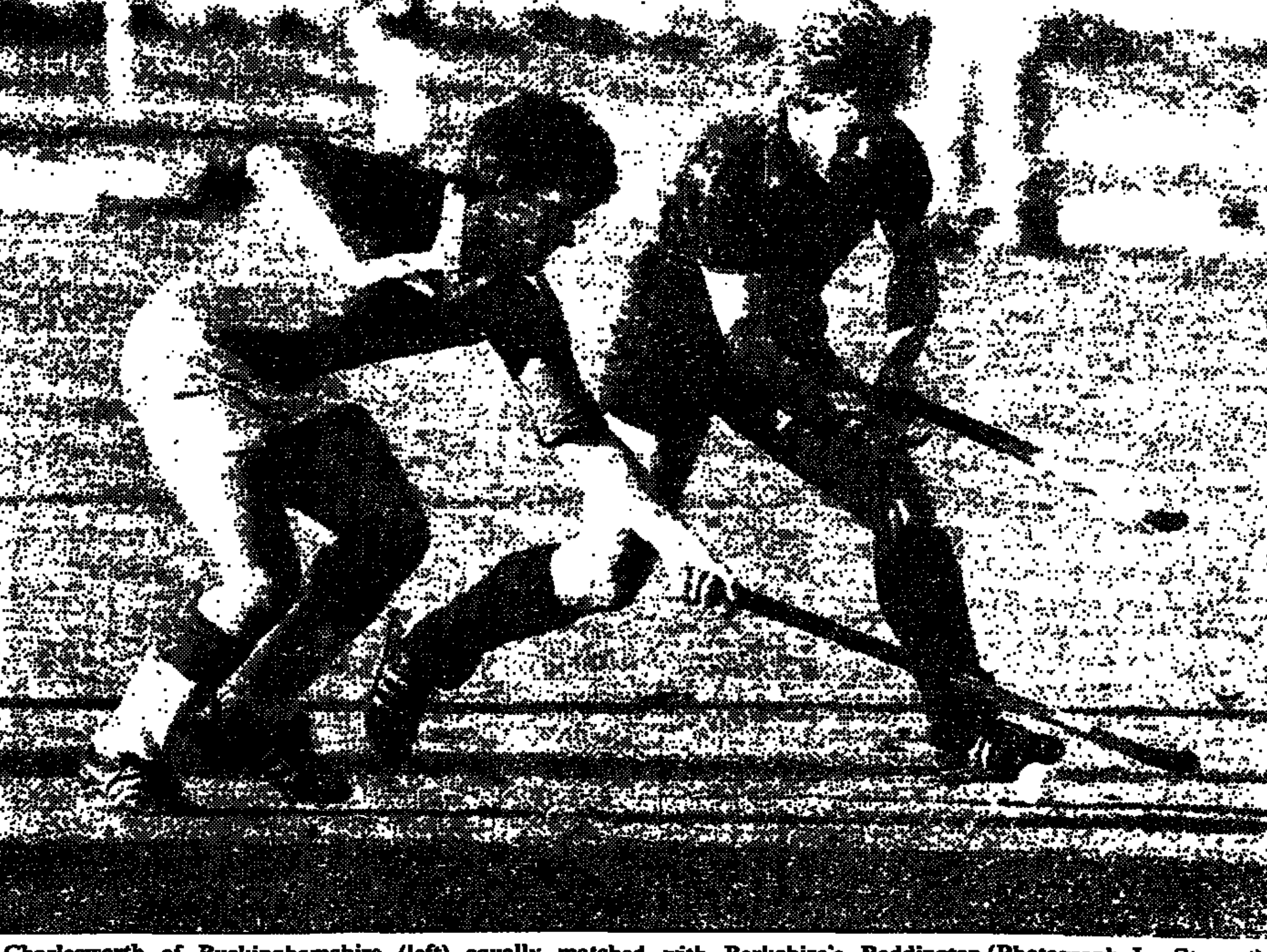
Leading scorers

FIRST DIVISION: S Archibald (Tottenham) 10; S Stainrod (QPR) 9; P Mariner (Ipswich) 7; J Wark (Ipswich) 7; P Withe (Aston Villa) 7.
SECOND DIVISION: K Dixon (Chelsea) 14; S Garner (Blackburn) 10; M Lillis (Huddersfield) 10; D Parlane (Man City) 8.
THIRD DIVISION: A Caldwell (Bolton) 13; K Edwards (Sheffield Utd) 9; W Hamilton (Burnley) 9; F Joseph (Brentford) 8; S Phillips (Southend) 8.
FOURTH DIVISION: T Senior (Reading) 17; A Adcock (Colchester) 12; D Caldwell (Mansfield) 9; M Quinn (Stockport) 9.

TAEKWONDO: Taiwan's and Iran's team have been thrown out of the world championships taking place in Copenhagen. The World Taekwondo Federation decided to disqualify the Taiwanese after the women's featherweight gold medal winner, Cheng Chun Feng, displayed the Taiwanese flag during awards ceremonies as a demonstration of Taiwan's claim to be the "legitimate" China. Iran were disqualified after one of their competitors ran amok. Mahoud Malekzaden was incensed when told he had lost. Police had to subdue him. Prior to the opening ceremonies of the championships the Danish organizers had warned that political demonstrations would not be tolerated.

COPENHAGEN: World championships: Finals: Lightweight: Han Jae Ku (South Korea) bt J Navarette (Sp). Light middleweight: Jeong Kuk Hyeon (South Korea) bt H Brugmans (Neth).

HOCKEY: POINTS SHARED IN POOR START TO CAMPAIGN



Charlesworth of Buckinghamshire (left) equally matched with Berkshire's Boddington (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

Fits and starts as Berkshire rue late penalty miss

by Sydney Friskin

Buckinghamshire 1
Berkshire. 1

Buckinghamshire and Berkshire began their county championship campaign by sharing the points at Slough yesterday in one of the poorest games seen at this level for many seasons. These teams however are by no means the best in the southern division.

Those who follow the fortunes of the counties have grown accustomed to seeing a Buckinghamshire side drawn heavily from the resources of Slough and to observing a player from Aylesbury, for instance, as the odd man out.

The Buckinghamshire side in yesterday's game had only two Slough players, Charlesworth and Davatwal, whose mid-field promptings were not, in the early minutes, put to proper use.

Buckinghamshire had reached the final three times in recent years, winning the title in the 1979-80 season and again in 1981-82 They were runners-up to Middlesex in 1980-81, but they seem unlikely to go very far this season with the present side.

Berkshire, spurred on from midfield by Staynor, looked sharper in attack and deservedly went ahead in the ninth minute when Fitt picked up Tapsell's centre from the right and drove a quick shot into goal. Buckinghamshire made a spirited effort to equalise in the next five minutes but a hurried shot by Burrows was thwarted by a stick save from London.

Berkshire's more constructive play led to a short corner which gave way to another in the 27th minute and the first half ended with the Buckinghamshire defence successfully holding off a strong Berkshire attack.

Buckinghamshire raised their game in the second half and drew level in the 15th minute when Burrows scored indirectly from a short corner; but the home side lost the hold they had taken on the game and initiative went back to the hands of Berkshire.

Berkshire lost a great chance of winning the match in the last five minutes by failing to convert a penalty stroke. The award was made after Boddington was obstructed in front of goal but Fitts, unfortunately for the visitors, scooped straight into the goalkeeper.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: M Cook (Amersham); G Biegborough (Hounslow), R Charlesworth (Slough sub, P Shepherd, Ritchings Park), Dilop Kumar (Ritchings Park), T Chandler, (Aylesbury) C Snelling (Aylesbury), C Davatwal (Slough), P Wright (Aylesbury, captain), I Burrows (Aylesbury), A Eaude (Amersham), A Wright (High Wycombe).

BERKSHIRE: P Loudon (Slough); T Mortimer (Reading), I Tyrrell (Reading), A Robertson (Maidenhead), A Locke (Reading), C Mayhew (Reading), R Staynor (Reading, captain), J Page (Reading), S Tapsell (Reading), N Boddington (Reading), I Fitt (Reading).
Umpires: B Miller and C Rockell (Southern Counties).

WEST LEAGUE: Premier Division: Brean 0, Isca 1; Exter University 0, Marlborough 0; Firebrands 2, Taunton Vale 1; Gloucester City 2, Cheltenham 2; Plymouth 1, Bristol 0; Swindon 2, PGSOB 0, West Gloucester 5, Exeter Crickets 1.

LONDON LEAGUE: Premier division: Hounslow 2, Southgate 1. League. Bromley 1, Hawks 1; Cheam 2, Hampstead 1; Dulwich 2, Cambridge Univ 2; Maidenhead 0, London Univ 0; Mid-Surrey 0, Teddington 8; Old Kingstonian 2, Spencer 3; Oxford Univ 1, Tulse Hill 3, Purley 0, Slough 2; Richmond 2, Surbiton 0; St Albans 2, Beckenham 1; Wimbledon 0, Blackheath 5.

NORWICH UNION EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedford 2, Bishop's Stortford 0; Fords 0, Harleston Magpies 1; Ipswich 0, Westcliff 0; Long Sutton 0, B [illegible] 0; Norfolk Wanderers 2, Broxbourne 3, Norwich Grasshoppers 1, Chelmsford 0; Old Loughtonians 1, St Neots 2; Pelicans 1, Cambridge City 3

TRUMAN SOUTH LEAGUE: Premier division: Camberley 0, Fareham 3, Eastcote 1, Met Police 1; E Grinstead 1, Amersham 1. Folkestone Optimists 1, Bognor 2, Lyons 2, Indian Gymkhana 0; Oxford Hawks 3, Canterbury 0, Trojans 3, Chichester 2, Walton 5, Anchorians 1. Middlesex, Berks, Bucks and Oxon: Elessa 0, Bracknell 0, Hayes 4, Aylesbury 3, High Wycombe 1, Ritchings Park 1; Reading University 1, Marlow 1; Staines 2, Polytechnic 3, Sunbury 3, City of Oxford 2; Thatcham 1, Banbury 1.

SOUTH WALES LEAGUE: Premier Division: Cwmbran 1, Cardiff 5; Llanishen 2, Newport 0; Whitchurch 4, Penarth 2, Swansea v University College Cardiff, postponed.

FOOTBALL: CHAMPIONS AVOID ANY SERIOUS SLIP-UPS ON THE LOFTUS ROAD CARPET

Liverpool advance as history repeats itself

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The clocks in the first division might have been turned back a year rather than an hour. When summer time last came to a close, Liverpool stepped forward to take West Ham United's place at the shoulders of Manchester United, the leaders of the procession through October's dusk. So it was when the evening light faded on Saturday.

As the current picture comes into focus, it could be sepia-toned, so closely does it resemble the position of a year ago. United and West Ham have collected exactly the same number of points and Liverpool only one more. All but half a dozen of the 19 remnants are following their 1983 schedules, Nottingham Forest and Coventry City precisely so.

The early standards of Ipswich Town, Luton Town, Southampton and particularly Birmingham City, who were well adrift at the bottom, have risen significantly. Those of Stoke City and especially Watford, have fallen even more dramatically.

After suffering their sixth defeats of the season, they stand above only a pair of nervous newcomers. Watford were far from diffident when they arrived from the Second Division and their style, admired by some and criticised by others, grew to dominate the conversation even more than the success of their fresh challenge. Now the progress of another newly promoted club, Queens Park Rangers, threatens to be similarly overshadowed by a different talking point, their plastic pitch.

Their home fixture against Liverpool was supposed to provide comments more relevant to the abilities of the two championship contenders. But they remained as hidden as if it had been played on a field with the grass six foot high. The ball, with its lively bounce, stayed at that height for most of the afternoon.

Before beating West Ham last Saturday in windy conditions that were more natural and less awkward, Liverpool came down south early especially to practice on the surface. Yet they, the masters of adaptability, remained uncomfortable throughout their first competitive outing on the turf. Few other visitors can be optimistic about their chances of performing properly on it.

"If you don't deal with the bounce", Joe Fagan, Liverpool's manager, observed, "you're in trouble. Twisting and turning out there is a little bit suspect as well".

He might have added Rangers' offside trap to the list of problems to be overcome. Liverpool fell into it 14 times and sprung it only twice. On both occasions the wall pass was the key. Dalglish, after using Souness on the half hour, found himself with so much time to consider the choices that he allowed Hucker to make his mind up for him. Nicol, after employing Robinson in the 83rd minute, had to be more instantly decisive and scored the winner, his first goal for Liverpool.

Fagan could have claimed that his move to replace Johnston with Nicol 15 minutes earlier had been inspired. But he admitted that he was more concerned that Jonston, booked for felling Fereday, should come off to avoid being sent off for the second successive Saturday. Gregory and Stainrod were also cautioned for dissent.

Rangers themselves found Liverpool's defence, in which Lawrenson was again outstanding, an even more insoluable problem. They forced Grobbelaar into action only outside his area.

Wherever Rangers finish this season, and they could emulate Watford by walking straight through the first division's door to Europe, cynics will point to their artificial home advantage. Having lost five of their last 55 matches, their record is superior to that of Liverpool's at Anfield and is matched only by United's at Old Trafford.

Terry Venables, aware that the surface must be softened to bring the game back down to earth, is growing as tired of criticism as did Graham Taylor last season. For the sake of his own side, whose away form suggests that they belong in the higher bracket anyway, the sooner *their carpet is rolled up and replaced* by a more realistic version the better.

QUEENS PARK RANGERS: P Hucker; W Fereday, I Dawes, G Waddock, A McDonald, T Fenwick, G Micklewhite, I Stewart, C Allen, S Stainrod, J Gregory.
LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar; P Neal, A Kennedy, M Lawrenson, C Johnston (sub S Nicol), A Hansen, K Dalglish, S Lee, I Rush, M Robinson, G Souness.
Referee: C Thomas (Porthcawl).



He shall not pass: Lawrenson, of Liverpool (left) halts Allen of QPR.

Aylott's answer to absent friends

By Clive White

Luton Town	3
Southampton	1

It was enough to make you ask for your money back. No Paul Walsh, no Frank Worthington. Not even Mick Mills. But those of us who stayed at Kenilworth Road on Saturday were amply rewarded, as you often are at Luton, with a game that crackled with activity from start to finish.

Though Southampton seemed the harder hit by absenteeism we wondered how Luton could function without the suspended Walsh; Stein without Walsh? It was like Eric without Ernie. Yet Aylott slipped into the act *so neatly that he* emerged with two goals, and Stein, by popular opinion, was man of the match.

Aylott is the big, ponderous type, but latches onto his chances like a flyweight. His high speed exchanges with Stein were as delightful to us as they were punishing to Southampton.

It must be dispiriting for him to know that whether he scored three or four, it's back in the reserves next week. Stein and Walsh have an appointment with destiny, we hope, that reaches beyound the boundaries of Luton.

Stein reminded us of how beneficial it is to have a forward who takes defenders on around the penalty area while keeping good control. With Moss in one of his particularly slippery moods, the Southampton defence, the sternest in the first division, by the end were a gibbering wreck.

But they had made a bad start, Wright clattering into Bunn with a late challenge in the third minute that removed the young Luton player with a depressed fracture of the cheekbone.

Luton were in one of those positive moods when they make you, the opposition and themselves forget all about the frailties of their defence. Aylott hooked home a fierce, angled drive in the thirteenth minute after Stein had nodded down. Then Stephens belted one of those vague, but sometimes dangerous, balls to Moss whose pass enabled Aylott to blast in from short range. That was as many as Southampton had conceded all season.

Two minutes before half time Moss won himself a penalty which he missed. David Pleat, the Luton manager, consoled his player afterwards with the thought that it helped maintain an edge to their game until the 66th minute when they wrapped things up with some slick work from the new double act. Donaghy to Hill, a dummy by Stein, Aylott back to Stein and then a low shot past Shilton.

Armstrong's goal for Southampton was irrelevant. Not so the suggestion of his manager, Lawrie McMenemy, when Pleat, riding high with Luton, pondered the best tactics for next week's match at Liverpool. "The best way to play at Anfield," advised McMenemy, "is go to church on Friday night".

LUTON TOWN: E Sealey; K Stephens, W Turner, B Horton, P Elliott, M Donaghy, R Hill, B Stein, T Aylott, F Bunn (sub, R Antic), D Moss.
SOUTHAMPTON: P Shilton; R Agboola, S Baker, S Williams, K Armstrong, M Wright, N Holmes, S Moran, I Baird, D Armstrong, D Wallace.
Referee: V G Callow (Solihull).

CRICKET

Marshall again the scourge of India

Kanpur, India, (AFP) – India were heading for a comprehensive defeat *in the First Test against* West Indies as the pace of Marshall and Davis left them struggling at 73 for five in their second innings at the end of the third day's play.

Resuming on their overnight score of 34 for five, India were bowled out for 207 in their first innings in reply to West Indies 454. Lloyd predictably enforced the follow-on and, with five top batsman already back in the pavilion, India still need 174 runs to avoid an innings defeat. Today is a rest-day.

Marshall was once again to the fore. On Saturday he wrecked the Indian batting by taking four of five wickets to fall. In the second innings he struck two more early blows in getting rid of Gavaskar and Gaekwad, India's openers, with only 13 runs on the board.

Next, he had Binny, promoted up the order, caught by Dujon, and just five runs later Davis struck two blows to deepen the Indian plight. In his first over, he bowled Patil for three and then sent Amarnath back with his very next delivery.

Vengsarkar and Shastri came to the rescue of their team and at the close had taken the score to 73 for five, Vengsarkar, helped by a little luck, on 41.

Earlier, resuming on their overnight total, India had lost Patil at 49 and suffered a double blow at 90 when Kapil Dev became Baptiste's first Test victim when he was caught by Gomes at mid-on.

Without a run having been added, Kirmani, the nightwatchman, was bowled by Holding after a 77-minute stay at the crease. However, Madan Lal and Binny added 117 runs in a courageous ninth wicket partnership which at least brought respectability to the total.

WEST INDIES: First innings

C G Greenidge c Kirmani b Amarnath	194
D L Haynes c Madan Lal b Kapil Dev	6
I V A Richards c Kirmani b Kapil Dev	24
H A Gomes c Gaekwad b Shastri	21
*C H Lloyd c Kirmani b Bhat	23
A L Logie lbw b Bhat	0
†P J Dujon b Binny	81
M D Marshall c and b Kapil Dev	92
E A Baptiste run out	6
M A Holding lbw b Kapil Dev	0
W W Davis not out	0
Extras	7
Total	454

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–9, 2–58, 3–102, 4–157, 5–157, 6–309, 7–438, 8–449, 9–450.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 25.2-3-88-4; Madan Lal, 17-5-50-0; Binny, 17-2-74-1; Shastri, 38-7-102-1; Bhat, 34-6-86-2; Gaekwad, 1-0-5-0; Amarnath, 7-1-38-1.

INDIA: First innings

S M Gavaskar c Dujon b Marshall	0
A D Gaekwad c Dujon b Marshall	4
M Amarnath lbw b Marshall	0
D B Vengsarkar b Marshall	14
S M Patil c Richards b Davis	19
R J Shastri c Dujon b Davis	0
S M H Kirmani b Holding	20
*Kapil Dev c Gomes b Baptiste	27
Madan Lal not out	53
R M H Binny c Richards b Holding	39
R Bhat b Holding	0
Extras	21
Total	207

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–0, 3–9, 4–18, 5–29, 6–49, 7–90, 8–90, 9–207.

BOWLING: Marshall, 15-7-19-4; Holding, 14.4-5-37-3; Davis, 13-2-57-2; Baptiste, 11-0-68-1; Gomes, 6-0-24-0.

INDIA: Second innings

S M Gavaskar c Davies b Marshall	7
A D Gaekwad c Richards b Marshall	5
R M H Binny c Dujon b Marshall	7
D B Vengsarkar not out	41
S M Patil b Davis	3
M Amarnath b Davis	0
R J Shastri not out	7
Extras	3
Total (5 wkts)	73

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–13, 3–38, 4–43, 5–43.

BOWLING (to date): Marshall 8-3-23-3; Holding 6-0-21-0; Davis 8-1-20-2; Baptiste 1-1-9-0.

Umpires: S Kishan and B Ganguli.

Under playing conditions for the series, no-balls and wides are included in the bowlers' analyses.

Run chase awaits Pakistanis

Brisbane, (AFP). – A century partnership by Wessels and Kerr has enabled Border, Queensland's captain, to plan a second declaration in a bid for a positive result in this match against the Pakistanis. Queensland held an overall lead of 183 runs at stumps on the third day.

Earlier, Javed Miandad had declared Pakistan's first innings 354 for six, 58 runs behind Queensland's first innings of 422 for six declared. Wasim Raja made an enterprising half-century, before falling to Rackemann, Queensland's fast bowler, who took three for 57 from 34 accurate and aggressive overs.

When Queensland batted again, Wessels thumped 12 boundaries in his unbeaten 75 in 156 minutes. It was the seventh occasion that Wessels has shared a century opening partnership with Kerr.

QUEENSLAND: First innings

R Kerr c Mohsin b Atiq	8
K C Wessels c Tahir b Atiq	0
G M Ritchie c Ashraf b Nazir	196
*A R Border c Azeem b Nazir	60
G S Chappell c Wasim Raja b Nazir	1
†Henschell c Mudassar b Nazir	9
R B Phillips not out	77
G Whyte not out	51
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 12, w 4)	21
Total (6 wkts dec)	422

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2, 2–35, 3–193, 4–203, 5–209, 6–342.

BOWLING: Azeem Hafeez, 21-2-109-0; Atiq-ur-Rahman, 18-1-115-2; Tahir Naqqash, 18-1-68-0; Mudassar Nazar, 9-2-24-0; Mohammad Nazir, 30-7-73-4; Wasim Raja, 12-1-30-0.

PAKISTAN: First innings

Mohsin Khan, l-b-w b Rackemann	90
Mudassar Nazar, c Phillips, b Maguire	104
Mansoor Akhtar, c Phillips, b Thomson	20
*Javed Miandad, c Border, b Rackemann	27
Qasim Omar, l-b-w b Maguire	18
†Wasim Raja, c Phillips, b Rackemann	52
Ashraf Ali, not out	22
Tahir Naqqash, not out	6
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 23)	27
Total (6 wkts dec)	354

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–208, 2–221, 3–264, 4–286, 5–301, 6–342.

BOWLING: Thomson, 19–3–99–1; Rackemann, 34–14–57–3; Maguire, 26–2–85–2; Whyte, 29–9–67–0; Henschell, 4–1–17–0; Chappell, 2–0–15–0.

[illegible]

The old firm needs new blood

By Hugh Taylor

Another agonising weekend for the once all conquering old firm of Celtic and Rangers has resulted in desperate measures being suggested in an attempt to halt the decline. After the 3-1 defeat by Aberdeen at Pittodrie, which meant that Celtic had played six matches without a win – their worst sequence for five years. – David Hays, the disappointed manager, acknowledged that he faces a crisis and said that he was about to drop several of his leading players. He blames the loss of form by his stalwarts for the slump and declared: "Changes must be made now for we cannot aford to wait for players to regain form."

Aberdeen, more inventive than fluent, were far superior and richly deserved their win in a fierce physical encounter at which Hewitt, McLeish and Strachen scored for the home team, with Aitken snatching a late goal for the Celts.

At Ibrox, where Rangers sustained their most dismal defeat of a humiliating season, losing 2-1 to a Motherwell side whose first league victory it was, it was the supporters who suggested a remedy for the ailing team who have now lost five of their nine premier division games. For the second time in just over a month hundreds of angry fans staged a demonstration outside the stadium, demanding the resignation of John Greig, the manager.

Ironically, some of the demonstrators shouted for the return to Ibrox of Jock Wallace, the Motherwell manager, who had been abused the previous week by supporters of his own club who wanted him sacked.

Life, however, seems to have few worries for the managers of the new standard-bearers of Scotland's football prestige, Alec Ferguson, of Aberdeen, and Jim McLean, of Dundee United. Fergson said his team's display against Celtic was "their best of the season", and although McLean felt United "had been lack-lustre" in their game against Hearts at Tannadice, he was pleased with the 1-0 win over the formidable Hearts, which consolidated their position as league leaders.

Hibernians continued their recent good form with a 2-1 win at home over Dundee.

Nicholas upstaged by Wigley

By Paul Harrison

Arsenal	4
Nottingham Forest	1

Highbury's leading man, Charlie Nicholas, bruised even before Saturday's game began and further battered during it, left the stage before the end without ever reaching the centre of it.

He left the scene to an unknown from Brian Clough's provincial repertory company. Steve Wigley, who cost £2,000 from Curzon Ashton, may have ended up on the losing side, but his was the talent that shone through. Here was a true winger in the Arthur Graham mould – fast, direct, with the ability to leave opponents standing or sliding.

Nicholas still does not convince. He achieved little, although it was probably a bad day to judge him. He had bruised a hip on Friday in training and Hart gave him no relief Hart was booked in the first half for a foul on the Scot and then sent off after 55 minutes for yet another.

Nicholas limped and eased his way through the match until substituted by McDermott after 69 minutes. He left to a sympathetic ovation but Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, " thought McDermott would do better." There was perhaps more than a trace of wistfulness in the Neill comments that Wigley was "a hell of a player" and that "perhaps we should start looking at ourselves and wonder why we are missing them."

It was as well for Arsenal that the brave and resourceful Woodcock was back from injury. He scored twice, including thethird that crushed the final spirit from 10-man Forest.

Arsenal made a dream of a start: after seven minutes Sansom's long cross found Sunderland whose deft control of the ball and sliced shot in off the far post were excellent. Sixteen minutes later, Hill received from Rix 30 yards out and beat Van Breukelen with a shot that was as sudden in its execution as it was in its unexpectedness.

With Hart gone early in the second half and Bowyer falling back to fill the gap in central defence, Arsenal could have been forgiven for thinking the match was theirs. Instead, adversity concentrated Forest minds wonderfully and they launched their best attacks of the match: Wigley made a chance for Davenport, Hill brought him down in the area and Davenport scored from the spot after 64 minutes.

Two minutes later Woodcock burst through on to Rix's through ball to beat the keeper for the fourth.

ARSENAL: P Jennings; S Robson, K Sansom, C Whyte, D O'Leary, C Hill, A Sunderland, P Davis, T Woodcock, C Nicholas, (sub B McDermott), G Rix.
NOTTINGHAM FOREST: H Van Breukelen; V Anderson, K Swain, C Todd, P Hart, I Bowyer, S Wigley, I Wallace, P Davenport, F Thijssen, S Hodge.
Referee: K Cooper (Pontypridd).

United are pushed into the spotlight

By John Dougray

Sunderland	0
Manchester United	1

A controversial penalty confidently converted by Wilkins in the 18th minute was enough to give Manchester United maxium points and keep them on top of the first division, but the referee's decision that Elliott, the Sunderland defender, had pushed Stapleton inside the goal area, generated so much heated anger in the Sunderland camp that you could almost see wisps of smoke curling around the Roker Park corridors after Saty's game.

The Sunderland manager, Alan Durban, was unusually red-faced, *presumably from biting his tongue.* No, he was not going to be drawn into criticising the referee but in the end he went as far as to say that it was sickening for professionals to see a week's preparation ruined by someone who spent most of his time working outside the game.

There could be little doubt that Elliott pushed Stapleton in back, but the Sunderland player's version was that Stapleton ran forward to meet the centre from Robson, "checked suddenly, and he (Elliott) ran into him with his hands held up.

Predictably Ron Atkinson, United's manager, saw the incident *differently. "If defenders push* people then they deserve to be penalised. I'm always on to my lot telling them to be careful in the box. I thought the referee handled the game magnificently."

Sunderland's disappointment was understandable. On a bright, sunny day they attracted by far their largest home gate of the season and they were anxious to demonstrate the progress they have been making. For most of the game they matched United for effort and determination.

Despite keeping United pinned back in their own half for much of the match, Sunderland failed to drive home their territorial advantage.

United had to make an early reshuffle when Moran was carried off after an accidental clash of heads with West. The United defender was taken to hospital where four stitches were inserted in a wound to his cheek. In Moran's absence, Duxbury did an excellent job as a stand-in

SUNDERLAND: C Turner; B Venison, (sub Cooke), S Elliott, I Atkins, G Chisholm; M Proctor, P Bracewell, G Rowell, C West, N Pickering, L James.
MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; M Duxbury, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, (sub L Macari) G McQueen, B Robson, R Moses, F Stapleton, N Whiteside, A Graham.
Referee: D Hutchinson (Harrogate).

Birmingham given the hard shoulder

By Nicholas Harling

Birmingham City	0
Tottenham Hotspur	1

Take a forward, who has not spoken to his manager for two months, and include him in a team that is forced to change on the coach on the way to the ground and you have the somewhat bizarre ingredients for success.

At least Spurs must be convinced that is the way to prosper after their unconventional preparation for Saturday's fixture at Birmingham which brought them their seventh successive win and Archibald, the scorer of their winner, his ninth goal in seven games.

Archibald's feud with Keith Burkinshaw is history now. Player and manager have done little more than nod curtly at each other since Burkinshaw expressed his fury at the player's lack of spirit back in the second match of the season. But if that is what motivates players, Burkinshaw must have hit upon the perfect formula.

He would incur rather less approval from the authorities were he to try and repeat the second half of his winning comnbination which requires getting stuck in a motorway traffic jam, driving up the hard shoulder and arriving so late that the players have to strip on the coach.

Because that happened on Saturday when the game started four minutes late, Spurs face a fine as do their so-called fans who were arrested for antagonizing the Birmingham supporters in a misguided attempt to provide pre-match entertainment.

Once the game did start, Spurs were allowed to adjust by building up from the back where Roberts and Stevens exuded confidence although they rarely made further progress via Hoddle, who was subdued by Stevenson.

Roberts erred only when the up-ended Gayle to become one of five names entered in the referee's notebook, Hughton, Galvin, Van den Hauwe and Hopkins being the others in a game in which the participants still behaved a lot better than some of the spectators.

Birmingham, having risen to the heady heights, for them, of mid-table, will need more than a resolute defence to stay there. Clemence, who dropped a Stevenson shot and fumbled a Halsall corner offered them hope only to show his reflexes were in exceptional working order, *by producing two late saves to keep* out Gayle's shot and Blake's header.

Blake, it was, who was trying to atone for his lapse a few minutes earlier had presented Archibald with, only the second goal conceded at home by Birmingham this season. The otherwise immaculate defender misjudged Stevens' long pass.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: A Coton; J Hagan, N Blake, W Wright, P van den Hauwe, B Stevenson, H Gayle, A Rees (sub L Phillips), M Harford, M Halsall, R Hopkins.
TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; S Perryman, G Roberts, G Stevens, C Hughton, G Hoddle, G Mabbutt, I Crook (sub G O'Reilly), S Archibald, M Falco, A Galvin.
Referee: D Shaw (Cheshire).

Collins fights against time

Richard Collins, the new chairman of Charlton Athletic, has just over two weeks to save the club he played for as a junior. The chartered surveyor, already managing director at The Valley, became chairman on Saturday when Mark Hulyer stood down.

Although Mr Collins has already begun talks with groups and individuals interested in helping clear his second division club's £2m debts he admitted "we have very little time to get definite proposals together." Former Rotherham chairman Anton Johnston and Malcolm Stanley, a former Charlton director, are almost certainly involved.

Mr Hulyer's decision may also convince Greenwich Council to reconsider their decision not to help with the debts. An action group formed spontanely by supporters at Saturday's 2-2 home draw with Swansea is known to have one wealthy backer, and so Mr Collins remains optimistic.

The winding up petition brought by former chairman Mike Gliksten is due to be heard on November 24, but details of any survival plan must be given to the court by November 7.

Ironically it was the Gliksten family who saved Charlton from extinction in 1932, and they held the reins for 50 years until Mr Hulyer took control in June last year. Mr Gliksten retained ownership of the ground, however, and now claims he is owed more than £300,000 because of a loan which he says has not be repaid, and unpaid rent.

Mr Hulyer, 28, resigned after being advised that his remaining as chairman would hinder chances of a solution. He is still on the board, but he has promised to resign as a director and sell his shares

Clarke salvages precious point

Wolves 1 Aston Villa 1

A disputed goal from Wayne Clarke earned the struggling Wolverhampton Wanderers side only their third point of the season against Aston Villa at Molineux in the second live televised Sunday game of the season.

Clarke neatly flicked home a 51st-minute equalizer as the referee, Joe Worrall, ignored his linesman's flag for a foul on the Villa defender Dennis Mortimer.

But the West Midlands derby attracted a crowd of only 13,202 which was 6,000 fewer than when the two sides last met.

Villa took the lead in the 32nd minute when Peter Withe headed in a left-wing cross from Mark Walters.

Player power

Kidderminster Harriers sacked their player-manager John Chambers before the start of their home match against Telford on Saturday and then scored their first Alliance League Victory of the season at the Twelfth attempt. The players selected the side and a 38th minute goal from Phil Mullen gave the newly-promoted club victory.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Third division
Orient v Gillingham
FA TROPHY: First qualifying round, replay: Waterlooville v Bognor Regis Town.
SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: First round: Lewes v Eastbourne United.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy: second round, first leg: Frickley v Gateshead.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Hyde United v Marine.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Newcastle Utd v Manchester United (7.0); Stoke City v Sheffield Wednesday (7.0). Second division: Wolverhampton v Barnsley.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCH: Ebbw Vale v Pontypool.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Bolton v Manchester (7.15).

SNOOKER
State Express World Team Classic (at Reading).

SQUASH RACKETS
North of England Open (Northern LTC, Manchester).

WEEKEND FOOTBALL AND RUGBY UNION RESULTS AND TABLES

First division

Arsenal	4	Nottm Forest	1
Birmingham City	0	Tottenham H.	1
Coventry City	1	West Brom Albion	2
Everton	1	Watford	0
Ipswich Town	0	Leicester City	0
Luton Town	3	Southampton	1
Notts County	1	Stoke City	1
Q P Rangers	0	Liverpool	1
Sunderland	0	Manchester U	1
West Ham United	0	Norwich City	0

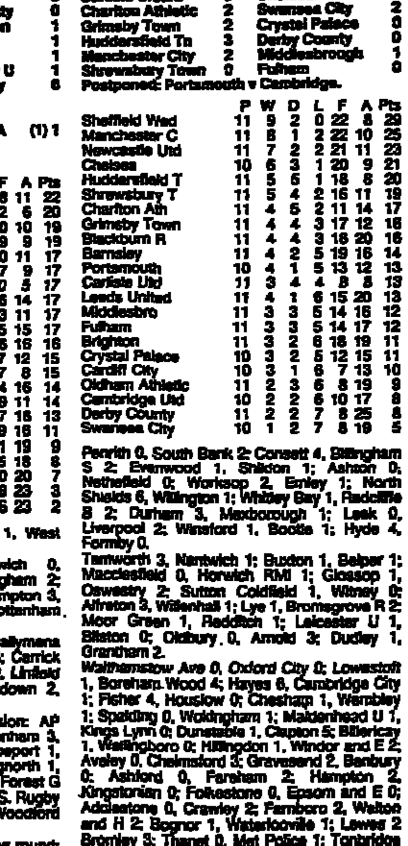
Yesterday
WOLVES (0) 1 Clarke — ASTON VILLA (1) 1 Withe — 13,202

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Manchester Utd	10	7	1	2	18	11	22
Liverpool	10	6	2	2	12	6	20
West Ham United	10	6	1	3	20	10	19
Luton Town	10	6	1	3	19	9	19
Ipswich Town	10	5	2	3	20	11	17
QP Rangers	10	5	2	3	17	9	17
Southampton	9	5	2	2	10	5	17
Tottenham H	10	5	2	3	16	14	17
Aston Villa	10	5	2	3	13	11	17
West Bromwich A	10	5	2	3	15	15	17
Nottingham Forest	10	5	1	4	16	16	16
Arsenal	10	5	0	5	17	12	15
Everton	10	4	3	3	7	8	15
Coventry City	10	4	2	4	14	16	14
Birmingham City	10	4	2	4	9	11	14
Norwich City	11	3	4	4	17	16	13
Sunderland	10	3	2	5	9	16	11
Stoke City	10	2	3	5	11	19	9
Watford	10	2	2	6	15	18	8
Notts County	10	2	1	7	10	20	7
Wolverhampton W	10	0	3	7	8	23	3
Leicester City	10	0	2	8	6	23	2

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Liverpool Res 1, West Bromwich Res 0.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich 0, Brighton 0; Oxford Utd 2, Birmingham 2; Reading 3, Bristol Rovers 2; Southampton 3, Ipswich 2; Swansea 1, Charlton 0; Tottenham [illegible]

[illegible]

Second division



Barnsley	0	Leeds United	2
Blackburn Rovers	3	Oldham Athletic	1
Brighton	1	Sheffield Wed	3
Carlisle United	0	Chelsea	0
Charlton Athletic	2	Swansea City	2
Grimsby Town	2	Crystal Palace	0
Huddersfield Tn	3	Derby County	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Third division



Bournemouth	2	Oxford United	1
Bradford City	0	Walsall	0
Bristol Rovers	4	Scunthorpe	1
Exeter City	1	Newport County	2
Hull City	1	Plymouth Argyle	2
Lincoln City	3	Burnley	1
Port Vale	1	Bolton Wanderers	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Fourth division

[illegible]

Scottish Premier division

Aberdeen	3	Celtic	1
Dundee United	1	Hearts	0
Hibernian	2	Dundee	1
Rangers	1	Motherwell	2
St Johnstone	3	St Mirren	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dundee United	8	7	0	1	20	6	14
[illegible]							

Scottish First division

[illegible]

Second division

[illegible]

County Championship

First division

Devon	18	Somerset	27
Middx	30	Lancashire	13
Northumberland	16	Gloucester	19
Yorkshire	24	Surrey	8

[illegible]

Club matches

[illegible]

Rugby Union

Tour matches

Wales XV	29	Japan	24
Italy	7	Australia	29

Scottish first division

[illegible]

BOXING

[illegible]

هكذا من الاهمال

RACING: HARWOOD HOLDS STRONG CLASSIC HAND AFTER FUTURITY SUCCESS

Alphabatim another jewel in Abdulla's crown

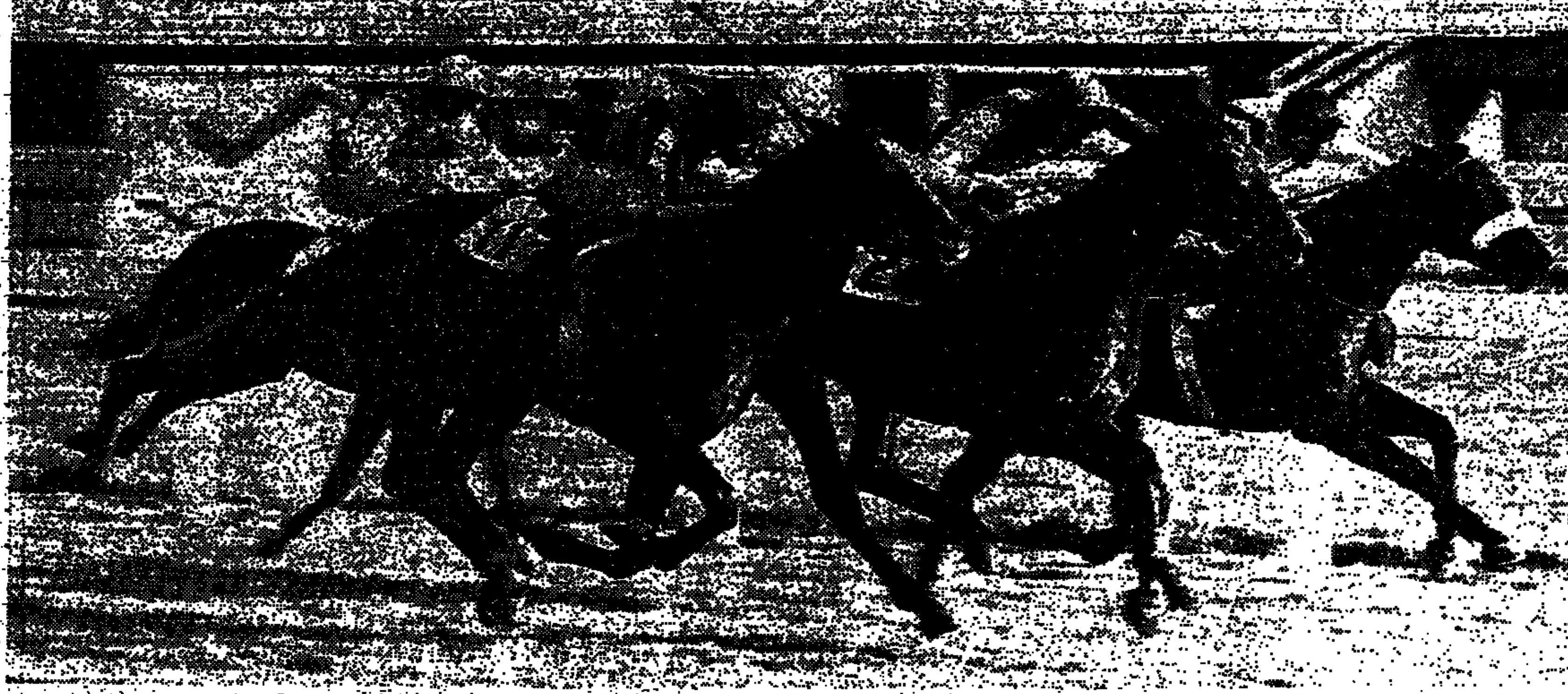
By Michael Seely

Prince Khaled Abdulla is certainly the owner in the hot seat after the victory of Alphabatim in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster on Saturday. With the running of the final two-year-old pattern race of the season behind us it is now possible to assess the situation as far as next season's classics are concerned. Not even Robert Sangster has ever been in a more powerful position at this particular stage of the game than is now the proud proprietor of Alphabatim, Rainbow Quest, Rousillon and Raft.

At $950,000 as a yearling, Rainbow Quest was the most expensive of this glamourous quartet. The Dewhurst Stakes runner-up must now be worth considerably more than his purchase price, as must also be Raft and Rousillon who cost $140,000 and $100,000, respectively.

Alphabatim, on the other hand, fetched a mere $23,000 at a later Keeneland sale when bought for Paul Locke, who still owned the colt when he won so impressively at Newmarket on Cambridgeshire day. It is, of course, not known how much Prince Abdulla paid for Alphabatim early the following week. But it would be logical to assume that the negotiated deal would have taken into account the strongly possibility that the two-year-old might win the Futurity.

As always the big race became a test of stamina and courage. And it was Alphabatim who emerged with flying colours when asserting his superiority over Mendez and Ilium inside the last furlong. Mendez had looked the likely winner at the distance, but the 11-8 favourite had put his head in the air and flinched under pressure. Tom Jones' Troy colt, Ilium, on the other hand, ran his race out bravely and is sure to show improvement next year.



On the attack: Alphabatim (centre) outstays the French challenger, Mendez (nearside) and Ilium in the Futurity. (Photograph by Ed Byrne).

We may also have not seen the best of Falstaff who finished fourth. "Swinburn said that the colt felt weak in the last furlong and a half" said Michael Stoute, "but Falstaff was very lame in his box an hour later. He had pulled a muscle behind."

The form of this race must be rated a few pounds below the Dewhurst. It is difficult to be dogmatic about these matters as Great Western finished a predictable five and a half lengths behind Mendez, so it is reasonable to assume that Alphabatim, Ilium and Falstaff have all improved. Geoff Lawson, Guy Harwood's brother-in-law, said, "The amazing thing is how quickly Alphabatim has come on. He shows us nothing at home and six weeks ago he'd never seen a race course."

Harwood is also in a commanding position as the 1982 season draws to a close. Apart from Prince Abdulla's three colts, the Sussex trainer also handles Lear Fan, the current favourite for the 2000 Guineas. Ladbrokes go 6-1 Lear Fan, 7-1 El Gran Senor and 10-1 Rainbow Quest. Rousillon and Raft are on offer at 20-1 and 25-1, respectively. With a whole winter in front of us the only value must surely be the 9-2 against Vincent O'Brien's stable collectively.

The unbeaten Lear Fan is undoubtedly a colt of the highest class, but so too is El Gran Senor. The Northern Dancer colt recorded the fastest comparative two-year-old time of the season in his Newmarket victory. The price against Ballydoyle also includes the built-in insurance factor of such promising material as Capture Him, Sadlers Wells and Lomond's and Seattle Slew's half brother, Argosy.

The bookmakers have varying views about the Derby. Amazingly, Esals make Lear Fan their favourite at 6-1. Ladbrokes, on the other hand, consider that the Champagne Stakes winner is not the type for Epsom and omit him from their lists. Their more realistic assessment is; 14-1 El Gran Senor, Rainbow Quest, 20-1 Gold and Ivory, Ilium and Raft. They then go 25-1 Alphabatim, and Elegant Air.

Anyone who can persuade their favourite bookmaker to offer them 20-1 or better against Rainbow Quest should take that price. Historically speaking this is a colt with flawless credentials for the Derby. Like Shergar and Henbit before him, Rainbow Quest showed enough speed to win the Haynes, Hason & Clark Stakes at Newbury. And althought Rainbow Quest was beaten to the punch by El gran Senor his style of finishing could not be faulted. Rainbow Quest's pedigree is equally impressive.

Before leaving the weekend's racing, Clive Britain is to congratulated on his handling of Jupiter Island. The Newmarket trainer said that the four-year-old would win the Tote Ebor Handicap and after that victory he also stated that Jupiter Island would win a pattern race. And at Newbury Jupiter Island not only paid tribute to his trainer's judgment and skill but also to his own toughness and consistency when beating So True and Farioffa in the Group III St Simon Stakes.

Nottingham

DRAW advantage: high numbers best.

12.45 RAINWORTH STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: claiming: £1,247: 6f) (16 runners)

2 0 BOND MARKET (T Tobin) S Matthews 9-0 J Johnson 8
4 000 MISTER MERLIN (M Samlalsingh) J Sutcliffe 9-0 J Mercer 5
18 008 VERACITY (B) (Mrs A Yiannakou) M Usher 8-11 B Raymond 14
19 000000 VIEWERS CHOICE (W Springett) R Ward 8-11 J Bleasdale 9
20 000 COURAGEOUS BOY (B) (Mrs C Zandona) W Guest 8-8 E Guest 5 6
23 033000 PUNCTURE (T Elsey Ltd) K Stone 8-8 1

1.15 RAINWORTH STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: claiming: £1,247: 6f) (15)

1.45 WESTBOROUGH HANDICAP (2-y-o fillies: £2,124: 6f) (17)

2.15 KEGWORTH HANDICAP (£2,589: 6f) (15)

2.45 FLAWBOROUGH STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,441: 1m 2f) (23)

3.15 WOODBOROUGH STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: maidens: £897: 1m 2f) (13)

3.45 WOODBOROUGH STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £897: 1m 2f) (20)

22 0 VELVET EXPRESS

7-2 Lily Of Laguna, 9-2 May Be This Time, 6 Favourite Nephew, 8 Caedmon, 10 Super Express, Home Solutions, 14 Ask John, 16 Madame De Coombe, 20 others.

Nottingham Selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.45 Miss Stanford. 1.15 Top Ranker. 1.45 Innocent Maid. 2.15 Saxham Breck. 2.45 Arthur's Daughter. 3.15 Falmouth Harbour. 3.45 Lily Of Laguna.

Ma Biche ends her career on high note

From Desmond Stoneham French Racing Correspondent

Ma Biche came back to her best form to take yesterday's Prix de la Foret at Longchamp, but the race lost some of its glamour as the probable favourite, Salieri, had to be withdrawn due to a foot abscess. Trained by Criquette Head for Maktoum al Maktoum, Ma Biche defeated Pampabird by half a length, with Aragon three lengths away third in front of Lichine and Sackford, who was backed down from 10-1 to become the 2-1 favourite.

Freddie Head rode a confident race to hit the front with just under two furlongs left to run. The filly was challenged by Pampabird in the final stages but held on well. Sackford could not accelerate in the straight, while Larionov also found things a little hot.

There are few fillies who have four group one races in a period of 17 months but this is the case with Ma Biche who will now be mated with the Irish Sweeps Derby winner Shareef Dancer and then retired the Gainsborough Stud.

Maktoum al Maktoum bought Ma Biche for a reported $3m last winter after the filly had won the group one Prix Robert Papin and William Hill Cheveley Stakes. She must be worth considerably more now.

Criquette Head: two winners

Pampabird ran a gallant race, chasing Ma Biche throughout the final two furlongs. He came back with a cut off fore and now retires to the Haras du Mesnil.

Criquette and Freddie Head who, with a score of 94, trail Yves Saint-Martin by one in the French jockeys' championship, also took the group three Prix des Reservoirs with Boreale who paid generous odds of nearly 9-2. Boreale defeated Misbehaving (received 5lb) by a head with Lester Piggott's mount, Fargaze, a neck away in third.

PRIX DE LA FORET (£27,447: 7f)
MA BICHE br f by Kay To The Kingdom–Madge (Maktoum Al-Maktoum) 3-8-8 F Head 1
Pampabird M Philipperon 2
Aragon S Cauthen 3
PARI-MUTUEL: 3.20. Places 1.30, 1.40, 2.10. DF: 8.40. Mme C Head. ½l. 3l. Lichine 4th. 8 ran. 1m 22.85. NR Salieri.

PRIX DES RESERVOIRS (Group III: 2-y-o fillies: £14,639: 1m)
BOREALE b f by Bellypha – Princesse Tora (Haras D'Etreham) 8-13 F Head 1
Misbehaving G Doleuze 2
Fargaze L Piggott 3

Chepstow

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

1.30 HORSESHOE STAKES (Div I: apprentices: £1,084: 1m 4f) (18 runners)

1 4803 BIG-ED (D) R Hollinshead 4-9-0 B Wardrope 3 10
2 0020 COFFEE HOUSE I Balding 8-8-11 S Coates 3 11
3 0004 GAWAINE L Holt 4-8-11 W Osborne 7 1
4 0080 LAUTREC P M Taylor 5-8-11 – 3
5 4-300 MISTER LUCKY (CD) D Jermy 6-8-11 S Whitworth 4
6 3/0-00 DUKE OF BRITTANY S Woodman 5-8-9 Gay Kelleway 17

2.0 WHITSBURY MANOR STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o C & G. £1,222: 7f) (15)

2.30 ASTON PARK HANDICAP (£1,416: 1m 2f) (16)

3.0 ADSTOCK MANOR HANDICAP (£1,323: 6f) (20)

1 2800 IN RHYTHM (D) P Makin 5-9-12 K Willey 5 13
2 0000 LANDSEER (CD) D Sasse 3-9-12 D McKay 10
5 1102 FREE RANGE (C) L Holt 4-9-4 Angela Frampton 7 8
7 0020 YANGTSE-KIANG (D) (B) J M Bradley 3-9-1 – 9
8 0030 PASSING THROUGH G Hunter 3-8-13 P Waldron 14
9 4000 SHELDAN S Mellor 3-8-11 M Wigham 5
12 334-0 PETTISTREE O O'Neill 5-8-11 S Bridle 7 12
15 4400 PINTIMES C Austin 3-8-9 B Taylor 2
16 0000 PETE ROCKET (D) D Elsworth 4-8-7 P Cook 4
17 0000 HEATHER CROFT (C) R Hannon 3-8-6 A McGlone 3 1
18 00P SPEED UP I Wardle 3-8-6 – 7

3.30 HORSESHOE STAKES (Div II: apprentices: £1,053: 1m 4f) (16)

4.0 WHITSBURY MANOR STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: C & G. £1,241: 7f) (11)

2 021 MUCKLE ROE (D) G Harwood 9-4 G Starkey 1
5 000 FIRST OF MANY (B) J Roberts 8-11 B Proctor 5
11 000 READY WIT R Hannon 8-11 A McGlone 3 10
13 0 SADARA BOY L Holt 8-11 P Waldron 8
14 000 SCORCHING D Elsworth 8-11 P Cook 11
15 0 SECLUSIVELY KNOWN D Sasse 8-11 D McKay 4
16 0 STAMPY C Brittain 8-11 T Ives 7
18 000 TAR'S HILL L Cottrell 8-11 – 6
20 CATCH THE THATCH D H Jones 8-6 W Newnes 3
24 0 MARION'S DREAM D Thom 8-6 – 2
25 ZERO C Austin 8-6 R Street 9

4-6 Muckle Roe, 3 Ready Wit, 5 Stampy, 8 Seclusively Known, Catch The Thatch, 16 others.

Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.30 Stage Coach. 2.0 At Tarf. 2.30 Ra Nova. 3.0 Passing Through. 3.30 Savonita. 4.0 Muckle Roe.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Hazel Bush. 2.0 Jabaraba. 2.30 Taqa. 3.30 Villars. 4.0 Stampy.

Edinburgh

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

1.45 FISHERROW STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £823: 1m) (10 runners)

2.15 INGLISTON STAKES (£765: 1m) (8)

2.45 GRANGE HANDICAP: (£1,408: 7f) (15).

3.15 PORTOBELLO STAKES: (selling: £550: 1m 4f) (10).

4 001 FONABY J Etherington 3-8-3 M Wood 4
6 4003 GAME ROCKET (B) Hot Jones 3-7-12 K Hodgson 3
7 000- MARKIMLEEKAR (B) N Tinkler 3-7-12 – 7
9 3-040 TOPLEIGH M Prescott 3-7-12 G Duffield 1
10 0243 BLUSHING NURSE N Bycroft 3-7-9 N Carlisle 6
11 0243 ENGLISH MUFFIN J Tinkler 3-7-9 P Robinson 5
13 0030 REGAL BLISS S Norton 3-7-9 M Fry 3 10
14 0023 SOLITAIRE C Thornton 3-7-9 L amock 2

11-4 Solitaire, 100-30 English Muffin, 4 Fonaby, 6 Blushing Nurse, 8 Topleigh, 10 My Habat, 14 Game Rocket, 16 others.

3.45 GULLANE HANDICAP: (£917: 5f) (11).

4.15 QUEENSFERRY HANDICAP: (2-y-o: £702: 5f) (10).

11-8 Try Me, 7-2 Showtime, 4 Mummy's Chick, 5 Rio Branco, 8 Lady of Leisure, 14 others.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Shervani. 2.15 Newsham. 2.45 Scottish Agent. 3.15 Blushing Nurse. 3.45 Debayo. 4.15 Michael Rice.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Miami Star. 2.15 Cash or Carry. 2.45 Scottish Agent. 3.15 Topleigh. 4.15 Try Me.

Weekend results

Doncaster

Saint-Cloud today

Newbury

Stratford-on-Avon

3.45 1, Garfunkel (11-8 fav); 2, Alfie Dickens (5-2); 3, Quickthorn (14-1). 4 ran. Nr Very Promising.

4.15 1, Paddy's Peril (13-8 fav); 2, Up And Down (3-1); 3, Father Glen (3-1). 5 ran. Nr Last Argument.

4.45 1, Aughra Boura (11-4); 2, Master Tercel (9-4); 3, Royal To Do (8-1). 10 ran. Nr Charley Cheek. Neat (7-4 fav).

5.15 1, Shooting High (11-2); 2, Merebimur (9-4 fav); 3, Mercia Sound (6-1). Nrs Falkland Conqueror, Le Tourquet.

Huntingdon

Newton Abbot

2.0: 1, Prideaux Boy (8-1); 2, Grockle (4-1); 3, Turville (11-1). 16 ran. Madame Butterfly (2-1 fav).

2.30: 1, Scottish Sound (evens fav); 2, Underrated (9-2); 3, Top Reef (11-1). 12 ran. Nr High Darlin; Tom's Tears.

3.0: 1, High Darlin' (4-1 fav); 2, Emily Ethel (8-1); 3, Win Green Hill (11-1). 16 ran.

3.30: 1, Miss Black Glama (7-1); 2, Game Express (10-1); 3, Gallum (9-2). 12 ran. Nr Bahia Blanca.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Queensland blaze on all cylinders as Wigan run out of fire

By Keith Macklin

The lessons of Craven Park last Sunday had obviously been well and truly learned by Queensland, who took 20 minutes to size up Wigan yesterday and then romped to a ridiculously easy victory which gave little comfort and few pointers to the Great Britain coach Frank Myler.

In the second half a fire among gas cylinders caused the evacuation of the popular side stand, but by then all other Wigan fire had been thoroughly doused by the tourists. Wigan began well with a penalty goal from Whitfield, and for a while they played with spirit and drive. Then Kilroy made a fine try for the winger Brennan on the left, and from that point onwards the tourists grew in confidence, pace and skill while Wigan deteriorated into aimless anonymity.

Queensland showing the lightning handling and running that was missing at Hull last week, brushed aside flimsy challenges to score eight tries, from Lindenberg 2, Phelan, Miles, French, Kilroy and Heugh, with McNally landing four goals. A good crowd of nine thousand seven hundred and sixty nine were entitled to expect a better assertion of the British cause, and made their annoyance heard as the second half wore on. Hundreds of spectators preferred to watch the fire behind the stand rather than Wigan's spiritless doings on the pitch.

In the First Division, St Helens dented the title challenge of Bradford Northern with a convincing 29-14 victory, the biggest defeat Northern have suffered this season. Bradford were not allowed to recover after Litherland, 2 and Ledger had scored first half tries for the Saints. Oldham, who surprised Castleford in mid-week, continued their excellent run of victeries by beating Hull 18-12.

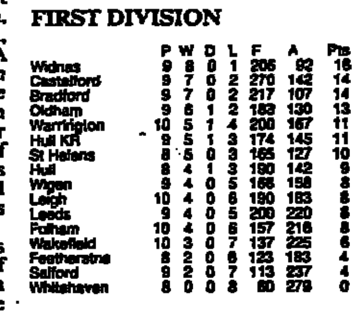
In the second division Kent Invicta won again at Maidstone, beating Dewsbury 28-16, but Cardiff City suffered a disastrous defeat at York. In a bad-tempered performance Cardiff had Pritchard and Barwood sent off and were thrashed by 50 points to sixteen, the defence crumbling against sustained York attacks. The highlight for the York supporters was a try by the coloured winger Pryce, who ran the full length of the field to outpace virtually the whole Cardiff side.

TOUR MATCH: Wigan 2, Queensland 40.
JOHN PLAYER TROPHY (PRELIMINARY ROUND): Batley 11, Doncaster 12; Whitehaven 0, Widnes 36.
SLOLAM LAGER CHAMPIONSHIP: Hull KR 34, Warrington 19; Oldham 18, Hull 12; St Helens 29, Bradford N 14.

FIRST DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Widnes	9	8	0	1	206	92	16
Castleford	9	7	0	2	270	142	14
Bradford	9	7	0	2	217	107	14
Oldham	9	6	1	2	182	130	13
Warrington	10	5	1	4	200	167	11
Hull KR	9	5	1	3	174	145	11
St Helens	8	5	0	3	165	127	10
Hull	8	4	1	3	190	142	9
Wigan	9	4	0	5	166	158	8
Leigh	10	4	0	6	190	183	8
Leeds	9	4	0	5	200	220	8
Fulham	10	4	0	6	157	216	8
Wakefield	10	3	0	7	137	225	6
Featherstne	8	2	0	6	123	183	4
Salford	9	2	0	7	113	237	4
Whitehaven	8	0	0	8	80	279	0

DIVISION TWO: Barrow 48, Huyton 8; Hunslet 28, Carlisle 13; Keighley 14, Swinton 23; Kent Invicta 28, Dewsbury 16; Rochdale H 13, Blackpool B 4; York 50, Cardiff City 16.



SWIMMING

Competitive discipline is blooming

By Athole Still

The third ASA Masters championships, sponsored by Sun Life, at Nuneaton over the weekend proved conclusively that this comparatively new discipline of competitive swimming has finally flowered in Britain. The meeting attracted over 300 competitors, including some 30 former Olympians, who predictably dominated most of the 26 events, which had been organized in five year age bands ranging from 25 to 75 years and over.

Outstanding among several multi-medal winners was Peter Jarvis, of Retford, in the 55 to 59 group, an international breaststroke specialist of the 50s, who has so developed his technique over the years that he won eight gold medals over all four strokes, plus the individual medley event.

Recent internationals Pippa Jones (City of Coventry) and Doctor Alyson Jones (Swiss Cottage, London) fought an extenuated duel over all the events in the 25-29 group before each finished up with five golds and an assortment of place medals. And Paul Rose (Chester-le-Street) won the 50 and 100 freestyle events in that same group with times of 24.81 seconds and 54.32 seconds respectively.

But perhaps the best and certainly the most thought-provoking performance of all was the victory over 400 metres freestyle in the 40-45 years group of Alec Galletly (Perth Pullars) who bettered by .5 of a second his previous best time set seventeen years ago when he represented Scotland at the Commonwealth Games in Jamaica.

The ASA did a superb job of organization, which helped stem the undercurrent of discontent among the vast majority of competitors at the fact that England, alone of the world's swimming nations, does not permit professionals to particpe, thereby excluding top coaches and outstanding former champions such as Olympic gold medal winners Duncan Goodhew and David Wilkie.

It was judiciously "leaked" however, that now the whole ASA committee favours the admission of professionals, but that committee will still have to convince the five English districts particularly the South and West, which until now have prevented the obligatory two thirds majority in Council.

BADMINTON

Baddeley beats the best

By Richard Eaton

Steve Baddeley scored the finest win of his career at the weekend before being beaten in the semi-finals of the Dutch Masters at Rotterdam yesterday.

Baddeley, the 22 year-old joint England No 1, finished top of his qualifying group after wins over Icuk Sugiarto, of Indonesia, the world champion, and Misbun Sidek, the Malaysian No 1 who holds both the Swedish Open and German Open titles.

Sugiarto, who last week re-affirmed his superiority over Morten Frost, last season's No 1, by beating him to reach the final of the English Masters at Warrington, showed for the second time his vulnerability against an opponent with an unusually hard smash.

Sugiarto was beaten in straight games by Jens-Peter Nierhoff, the European champion, in the Masters final and this time Baddeley, the man with the hardest left-handed smash in the sport, did the same, overwhelming him 15-4, 15-9.

The 15-6, 7-15, 15-8, win over Sidek, who only last week beat Luan Jin, of China, the reigning All-England champion, was a more stringent test of the durability and stamina that so often let him down last season. Baddeley was eventually beaten 18-14, 15-3 by Hastomo Arbi, another Indonesian, who is one of the season's most improved players after recently reaching the final of the World Cup.

RESULTS: I Sugiarto (Ind) bt M Frost (Den) 15-11, 15-8; H Arbi (Ind) bt S Baddeley (Eng) 18-14, 15-3. Women's singles, semi-final: I Lis (Ind) bt E Latif (Ind) 11-4, 11-1; K Larsen (Den) bt H Troke (Eng) 12-9, 11-12, 11-8.



Baddeley: smash-hit

MOTOR RACING

Prost was a marked man

Paris (Reuter) – Alain Prost, world championship runner-up, should have left the Renault Formula one team even before last Saturday's final grand prix of the season, Gerard Larousse, Director General of the Renault team, said.

Larousse, speaking on a French radio sports discussion programme, said that for several months he had noticed a lack of motivation in the 28-year-old Frenchman.

"He had to go", Larousse said. "If we had won the world championship the result would have been the same. I thought we would have more chance in 1984 without Alain than with him."

Prost quit Renault earlier this week, being replaced by Patrick Tambay, his compatriot, after losing the world crown by two points to Nelson Piquet of Brazil. Prost led the championship before last week's South African grand prix at Kyalami, but was forced out of the race early on with echanical failure.

Afterwards he blamed his loss of the title partly on the unreliability of his Renault's engine, also saying he was made to feel responsible for the loss.

Larousse said he was surprised Prost aired his criticisms of Renault in public. They should have remained an internal matter. But, he added, "As for the world title, we lost it together. We have no reason to be ashamed. We have never scored as many points and victories as we did in 1983".

GYMNASTICS

Japanese well prepared

Budapest (AFP) – Japan's team manager Professor Kazuo Abe fears the Soviet Union more than Asian rivals China in the opening men's team event at the World Gymnastic Championships which opened here yesterday.

Professor Abe knows the Chinese strength well after seeing Japan's resurgent neighbours in action at the Asian Games in New Delhi last November. But he still feels that the Russians represent the real threat here, particularly as the championships include compulsory movements as well as optional.

At the Asian Games there were no compulsory movements and the Japanese fell foul of the innovative genius of Li Ning, Tong Fei and their compatriots.

"It will be different here and our preparations have been made accordingly. We can beat the Chinese on the first day and I even think we can edge out the Russians.

The Japanese manager was quick to dispel suggestions that beating China here was more important than lifting the gold medal. "Both are important to us," he grinned.

Individually, Professor Abe said that China's accrobatic Li Ning would be the man to beat but he added that Japanese No 1 Koji Gushiken had the potential.

"Gushiken won the all-round bronze medal at the last world championships in Moscow two years ago and he has been improving ever since. He has his chances to do better this time and to win medals on the individual apparatus," said Professor Abe.

Gushiken's best chances of gold should come on the rings, pommel horse and his favourite discipline, the parallel bars. Professor Abe is also hopeful of medals from Koji Sotomura on the horizontal bar and Atsutoshi Hirate on the vault.

Professor Abe said that the Japanese women's squad had also shown improvement since Moscow

RUGBY UNION: NEW POWER RISES IN THE EAST AS AN OLD ONE DECLINES IN THE NORTH

Japanese earn new admiration and respect in glorious finale

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Welsh XV 29
Japan 24

The sun set over Japan's tour at Cardiff Arms Park and a glorious sunset it was too. It cast shadows of differing degrees, in the short term over the Welsh squad from which their team to play Rumania next month will be chosen, in the longer term on Japan's standing as a world power and the contribution they can make to rugby's philosophy.

It is important to place Saturday's game in perspective. This was not the best team Wales can muster and Japan may not always be so fortunate as to have two half backs of sufficient stature to grace any composite world team. Playing outside their own country, it is vital that Japanese halves move the ball with a speed very few Western countries can muster and that they select the best options for their side. Konishi, the scrum half, was quite outstanding, and Matsuo with the refinement of a John or a Porta, played guessing game with the Welsh back row.

The touring side returned home yesterday to prepare for a tour to the United States and Canada next May and for the visit of the French in September. They leave behind the indelible message that set piece control is not vital if you have the power to maul or, more appositely, what the New Zealanders would probably call hand-ruck, quickly. They also underline the attitude that attack is the best and most attractive form of defence.

The 32,000 crowd at the National Stadium rose to them. From looking a spent force midway through the second half, when they were 29-10 down, the Japanese surged back and defeat, with Welsh fingernails bitten to the quick, come only by three goals, two tries and a penalty goal to a goal, three tries and two penalties.

Wales name their squad for Rumania on Wednesday after a performance which their captain, Butler, described as haphazard and halfhearted. He may have been a little unfair to his opponents but one can sympathise. There were parts of the game in which Wales played very well but there came a stage, once in each half, when they relied upon momentum rather than producing the forward motion themselves.

It helped the Japanese back into a game which to all intents and purposes was sewn up. The expected set scrum massacre did not materialise – a tribute to the power training and technique that Japan employ – and it came as a considerable suprise to find the Japanese leading the lineout count by half time. At that stage Wales led only by 14-10 and the score might have been level had Kanaya gathered a kick through with the Welsh line open.

If there were debits in the Welsh forward performance, there were credits behind the scrum. The half backs, Dacey in particular taking advantage of the latitude allowed him by the Japanese tackling, played well, as did the wings, with Titley showing some lovely footballing skills. The centre pairing showed a great willingness in attack but found their defence exposed by Japan's use of the long pass and the lurking presence of Tanifuji among his three quarters. It was an object lesson in how to beat a back line lying up flat and one which British sides would do well to heed.

Hadley ran superbly for the first try, emerging from defence on his own wing to attack outside Titley. Brown and Dacey put the finishing touches to excellent combined moves which saw the Welsh at their best, one conversion by Wyatt giving Wales 14 points in the first half of this match which was sponsored by Akai Hifi/Video. Wyatt's contribution, both in kicking and running was curiously uncertain, both in kicking and running, was curiously uncertain, and he may have lost ground in comparison with Maesteg's Lion, Evans. Konishi, with a try, and Kobayashi, with two penalties, replied for Japan.



Kawase, of Japan, proves a handful for Brown of Wales.

Bowen and Giles scored two more tries, Wyatt kicking the conversions and a penalty before the Japanese revival. Tanifuji began it, joining his line after Matsuo switched the point of attack from a tapped penalty. Chida ran off the side of a scrum for 30 metres, making the Welsh back row slightly embarrassed, and Oyagi burst from a lineout to make a try for Fujita and a moment of glorious happiness for himself. Kobayashi kicked one conversion as time remorselessly dictated that the embarrassment should go no further.

WELSH XV: M A Wyatt (Swansea); M H Titley (Bridgend), K Hopkins (South Glamorgan Institute), B Bowen (South Wales Police), A M Hadley (Cardiff); M Dacey (Swansea), R Giles (Aberavon); J Whitefoot (Cardiff), W J James (Aberavon), I H Eidman (Cardiff), M Davies (Swansea), S J Perkins (Pontypool), T W Shaw (Newbridge), M Brown (Pontypool), E T Butler (Pontypool, capt).

JAPAN: N Tanifuji; F Kanaya, H Kobayashi, S Hirao, T Higashida; Y Matsuo (capt), Y Konishi; J Ishiyama, T Fujita, K Horaguchi, (rep Y Ikeda), H Kawachi, T Hayashi, A Oyagi, M Chida, Y Kawase.

Referee: J A F Trigg (England).

Stubborn officials dampen interest

By Iain Mackenzie

Hawick 15
Heriots 7

The stubbornness of certain people in the Scottish Rugby Union hierarchy in refusing to alter the National League fixture list has this time effectively dampened interest in the competition after only four weeks. Last season, Hawick, Gala and Heriots, the three leading clubs, played each other in October but because each lost a game it was not until March that Hawick conceded the title to Gala.

Ten days ago Hawick travelled the short distance to Galashiels and took a big step towards regaining their supremacy by winning 12-3. On Saturday at Mansfield Park they won by much the same margin

Hawick's win by a goal and three penalty goals to a try and a penalty goal has left Heriots floundering in mid-table with an inconsequential points differential in their favour and while their comparitive low scores in the recent games have opened the door for Stewart's Melville FP to take the lead.

Yet there must by some concern that in 160 minutes of rugby Hawick have scored just one try, and that by a forward who should never have been allowed within 40 metres of the line. Sean McCaughey, the No 8, was the scorer against Heriots. He topped the ball cleanly at the line-out, turned back towards his own half and then accelerated round the front line. On his way to the touch down, about 45 metres from the starting point, he beat five tackles.

It was a magnificent one-man score, suitably converted by Colin Gass who also kicked three penalty goals and struck a post with the fourth attempt, but Heriots defence was seriously at fault. Their only scores were a penalty goal by Steven and a try in injury time by Grey, very much against the run of play.

HAWICK: J Hogg; K Mitchell, K Murray, A Cranston, R Douglas; C Gass, G Oliver; J Rea, C Deans, R Nichol, A Tomes, A Campbell, R Murray (Capt), P Hogarth, S McCaughey.

HERIOTS: J Stevenson; P Steven, S Doughery, D Buglass, I I Grey; N Marshall, A Lawson; D Milne, J Munro (Capt), I Milne, G Millar, A Dunlop, B Walker, P O'Neill, A Doble.

Referee: G Anderson (Glasgow).

Wilson leads

The New Zealand wing Stu Wilson will play his first game as All Blacks' captain, against Edinburgh on Wednesday.

NEW ZEALAND: R M Deans; S S Wilson (capt), S T Pokere, B W Smith, C I Green; W E Smith, D E Kirk; K G Boroevich, H B Wilson, S Crichton, A G Robinson, G J Braid, F N K Shelford, G H Old, M W Shaw.

Australia can thank flankers

Italy 7
Australia 29

Rovingo, Italy (Reuter) – Australia won the inaugural rugby union international match against Italy 29-7 on Saturday. They were inspired by Chris Roche and Simon Poidevin, their flankers, whose performances were acclaimed by Bob Dwyer, the coach.

The Italians said they were up against the world's best and were clearly intimidated by their opponents. Bettarello, the Italian stand-off half, missed four easy penalties.

The Wallabies, who demolished Italy's "B" team 26-0 on Wednesday, took 17 minutes to open the scoring when Brendan Moon, winger, stormed through for a try. Campese failed to convert but made up for it minutes later with a penalty kick.

After 30 minutes Hawker scored a try, converted by Campese. The Australians brushed off Bettarello's penalty in the 36th and Steve Williams, the second row forward touched down. Campese converted to give his side a 19-3 halftime lead.

Zanon scored a try and with minues to go Campese kicked another conversion on a try by Ella, the captain. Then Hawker scored the last try of the match.

Men from the west leave it to the last

By Nicholas Keith

Gloucestershire, the county champions, came from behind at Gosforth, to steal a victory against Northumberland three minutes from the end. Gloucestershire were seven points behind with five minutes remaining. A try by Morley and a penalty from Barnes levelled the score. Barnes, the Oxford University and Bristol stand-off half, failed with the conversion but kicked another penalty to give his county their victory.

Holdstock, the England trials wing, scored three tries for Notts, Lincs and Derbyshire in their 21-9 win over Warwickshire. The other points fell to the boot of Hodgkinson who landed three conversions and a penalty. The three counties, who were relegated from the top division last season, are now assured of a place in the play-off for promotion. From their group Durham must be favourite to join them because they have a home game against Warwickshire, the former county specialists, who have already lost twice.

From the other second division group, Kent are assured of going through, but Hertfordshire must beat Cornwall at Redruth on November 12 if they are to make progress. The goal kicking of Anthony – five out of seven – helped Hertfordshire, to their 22-16 victory over Cheshire. Cornwall led by two points at half time at Blackheath through penalties by Durant, their captain, against a try by Norton, but Kent secured the only score of the second half – a try by Skinner, their number eight from a tap penalty.

Steve Johnson, the former Leicester captain, who is now in charge of the county side, was predicting a few weeks ago that his young team would have a good season although the senior players at Welford Road concentrate on club rugby. His confidence has proved to be well-founded and Leicestershire leads their group with maximum points. On Saturday Dexter's two tries were converted by Poulson which helped them to a 15-7 win at Eastbourne. The Sussex points came from a try by Londen and a penalty by Coackley.

The Leicester club were in magnificent form, beating Swansea 41-3 at Welford Road. The most heartening feature was the play of the England midfield trio, with Cusworth distributing deftly and Woodward and Dodge running and passing in international mood.

Weekend rugby results, page 30

Lancashire turned into cannon fodder

By Bryan Stiles

Middlesex 30
Lancashire 13

How are the mighty fallen. Lancashire, who lorded it over the rest of the county pretenders until recently, are now reduced to the role of cannon fodder for the battalions from the south. The sharp shooter who riddled their defence and left their county championship campaign in ruins on Saturday was the Middlesex and England full back Stringer. His salvo of mainly long-range shots brought him 18 points and played a major part in propelling his side into the semi-finals; with victory by three goals and four penalties to one goal, one try and one penalty.

One of Stringer's formidable all-embracing tackles also grounded Slemen, with such power that the Lancashire stand off had to leave the field of battle for good midway through the second half. The northerners had lost the services of another of their England internationals, Jim Siddall with a broken nose just before half-time and their hooker, Dixon, was sent off for kicking a grounded opponent.

Both Siddall and Slemen look doubtful for tomorrow's match between the North and Durham County at Gateshead, while Dixon's place will be in dubt if England have to look for a replacement for Wheeler this winter.

This is a season Lancashire will want to forget. Having lost to Somerset they were banking on Slemen's versatility to provide the missing guile.

Lowdon, the Lancashire full back, should have given his team a sizeable advantage in the opening 12 minutes but he was on target with only one of four penalty attempts. No sooner had he opened his account than Stringer showed him how it should be done. He kicked a penalty and then converted Cullen's try. Lowdon added points to a Moss try but Stringer stepped back to centre stage to give Middlesex a 12-9 interval lead.

The Wasps full back helped double his side's points with two more penalties and a conversion of a try by Williams before Carleton fanned Lancashire's flickering hopes with a late try. Not to be outdone, Oliver, the Middlesex hooker, nipped over the line from a lineout. Stringer added the conversion points to complete the scoring.

Middlesex: N Stringer (Wasps); A Dent (Harlequins), R Cardus (Wasps), A Thompson (Harlequins), M Williams (Wasps); R Wilson (London Scottish, capt) J Cullen (Wasps); P Rendall (Wasps), J Olver, M Claxton (Harlequins), K Bowring (London Welsh), N O'Brien, R Riddell, D Cooke, C Butcher (Harlequins).

Lancashire: S Lowdon (Sale); J Carleton, F Clough (Orrell), A Wright (Lymm), A Swift (Swansea); M Slemen (Liverpool, rep. I Jeffrey, Liverpool), (Sale, capt); K Fletcher (Orrell), M Dixon (Fylde), D Southern (Orrell), R Stevenson (Sale), J Syddall (Waterloo, rep. R Kimmins Orrell), D Cusani Orrell, M Webster (Orrell), K Moss (Liverpool).

Referee: T Friend (Devon).

Old runs the show for Yorkshire

By Michael Stevenson

Yorkshire 24
Surrey 8

As Lancashire's and Northumberland's problems proliferated, Yorkshire, gaining in confidence and authority, illustrated for the second time in two weeks that victory can, through spirit and enterprise, be fashioned out of apparent defeat.

Last week at Otley, Yorkshire eventually overcame a Northumberland pack which dominated most of the match, and on Saturday, in their division one county championship match at Kirkstall, they beat a Surrey side whih looked vastly superior for most of the first half by two goals, a drop and three penalties to two tries.

Although Alan Old is now 38, age seems wholly unable to stale his infinite variety. On Saturday he scored 16 points with an exhibition of faultless kicking.

McHarg was penalised at the first lineout, and Walsh missed the kick. Yorkshire took the lead from their first excursion. Old distributed when ten years ago he might well have kicked. Townend made ground, Riechwald crashed and Surrey were penalised at the ensuing ruck. Old made his kick. Almost immediately Montgomery engineered a Surrey try on the left for Moriarty, but Old's second penalty made it 6-4. Old, who bears a superficial resemblance to Mr Punch, popped up in just the right place to chip left. Underwood scored and Old converted casually

He then added a 30 metre drop goal which had the inevitability of an iron shot by Tom Watson. Montgomery added a try for Surrey, but the remarkable Old kicked another penalty and converted Huntsman's late try for Yorkshire.

YORKSHIRE: D Norman (Headingley); M Harrison, S Townend (Wakefield) W Reichwald (Sheffield), R Underwood (Leicester); A G B Old (Sheffield), H Jarzyna (Morley); P Huntsman, T C Sinclair (Headingley), J Tinker (Harrogate), S R Tipping (Sale), P Jones (Rotherham), R Walters (Huddersfield), (P Winterbottom (Headingley), P Buckton (Liverpool).

SURREY: D Walsh (London Irish); R Sainter (Rosslyn Park), N Murphy (London Irish), N Anderson (Rosslyn Park), S Moriarty (Harlequins); N Preston (Richmond), A Woodhouse (Harlequins); A Newberry (London Irish), J Johnson (Rosslyn Park), S Henderson (Rosslyn Park), T Allchurch (Rosslyn Park), P Ackford (Metropolitan Police), A McHarg (London Scottish), R Montgomery (Rosslyn Park), F Emeruwa (Wasps).

Referee: L Prideaux (North Midlands Society).

Devon push Somerset all the way

By a Special Correspondent

Devon 18
Somerset 27

Much the stronger side on paper, especially behind the scrum, Somerset made very heavy weather of winning this exciting division one county championship game in the Exeter sunshine by three tries a dropped goal and four penalty goals to two goals a dropped goal and a penalty goal. Devon led for most of the game and only in the final ten minutes were they overwhelmed as form had suggested they would be.

They were saved from heavier defeat by the courageous work of their solid pack.

For Somerset, Horton read and controlled the play with thoughtful efficiency. Palmer sparkled frequently.

An early exchange of penalties was followed by a try by Simpson after Hill had cleverly switched direction. Devon soon regained the lead when Donovan put Somerset in a tangle by kicking ahead and Triggs intercepted to score and Wilson converted. After another penalty by Palmer, Triggs stole the ball by sleight of hand from Halliday to provide a try for Priday, with Wilson adding his second conversion.

Leading 15-10 at half time Devon, perhaps to their surprise, scented victory and vigorously created more pressure, producing the best run of the match when Triggs kick bemused Trick and Drewett very nearly scored in the corner. Somerset now realised the game was in danger of slipping away from them and having kept in touch with two more Palmer penalties and a dropped goal by Horton in immediate reply to one from Gabbitass they made sure at the end with a try from an elusive solo run by Horton and another by Hakin from a forward drive.

DEVON: F Wilson (Torquay); N Bagge (Brixham), S Donovan (Exeter, capt), M Triggs (Plymouth), P Drewett (Exeter); C Gabbitass (Plymouth), J Kendry (Torquay); C Hocking (Plymouth), B Priday (Exeter), T Harris (Exeter), C Pinnegar (Wasps), T Chapman (Plymouth), K Norris (Plymouth), A Brooks (Plymouth), J Macklin (Exeter).

SOMERSET: C Ralston; D Trick, J Palmer, S Halliday (all Bath), G William (Bristol); J Horton, R Hill; G Chilcott, R Cunningham, R Lee (all Bath), P Stiff (Bristol), R Hakin, R Spurrell (capt), J Hall, P Simpson (all Bath).

Referee: R Parker (North Midlands).

IN BRIEF

American among 11 lifters banned

Moscow (Reuter) – Eleven weightlifters disqualified from the Pan-American games for using drugs have been banned from international competition for two years, including the Olympic Games.

Officials attending the world weightlifting championships here said the executive board of the International Weightlifting Federation had decided on the ban at meeting in Moscow last week. Among those affected is Jeff Michels, of the United States, who had three gold medals confiscated at the Pan-American Games in Caracas in August after tests indicated abnormal levels of the growth hormone Testosterone.

The board decided to hand down a relatively harsh penalty in order to show their determination to stamp out the use of proscribed drugs by weightlifters and felt that other athletics bodies should take the same attitude.

ARCHERY: Rick McKinney, of the United Staes, beat fellow-countryman Darrell Pace on a tie-break to win the men's title in the world archery championships at Long Beach on Saturday. In the women's competition Kim Jin-Ho, of South Korea, broke four world championship records to win easily with total of 2,616 points. Steve Hallard was the leading Briton in the men's competition, finishing 20th with 2,525 points. Among the British women Pauline Edwards was 21st with 2,480 points.

WOMEN: Final individual standings: 1, J H Kim (S Kor), 2,616pts; 2, J B Jung (S Kor), 2,547; 3 L Andersson (Swe), 2,545; 4, L Kazienko (Can) 2,543; 5, M Kim (S Kor), 2,541. British placings 21, P Edwards; 50, C Sutton; 62, S Willcox; 77 E Robinson. Team: 1, S Korea (J H Kim, Jung, M Y Kim), 7,704; 2, W Germany (Zahradnicek, Bachoey, Haas), 7,520; 3, US (Rowe, Ryen Green), 7,485; 4 Sweden, 7,449; 5, China 7424.

MEN: Final individual standings: 1, R McKinney (US), 2,617pts; 2, D Pace (USA), 2,167; 3, M Vervinck (Bel), 2,609; 4, T Matsushita (Jap), 2,584; 5, G Stereoda (Swe), 2,578. British placings: 20, S Hallard; 46, R Bishop; 60, R Selway; 73, K Muspratt. Team: 1, US (McKinney, Pace, Smith), 7,812; 2, S Korea (Koo, Jean, Kim), 7,684; 3, Belgium (Vervinck, Dekoning, Speyaert), 7,844; 4, Finland, 5, Sweden, 7,609.

SKIING: A leading Norwegian cross-country skier, Lars-Erik Eriksen, faces the prospect of never representing his country again because he used boots different to those negotiated for the Norwegian squad. Eriksen, the best Norwegian competitor in the 1982 world championships, has had his licence cancelled by the national federation who have given him a week to change his mind and switch to the equipment officially agreed for the team.

LACROSSE

West London pull off unlikely win

By Peter Tatlow

West London pulled off a remarkable victory in the South Clubs and Colleges tournament at Chiswick on Saturday when they finished the preliminaries only as lucky losers, won the semi-final by sudden death and then routed London University in the final 5-0 for the title.

Both Reigate and Guildford held West London to draws which meant they failed to top their section. But because there were only three sections, West London got through, albeit on goal average, as the best seconds.

Their semi-final against St Mary's College, Twickenham, ended in a 3-3 draw and in the sudden death play-off, Caroline Purkhardt scored the winning goal.

After those close shaves, West London sailed through the final with goals by Purkhardt (3), Philippa Mitchell and Mairi Pollack.

SEMI-FINALS: St Mary's College 3, West London 4; Guildford 3, London University 4.

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Educational

SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS DORSET

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

In January 1984 examinations will take place for the following scholarships:

General awards (for candidates under 13 on 1st June 1984)
- One Scholarship of two-thirds current fees p.a.
- Two Scholarships of half current fees p.a.
- Two Scholarships of quarter current fees p.a.
- Two Exhibitions of one-tenth current fees p.a.

Music Awards (no age limit)
- One Music Scholarship of two-thirds current fees p.a. plus free tuition in two instruments.
- One Music Scholarship of one-third current fees p.a. plus free tuition in two instruments.
- One Music Exhibition offering free tuition in two instruments.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmistress.

QUEENSWOOD SCHOLARSHIP

Queenswood is an Independent Girls boarding school in Hertfordshire with excellent facilities for girls in the 11-18 year age group. SIX scholarships up to the value of 50% of fees will be awarded to Girls entering Years I, II, III & IV on the results of examinations and interviews to be held on 18th, 19th & 20th January 1984. A Music Scholarship may be awarded to a candidate in the above category who will also have an audition. The WINIFRED TURNER Music Scholarship value ⅔rds of school fees, will be awarded to a girl of any age who shows exceptional talent on the results of musical tests alone.

Further information from Dept B, Queenswood, Shepherds Way, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Herts, AL9 6NS. Telephone 0707 52262.

Queen Anne's School, Caversham, Reading, Berks
1984 ENTRIES

SIX FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded as a result of examinations taken in January at the pupil's own school, followed by interviews and further examinations at Queen Anne's School in mid-February.
TOP SCHOLARSHIP to the value of two-thirds fees.

FIVE FURTHER SCHOLARSHIPS of £300 per annum which can be topped up to one-third of the fees.

Candidates must be between 11 years and 15 years on 1st September, 1984. Exhibitions, Major and Minor Music Scholarships and Sixth Form Bursaries are also available.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Admissions Secretary, Queen Anne's School, Caversham, Reading, Berks, RG4 0DX.

City of London School for Girls

CORPORATION OF LONDON.

1 THREE CORPORATION OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS to the value of the full school fees (currently £1,647 pa) will be awarded on the results of an examination to be held on 3rd February, 1984. Candidates must be under twelve on 1st September, 1984.

2 ASSISTED PLACES SCHEME. Twenty places are available for entry at age 11 in September, 1984 to girls who qualify in the entrance examination on 3rd February, 1984. Parents' contributions are assessed annually on income sliding scale.

6th Form entry. Five places available, subject to income.

Application forms and further details from the Admissions Secretary, City of London School for Girls, Barbican, EC2 to whom applications must be returned by 30th November 1983.

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Details from CHERWOOD COLLEGE, Bicester OX6 9RA. Tel: 08692 45005

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VENICE – FLORENCE – ROME

The Times Guide to career choice

A summing up of accountancy

Vacancies remain high in the profession, but students should weigh the options carefully, writes Michel Syrett

Accountancy remains among the most popular career choice. Depite the slump in graduate recruitment in recent years, overall vacancies in the profession have not drastically declined, and according to employers' estimates, remain at about the same level as they did in 1982. Only this month, *Accountancy Personnel*, the leading employment agency in this field, announced in their autumn salary survey that larger numbers of graduate trainees are currently being recruited by firms of chartered accountants than *many of those firms expected* earlier this year, and that they now earn up to £5,750 a year in London and about £1,000 less elsewhere.

The survey, however, also went on to state that there still remained more people wishing to become accountants than there are vacancies. Competition at the top end of the field is very fierce indeed, standards are becoming more stringent, and the level of commitment expected from trainees is much higher than most graduates expect. For these reasons, it is important that you analyze your reasons for entering the profession carefully, and ensure that your interest in accountancy is sufficient to see you through the early years.

Your interest in the profession: Accountancy is first and foremost a practical profession, not an academic one. An ability and a liking for figures is not enough. You should also have an interest in the financial world around which the profession revolves. Are you regularly attracted to the business pages of your national daily? Do you read magazines like *The Economist* or take an interest in programmes like *The Money Programme*? Most important of all, are you likely to be interested in the day-to-day workings of business?

Your qualifications: With the standards set by the professional institutes rising every year, most employers will be looking for a general performance at O level, particularly in maths and English, with plenty of A and B grades. They will be looking for scores between eight and 12 points on the UCCA scale at A level, as there is mounting evidence of a link between mediocre A levels and failure in the professional examinations. You will also need to possess or be expected to gain at least a 2:2 degree to guarantee that your application will be considered. On the other hand, the profession is open to graduates with *any* degree discipline, and it is wrong to assume that you stand less of a chance at an interview if you hold a non-relevant degree.

What kind of training should you get?: There are four major options.

Chartered accountancy: graduate trainees work under a three-year contract with professional firms in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ) or Scotland (27 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LA).

Cost and management accountancy: cost and management accountants are employed exclusively in industry and commerce. Graduates are trained by employers in association with the Institute of Cost & Management Accountants (63 Portland Place, London W1N 4AB). ICMA students are paid during training, but are not bound by a training contract, which leaves graduates the option of obtaining their qualification through a number of employers.

Certified accountancy: graduates are trained by employers in terms agreed upon by the Association of Certified Accountants (29 Lincoln Inn Fields, London WC2A 4EE). Unlike the other major accountancy bodies the ACA does not limit its students to training in one specific area. Unbound by a training conract, ACA students can obtain their professional experience with a variety of employers in industry and commerce and the public sector.

The public sector: Trainees are taken by local government departments, government auditors, the health service and public corporations. Training is conducted by the employer in association with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (1 Buckingham Place, London SW 1E 6MS).

To decide which professional institution to join, you will have to consider *whether to train through* the profession or in industry (unless you elect to train through CIPFA). It is a choice which will detrmine the course of your career, and yet a large number of graduatee make it without really considering all the options which are available to them.

This year, careers services report that chartered accountancy has reached an all-time high in its popularity among third-year undergraduates. Hundreds set their sights on the upper end of public practice, despite the fact that competition for training contracts has never been fiercer, and despite the equally attractive terms of employment offered by employers in industry and edūcation. Graduates opting for a career in public practice also tend to overlook the growing opportunities offered by medium-sized and smaller professional firms, whose standards of training and role within the field have greatly risen in recent years.

Where to look for employers: Employers taking on accountancy trainees feature prominently in the Milk Round. The larger professional firms tour the campuses in the latter half of autumn, and industrial employers do so in the spring. Vacancy lists are available from all the professional institutes mentioned, and details of prospective employers can also be found in the annually up-dated career directories (*GO, DOG, GET, ROGET*) which are available, free of charge, from your university or polytechnic careers office.

Questions to ask at interviews:

The employer's location: where will you be expected to work? Does the work involve frequent travel? Where to?

Pre-examination preparation: is the employer closely associated with the professional institute which you wish to join? Will they cover all or part of the cost of training? Do they have an in-house training scheme? If they do not, are they part of a training consortium? How much study leave will they give in the run-up to the professional examinations?

Practical experience: if you are applying to a firm in public practice, what range of clients does it have? What activities are they engaged in? If you are applying to an employer in industry and commerce, what are the functions and responsibilities of the department you will be joining? Will they give you enough time to study for your qualification?

Career prospects: what specialist department does the firm or company operate? Are there opportunities to diversify? Does the firm have overseas branches or offer opportunities for secondment abroad, if you wanted it? What responsibilities will you be given in six months, a year, three years? What are the prospects for future promotion to senior management and partnership?

Size: how many people does the company or firm currently employ? If itis in public practice, how many partners does it have? Has the business increased, stayed static or declined in the past two years? Is it likely to expand or diversify in the future?

Both the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Institute of Cost & Management Accountants have recently released excellent videos giving good visual impressions of what the work involves, and these should be doing the rounds of the campuses in the near future.

Educational

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JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD

The College invites applications from men and women for a Junior Research Fellowship open to candidates intending to pursue research in Classics or Philosophy and tenable for two to three years from 1st October 1984. Further particulars may be obtained from The Principal, Jesus College, Oxford, OX1 3DW, to whom applications must be sent no later than 18th November 1983.

OXFORD — Brasenose College — JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The College invites applications from graduates of either sex for a Junior Research Fellowship in Classics (language or literature), English, Modern Languages, or Oriental Languages tenable from 1 October, 1984. Candidates must have qualified for their first degree not more than seven years before 1 June, 1984.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, Brasenose College, Oxford, OX1 4AJ, to whom applications should be submitted by 26 November, 1983.

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ST JAMES'S Secretarial College. Prospectus Mrs Haig, 4 Wetherby Gdns, SW5. 01-373 3852.

PRIVATE LESSONS From qualified English language teacher, newly returned from Far East. Tel: 359 0226.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The Leverhulme Trust

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Applicants must be first degree graduates of a U.K. university, holders of C.N.A.A. degrees or equivalent education in the U.K., have been at school in the U.K. or the Commonwealth, be under 30 on 1st October 1984 and normally resident in the U.K.

Candidates must be available for interview in London in late April/early May.

Applications on the appropriate form (SAS2A) must be in the hands of the Secretary by Thursday, 5th January 1984, and cannot be considered if arriving after that date.

Application form SAS2A and further information from The Secretary, Research Awards Advisory Committee, The Leverhulme Trust, 15-19 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1NR. Telephone 01-822 6952.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME
APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the British School at Rome, which will become *vacant in autumn* 1984. The British School is a postgraduate institute for research in the humanities and the practice of the arts. Applicants should be scholars of standing with archaeological and administrative experience and fluent in Italian. They could be at any appropriate stage in their careers and may include those seeking fixed term of employment; possibly up to retirement, or those able to arrange secondment from their present posts. Information and application forms, which must be completed and returned by 15 December 1983, are obtainable from Hon General Secretary, British School at Rome, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2AA.

ST GEORGE'S SCHOOL, ASCOT, BERKSHIRE
BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar at St George's School. Duties will cover all areas of finance, estate management, catering and acting as Clerk to the Board of Governors. The person appointed will be directly responsible to the Headmistress.

Salary will be in the region of £10,000 – £12,000. Applications together with curriculum vitae and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees should be sent to The Chairman, St George's School, Ascot, Berks by 8th November 1983.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN
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Applications are invited for a full-time academic appointment in the Faculty of Law. The appointment will be made at the level of either Assistant Lecturer or College Lecturer. Preference will be given to candidates with special interests in the field of Company Law.

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Assistant Lecturer: IR£7,845 – IR£12,412
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Entry point on the relevant scale will be in accordance with qualifications and experience. There is a non-contributory pension scheme.

Prior to application, further information (including application procedure) should be obtained from the Secretary and Bursar, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4. Telephone enquiries: 693244, ext 431.

The closing date for receipt of completed applications is THURSDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1983.

Prifysgol Cymru — University of Wales
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London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine — ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT – RESEARCH GRANTS

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University of Nottingham — DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING — LECTURER

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine — ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK — RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN PRIMARY MATHEMATICS

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM — LECTURER IN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

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Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

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"Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth ... when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?" – Job 38: 4,7

BIRTHS

CARNEGY – On the 18th October to Rose (née Chamier) and Colin a daughter (Henrietta Claire), a sister for Charles, Edward and Francis.

COOK – On October 19th at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Margaret (née Blackett-Ord) and Christopher – a son.

DELDERFIELD – On October 14th to Delia Delderfield and Sean Williams – a son, Dudley Lawrence.

FEARN. – On October 20th at St Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Elspeth (née Bower) and Neil – a son (Gerald Robert).

GREEN – On October 21st at the Lindo Wing, St Mary's, Paddington, to Jane ...

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BUNAC, on the occasion of its 21st anniversary, is trying to locate anyone who has served in the past on its National Committee. If you're an ex National Committee member, please contact Ami Tolmach Bunac, 58 Berners Street, London W1P 3AE

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...

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Dated this 18th day of October, 1983.

Bernard Phillips, FCA,
Chartered Accountant.

APPOINTMENTS

Telephone 730 2058 (Mon to Thurs).

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CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre EC2 01-638 8891/01-628 8795. Today 1.00 LONDON SINFONIETTA, OLIVER KNUSSEN cond. MARTYN HILL tenor. Mozart: Serenade in E flat. Carter: In Sleep, In Thunder. Tomor 7.45 New Symphony Orchestra, introduced and conducted by Antony Hopkins.

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre EC2 01-638 8891/01-628 8795. Tom'l 8.00 ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, SIR CHARLES GROVES cond. CRISTINA ORTIZ piano. Beethoven: Symphony No 8 in F, "Emperor" Piano Concerto, "Pastoral" Symphony. Tomor 6.00 & 8.30 Andy Williams in Concert.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) CC 928 6544. Tonight 7.30 PHILHARMONIA Vladimir Ashkenazy Maurizio Pollini Chopin: Piano Concerto No 2 (please note change of concerto): Beethoven: Symphony No 7. Returns only.

THEATRES

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THE TIMES

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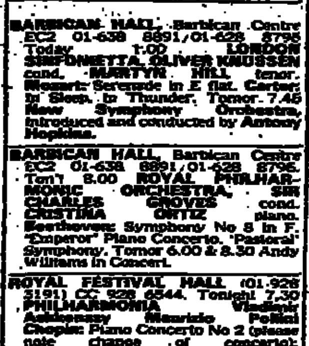
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هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours: regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 6.45 and 7.00; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes and keep fit between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon. 9.20 Antiques Roadshow. Arthur Negus and Hugh Scully in Lancaster (r). 10.00 Wildlife on One. The Hooker's sea-lions of Enderby Island on the southen tip of New Zealand. (r) 10.25 Interval 10.30 Play School, (r) 10.55 Closedown.
12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One Glyn Christian arrives in Turkey on his gastronomic cruise and Hilary James presents the last in her Sew Easy series. 1.45 Pigeon Street (r) 2.00 See Hear! Magazine programme for the hard-of-hearing (shown yesterday).
2.25 International Pro-Celebrity Golf. Sir Garfield Sobers and Ben Crenshaw play Glen Campbell partnered by Lee Trevino (r) 3.15 Songs of Praise from St Joseph's Catholic Church Burslem (shown yesterday) 3.53 Regional news (not London).
3.55 Play School, presented by Carol Chell 4.20 Bananaman in Destination Danger 4.25 Jackanory. Mike Harding reads part one of Jump, by Ken Whitmore 4.40 Cartoon: Scooby and Scrappy Doo (r) 5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.05 Blue Peter with the story of Judy, the only canine to become an official prisoner of war when she was captured by the Japanese after the fall of Singapore 5.35 Willo the Wisp.
5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.42 followed by the regional news magazines at 5.53 and weather at 6.15.
6.40 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry.
6.50 Bellamy's New World. In the last film of his exploration of North America, Professor Bellamy examines the reasons why the continent became the bread basket of the world.
7.20 The Dukes of Hazzard. The clean living country boys fall foul of the gambling ambitions of Boss Hogg and Roscoe.
8.10 Panorama presented by Richard Lindley and Fred Emery. An examination into the use of 'supergrasses' in Northern Ireland.
9.00 News with Sue Lawley.
9.25 Film: The Drowning Man (1975) starring Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward and Tony Franciosa. Private detective Lew Harper is called to New Orleans by a former girl friend whose life has been threatened in any anonymous letter. Harper's investigations lead him to dead bodies and blackmail. Directed by Stuart Rosenberg.
11.10 Film 83 with Barry Norman includes reviews of the comedy, Class, starring Jacqueline Bisset, and Bullshot, the Dick Clement/Ian La Frenais spoof of Bulldog Drummond.
11.38 News headlines.
11.40 Visions of Change.* The second programme in the series about the newsreels of the 50s.
12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. Review of the morning papers at 6.25; news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; sport at 6.35, 7.35 and 8.30; exercises at 6.45 and 9.15; Diana Dors' diet at 6.50; guest Eamonn Andrews from 7.33; Monday moan at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.05; television previewed at 8.35; and Half Term Holiday show with Roland Rat at 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Noah and his Ark. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 9.59 Training a policeman. 10.11 Number sequences and measurement. 10.31 Television in Holland. 11.00 Does the presence of a camera crew distort reality? 11.22 Impluse and impact. 11.41 The traditions of Halloween.
12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Ferdie the Fox 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Roundabout Ostrich 12.30 Me and My Car. Underneath a P-registered Mini with AA man Alan Blevins and Mike Smith (r)
1.00 News with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen The first of a new series and presenter Grace Mulligan with guest Keith Simpson explain methods of making preserves and homemade wine
2.00 Film: That Woman Opposite* (1957) starring Phyllis Kirk. A private detective joins forces with the Surete to track down the murderer, in France, of a British knight. Directed by Compton Bennett 3.30 Blockbusters. Daily general knowledge quiz for 16-to-18-year olds
4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse meets the evil Baron Greenback (r) 4.20 Plastic Man 4.45 Dramarama: Messages, by Ben Steed. A boy becomes a go-between when his parents split up 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Annie Sugden visits the doctor and hears distrubing news
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with community action news
6.35 Crossroads. Kath Brownlow has to defend her relationship with John Latchford
7.00 The Real World. The first of new series presented by Sue Jay and Michael Rodd. Today's subject is the ability of very young babies (see Choice)
7.30 Coronation Street. The guest list for Marion's and Eddie's wedding is causing problems
8.00 Never the Twain. Comedy series about a pair of antique dealers
8.30 World in Action: The Second Cold War. An examination of the American stance at the arms control conference
9.00 Quincy. The investigative pathologist is assigned to a case in which a dedicated nurse is charged with negligence after the death of a patient
10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines
10.30 Film: Pretty Maids All in a Row (1971) starring Rock Hudson, Angie Dickinson and Telly Savalas. Campus murder mystery investigated by a pre Kojak Savalas. Directed by Roger Vadim
12.15 Night Thoughts. Modern parables with humour from the Reverend Bill Todd of Hatfield

Nick Ross, a presenter of Sixty Minutes: BBC 1 5.40pm

CHOICE

● A new series of THE NEW WORLD (ITV 7.00pm) opens with a rather alarming examination of the methods used to accelerate development in the very young. The majority of the research is being done on the other side of the Atlantic where one of the offshoots of parents' understandable desire to give their children the best of opportunities is a glorified play school called a Gymboree. There is now a network of these franchised groups across the United States, earning a lot of money and with the lure of tutors being what it is, they are likely to be appearing over here in the near future. The programme contains film of experiments that show that even a three-day-old baby has already developed taste preference; that babies are not born sightless; that they recognise each other's sex through movement; and that they are capable of learning letter recognition from an extremely early age. But what, if any, are the dangers of this speeding-up process? With Sue Jay and Michael Rodd in the studio are a paediatrician, a child psychiatrist and a group of mothers and their children briefly to discuss the implications of the research.

● Argentine author Jorge Luis Borges tonight makes the first of two appearances on the screen this week when he is one of the guests of FRANK DELANEY (BBC 2 10.15pm) Borges, who is the subject of an unusual profile to be seen on Wednesday's Arena, is joined by Bruce Chatwin, whose book, In Patagonia, won the 1978 Hawthornden Prize and the 1979 E. M. Forster Award, and by Mario Vargas Llosa, the Peruvian writer who returned to his native country in 1980 following an 18-year-exile in Paris and London. Under the shrewd and benevolent eye of Mr Delaney they discuss the state of South American literature.

● Horizon's THE CRUEL CHOICE (BBC 2 9.25pm) examines the vexed subject of animal experiments. Last year more than 4 million of these experiments were carried out in the United Kingdom alone, the majority without the benefit of anaesthetics. In theory, these animals are under the protection of the Secretary of State who is charged with ensuring that they do not suffer severe or lasting pain. Is he doing his job properly?

BBC 2

9.15 Daytime on Two: Choosing a career. 9.38 What job opportunities are open to young people 10.00 You and Me 10.15 Music: The sounds of words. 10.38 Hitler's Germany from 1933-35. 11.00 The final part of the play, Hungry Times. 11.22 The blind men and the elephant. 11.42 Censorship. 12.10 Development issues in India. 12.40 Polishing semi-precious stones. 1.05 Multi-cultural education (ends at 1.30). 1.38 Twentieth century Scotland. 2.01 A story for Halloween. 2.18 History – crisis in Britain. 2.40 Vocal Sounds.
3.00 International Snooker: The State Express World Team Classic. David Vine introduces coverage of the afternoon session in the match between Canada, the holders of the title, and Australia. The commentators are Ted Lowe, Jack Karnehm and Clive Everton.
5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 Refereeing. Film two of the four-part series designed to increase understanding of the rules of Association Football. The narrator is John Motson.
6.05 Grange Hill. Pat Trevor and Gripper finds a new outlet for his talents (r).
6.30 Riverside. Music in the studio from The Glove; fashions from Vivienne Westwood; and a video interview with Phillip Glass.
7.00 The Best of Della. Lesson seven deals with pasta and pancakes and includes recipes for spaghetti bolognaise and crepe suzettes (r)
7.25 International Snooker. Further coverage from The Hexagon, Reading, in the State Express World Team Classic game between Canada and Australia.
8.30 The Bob Monkhouse Show. The first of a ten-part series featuring comedians from both sides of the Atlantic. Tonight's guests are Bob Hope, Janet Brown and Rich Little. Music is provided by Siobhan McCarthy and the Harry Stoneham Band.
9.25 Horizon: The Cruel Choice. A documentary about the use of animals in scientific experiments. Are they essential? The narrator is Paul Vaughan. (see Choice)
10.15 Frank Delaney. His guests are the Argentine writer, Jorge Luis Borges, Bruce Chatwin and Mario Vargas Llosa who recently returned to his native Peru after an 18 year exile in London and Paris. The discussion is on South American literature. (see Choice)
10.55 Newsnight.
11.40 International Snooker. David Vine introduces highlights of the evening session in the State Express World Team Classic match between Canada and Australia. End at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. Fast-moving words and numbers contest. The questionmaster is Richard Whiteley assisted by Gyles Brandreth.
5.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show.* Vintage American comedy about the Petrie family, the husband of which, this week, is surprised to learn that his wife has her own little nest-egg. With Mary Tyler Moore.
6.00 Here's Lucy. The dizzy dame takes her daughter to supermarket in order to teach her how to shop but this simple lesson leaves the store in a shambles.
6.30 Counting On. Fred Harris presents another in his series designed to help those with no mathematical flair. This week he looks at some maths connected with the food we eat and illustrates how an ability to calculate helps people to stay healthy.
7.00 Channel Four News with Trevor McDonald and Peter Sissons. News headlines at 7.30 followed by city news at 7.35
7.50 Comment. With his view of a subject of topical importance is Terry Marsland, deputy general secretary of the Tobacco Workers' Union.
8.00 Basketball – The Wimpey Homes League. Bolton versus Manchester. Reporting from the Silverwell Sports Centre in Bolton are Simon Reed and Miles Aiken. Bolton, newly promoted, face a strong Manchester team coached by Tom Becker who took Sunderland to the National Championship last season
9.00 The Arabs: The City Victorious? Tonight's programme, the third of the ten-part series, examines the traditional relationship between Arab city and countryside by concentrating on a small corner of Cairo and a small village on the Nile Delta. From the village the film follows the fortunes of a young man who is lured by the bright lights of Cairo and his subsequent disillusionment with what he finds there. The reporter is economist, Galal Amin
10.00 The Prisoner. The sixth episode and The Prisoner is the Queen's pawn in a bizarre game of chess. Unknown to either of them the Queen has been programmed to believe that she is madly in love with the Prisoner and that he returns that emotion. Starring Patrick McGoohan and Rosalie Crutchley
11.00 The Eleventh Hour. Two documentaries – the first, Throw Us a Dime is about street urchins of Santa Fe, Argentina; the second, Hanoi Tuesday 13th, is made by Cuban documentarist, Santiago Alvarez who went to North Vietnam to report on the war
12.15 Closedown

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Weekly.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 Glyn Worsnip in the BBC Sound Archives 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker.†
9.55 The Royal British Legion. The work of this national organization, and its need for Poppy Day collectors.
10.00 News; Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Brainless Brilliance' by Brian Glanville. Read by the author.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Down Your Way visits Eyam in Derbyshire.
11.48 Poetry Please! The presenter: Dannie Abse. The readers: Martin Jarvis and Diana Bishop.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Frank Muir Goes Into... Pretension, with Alfred Marks. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News: Womans Hour; Includes a visit to Edg Barrow School, Berkshire where teachers and pupils explore the theme "Breaking Barriers" during One World Week. There is also episode 13 of Thomas Hard's The Woodlanders.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: A Coat of Varnish. Peter Barkworth plays the police inspector who uses evil means to fight evil as he investigates the murder of Lady Ashbrook (Mary Ellis). The suspects: her grandson and her cousin (r).†
4.30 Labels. Patrick Hannan examines the loaded jargon of politics.
4.40 Story Time: 'A Passage to India' by E M Forster, abridged in 15 parts (1). Read by Sam Dastor;
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six o'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Just a minute; With Kenneth Williams, Peter Jones, Libby Purves and Nicholas Parsons (r)
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Start the Week with Richard Baker. †
8.00 The Monday Play: 'Woodcraft' by Maurice Leitch. A production from Nothern Ireland. Two men flee from their wives to spend a couple of weeks touring England on the lookout for sexual adventure. But, after ten sexless nights, they are feeling a bit disappointed. With Jim McNorton and Ian McElhinney.
9.30 Kaledoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a review of the Radio 4 Sunday night serialization of Our Man in Havana. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now. Recent discoveries and developments.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'Basil' by Wilkie Collins, abridged for radio in 15 parts. Read by Edward de Souza. This Victorian melodrama concerns an aristocratic young man who falls in love with a shop-keeper's daughter. This romance brings the young man into contact with the weird and wonderful Robert Mannion
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.00 Weather
12.15 Shipping Forecast

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel 10.45-12.00 FOR SCHOOLS: 10.45 Par Etapes: French Graded Objectives II 11.0 Music Makers 11.20 Let's Move 11.40 Word Games 11.50 Poetry Corner 1.55 pm Listening corner 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Playtime 2.15 Introducing Science 2.35 Noticeboard 2.40 Listening to Music 1: 11-13 5.50-5.55 pm (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Lending a Hand 12.30-1.10 am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Deutsch Fur die Oberstufe (1&2)

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Mendelssohn (overture: Midsummer Night's Dream). Vivaldi (Violin Conc, Op 8, No 11 – Menuhin as soloist), Haydn (Symph No 100 in G- the Military).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Delius (A Song of Summer), Schubert (Adagio and Rondo Concertante – the Melos Ensemble of London), Shostakovitch (Symphony No 9).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Mozart. Music for wind and strings. Bassoon Conc in B flat, with Gwydion Brooke as soloist; Quintet in G minor, K 516 (Grumiaux Trio). On records.†
10.00 Russian Piano Music: recital by Philip Martin. Stravinsky's serenade in A and Prokofiev' Ten Pieces, Op 12.†
10.40 Kajanus and Sibelius: Finnish Radio Symphony Orch play Kajanus's Finnish Rhapsody No 1 in D minor, and Sibelius's suite No 1 from The Tempest, Op 109b.†
11.20 Songs by Franco Alfano and Respighi: a recital by Iris dell' Acqua (soprano), witRoger Vignoles at the piano.†
11.55 American Music: A concert by BBC Scottih Symph Orch. With Marie Slorach (soprano) Sousa's The Stars and Stripes Forever, Ives's Country Band March, Barber's Adagio for Strings: Knoxville, Summer of 1915; and Gershwin's Symphonic Poem – Porgy and Bess.†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Oscar Shumsky (violin) and Roger Vignoles (piano) play Pasquali's Sonata in A minor, realised by Ysaye; Bach's Sonata in G minor, for violin; and Saint-Saens's Sonata in D minor, Op 75.
2.05 Music Weekly: William Mann on At Home with the Strausses. And a conversation with compower Oscar Shumsky.
2.55 New Records. Wager's overture The Flying Dutchman (Paris Orch under Barendoim), Berkeley's Divisions Op 63 (Nash Ensemble), Giuliani (Guitar Concerto – Angel Romero and English Chamber Orch) and Part 1 of Handel's Messiah, with soloists including Margaret Marshall and Anthony Rolfe-Johnson.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Roger Nichols's selection includes Rossini songs sung by Marily Horne, Faure's Masques et Bergamasques, and Castelnuovo-Tedesco's Guitar Concerto (at 6.08 approximately).†
6.30 Music for Organ: Nicholas Danby, at the organ in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Bray, Co Wicklow, plays works by Boyvin, Koechlin Saint-Saens, Bonnal, Langlais, and Albert de Klerk.†
7.00 The Red Cross and the Star: An examination of the revival in the Christian religion in eastern Europe. Chris Cvic presents the programme, and the contributors include Cardinal Konig of Vienna (r).
7.45 Gabrieli String Quartet: Recital. Part One. Mozart (Quartet in D, K 575) and Beethoven (Quartet in F, Op 135). Interval at 8.40. Then, at 8.45, Brahms (Quartet in C minor, Op 51, No 1).†
9.20 Standing Matters: The first of five "personal columns" by Sir Brian Young, formerly director general of the IBA, and headmaster of Charterhouse School.
9.40 Strauss: Symphonia Domestica. A performance by the BBC SO under Sir John Pritchard.†
10.30 Jazz Today: with the Stan Tracey Quartet. Presented by Charles Fox.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) major bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (mf/mw) 5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Sue Cook.† 12.00pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Steve Jones.† 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn.† Including 6.45 Sports and Classified Results (medium wave only). 7.30 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era.† 8.30 Humphrey Lyttelton with The Best of Jazz.† 9.30 Star Sound Songs, scenes and music from the movies.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Jump! (new series) A quizzical entertainment with chairman John Junkin. 10.30 Stuart Hall (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Ray Moore with Two's best.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on th half-hour 6.30am-8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (mf/mw) 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Peter Powell. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Stepping Out – the dance music scene. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF RADIOS 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Viennese Nights. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Rock Salad. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In Patagonia. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Brain of Britain 1983. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 People of the Pacific Century. 2.30 Musical Milestone. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Hot Air. 4.30 Coast to Coast. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 My Music. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 In Patagonia. 8.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Hot Air. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1983. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Modern English Poetry. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Flanders and Swann. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Breakthrough. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 WALES. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.53 Wales Today. 12.05-12.25 The Sky at Night: The Mount Wilson Observatory. 12.25 News and weather. SCOTLAND. 12.56pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.53 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.40-12.10am Fealla Dha 'Sa Tri. 12.10 News and weather: NORTHERN IRELAND. 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.53 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Channel One. 12.05am Weatherman. 12.07-12.37 Bellamy's New World. 12.37 News and weather. ENGLAND. 5.53pm Regional news magzines (incorporated into Sixty Minutes). 12.10am Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Flenestri. 2.20 Yr Efeilliaid 2.35 Am Gymru 2.50 Film: Rasputin and the Empress (Lionel Barrymore) 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach 5.00 Dwylo I Fyny 5.30 Fanny Waterman's Piano Progress 6.00 Avengers 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd 7.00 Newyddion Saith 7.30 Ser 8.00 Y Byd Ar Bedwar 9.00 American Football 10.00 Fox 11.00 Karl Marx 11.55 Irish Angle 12.20am Gair Yn El Bryd, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Film: Ill Met By Moonlight. (Dirk Bogarde). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Week Tonight. 11.30 Levkas Man. 12.30am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am First thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Happy is the Bride (Ian Carmichael). 6.00 North tonight. 6.30-7.00 In John's garden. 9.00-10.00 Sweeney. 10.30 Film: Bandolero (James Stewart). 12.30am News, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30 Come Close 1.45 Film: (Donna Mills) 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00-7.00 News 9.00-10.00 Minder 10.30 Venture 11.00 News 11.05 Gangster Chronicles 12.05am Come Close 12.20 Closedown

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Living Free. 6.30-7.00 I believe. 9.00-10.00 Sweeney. 10.35 Cartoon. 10.40 Film: Girl Stroke Boy. 12.15 Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 We'll Meet Again. 3.00 Whose Baby? 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Auberon Waugh. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Two of Us. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 George Thomas in Conversation.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00$3.00 Film: Black Swan (Tyrone Power). 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia reports. 11.00 Thriller. 12.25am Safe stronghold, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm Neews. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Vintage Quiz. 2.10 Kind of Loving. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Take the High Road. 3.50-4.00 Blunt Encounters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 Coast to Coast. 10.30 Race is On. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 House Calls. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Bomb At 10.10 (George Montgomery). 3.30-4.00 Young doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 One of the Boys. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 City of Angels. 11.30 Nine to five. 12.05am News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Yank in Ermine (Peter Thomson). 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Private Benjamin. 10.30 Calendar Commentary. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00 Film: Final Appointment (John Bentley). 3.30-4.00 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sale of the Century. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 9.00-10.00 Magnum. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Hill Street Blues. 12.15 am Week of Prayer for World Peace. 12.20 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: Against a Crooked Sky. 3.30-4.00 Nature of Things. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 10.30 From Glen to Glen. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 11.55 News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Checkpoint (Anthony Steel). 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40 Crime Desk. 7.00-7.30 All Kinds of Country. 9.00-10.00 Lou Grant. 10.30 Sounds Gaelic. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Streets of San Francisco. 12.00 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Living Free (Susan Hampshire). 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40-7.00 Money Matters. 9.00-10.00 Sweeney. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Film: Girl Stroke Boy (Joan Greenwood). 12.15 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. * Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Entertainments

APOLLO VICTORIA. Hot lines 01-828 8665. 01-834 0283 01 834 6177. TOPOL "Super Star" D.Exp. in FIDDLER ON THE ROOF "Every detail of this marvellous revival works superbly" The Gdn. "This is family entertainment at its best" D.Mir. Evgs 7.30 Mat Thurs & Sat 2.30 LAST 8 PERFORMANCES cc Theatre Bkg 01 930 9232 Group Sales 01 930 6123 Party Bkgs 01 828 6188

APOLLO (Shafts Ave) S CC 437 2663. 434 3698 Mon-Fri 8. Sat 5.30, 8.30. Thur 3 Grp 930 6123 HANNAH GORDON "A masterful portrayal" – Daily Mail MARTIN SHAW "An electric performance" Gdn JOHN STRIDE "Mesmerising" Times THE COUNTRY GIRL "This great and powerful play" Punch "Gloriously brought to life" D Mail "Magnificent" N.o.W.

ASTORIA Charing Cross Rd 01-437 2504 5 6 "A spontaneous thunder of applause which is wholly deserved...A dazzling blast from the past," Daily Mail "I was happy to join the standing ovation," Music Week cc Hotline 01-930 9232 Group sales 01-930 6123 (Mon-Thurs 8 pm) Fri 6.30pm & 8.45pm Sat 5.00pm and 8.30pm JUKEBOX Suitable for all the family "I had to be restrained from jiving down the aisles." Daily Telegraph. "The Costumes were stunning." Standard. "Non-stop.. Great Entertainment!" News of the World. Friday 5.30 performance all seats £4.50. Complete night out at PIZZA EXPRESS and 'JUKEBOX' only £9.50 (inc).

BARBICAN. 01-628 8795 cc 01-638 8891 (Mon-Sat 10am-8pm) ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY BARBICAN THEATRE ton't 7.30 THE TEMPEST (runs 3 hrs) Tue-Thur MACBETH. Fri-Sat MAYDAYS by David Edgar. Day seats £4 from 10am. THE PIT ton't 7.30 MOLIERE by Bulgakov (runs 2hrs – sold out.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388 TOPOKANA MARTYRS' DAY by Jonathan Falla. Fri, Sat, Sun 8.00.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE WC2 01-379 5299. ½ Price Prevs from Fri. Opens Nov 8. Evgs 7.30, Mat Thurs at 2.30. Sat 6.00 & 8.00 JANE LAPOTAIRE, PETER BLAKE and STUBBY KAYE in DEAR ANYONE A New Musical. Group Sales 01-930 6123. P.S Birmingham Loved It! 'Sizzling' The Guardian. 'Superbly portrayed' Brum Mail 'Stunning . Sparkling' Brum Post

CHICHESTER FESTIVAL THEATRE (0243 781312) Barbara Windsor, Christopher Timothy, Reg Dixon, Aubrey Woods in ALADDIN Dec 16 to Jan 14 BOOKING NOW.

COMEDY. CC 01-930 2578 Mon-Thur 8.00 Fri & Sat 6.15 & 8.45 "The astonishing Ellen Greene" D Tel. "THE FUNNIEST LADY IN TOWN" D Mail in LITTLE SHOP OF HORRORS The monster musical comedy. "JUST TERRIFIC" D Exp. "A THEATRICAL PHENOMENON" F Times "What makes it special is The IMMENSELY CLEVER AND HUMOROUS book, music and lyrics." Time Out "A most marvellous night out" LBC.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium – low price tkts) Ton't 7.30 GLENGARRY GLEN ROSS by David Mamet. Tomor 7.30 GLENGARRY GLEN ROSS (Bargain Night. All tkts £2 cash over counter from 8.30am on day: 2 tkts per person)

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grps 836 3962. Mon to Fri 8.30 Sat 5.30 & 8.30 THE TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF WOZA ALBERT! "SUPERLATIVE PERFORMANCES" Tms. "Rollicking humour, sharp satire ... stunningly original" Obs

DONMAR WAREHOUSE 41 Earlham St. Covent Gdn. S CC 379 6565. BERTICE READING Musical SPELLBINDER Std. Show at 9pm. £3.90-£7.90 – Live music and dancing, food, and drink 8pm-1am. Bertice Encores with band and guests from 11.30pm Admission after 11pm £1.00. RECOMMENDED by Sunday Times

DRURY LANE Theatre Royal CC 01-836 8108. Grp sales 01-930 6123. Press Nov 11, 12. Opens Nov 14. BOB FOSSE'S DANCIN' American Co for limited season

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal CC 01 836 8108. Group Sales 930 6123. Eves 7.30 Mats Wed & Sat 3.0. "An explosion of rapture, which, for a couple of wild and wonderful hours obliterates all else" Daily Mail OLIVER TOBIAS RONALD FRASER ANNIE ROSS in THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE "The show's sensational" D. Exp. Credit Card Hotline 930 9232. SECOND SWASHBUCKLING YEAR. FINAL WEEK.

DUCHESS THEATRE S cc 01 836 8243 The Beagle Has Landed! "An extraordinary achievement" Sunday Telegraph SNOOPY THE MUSICAL Box office 01-836 8243 Credit card hot line 01-930 9232 Keith Prowse no bkng fee 01 636 8686 Group Sales 01 930 6123. Mon-Thurs 8.00pm Fri & Sat 6.00pm & 8.30pm "Skilful and seductive as Annie" Times "BEST MUSICAL" The Observer NOW BOOKING TILL MARCH 3 BOOK NOW FOR CHRISTMAS Seats Available At Doors "THE BIGGEST LITTLE SHOW IN TOWN" D Mirror

DUKE OF YORKS S.CC 01-836 5122 CC only 836 0641. CC Hotline 01-930 9232 Mon-Thurs Evenings 8.0. Friday & Saturday 5.45 & 8.30 EXTREMELY FUNNY S Tel. "PIERCING COMEDY" Times "COMPULSIVELY WATCHABLE" Sunday Express. "A SHINING GEM" Daily Mail. IAN OGILVY ANGELA THORNE STEPHANIE BEACHAM JAMES LAURENSON in HAPPY FAMILY by GILES COOPER Directed by MARIA AITKEN

FORTUNE 836-2238. CC Hotline 930 9232 Grps 930 6123 Evgs 8.00. Mats (Children ½ price) Thur 3.00, Sat 4.30. DENIS LAWSON "Best performance in town" Obs. CHRISTINA MATTHEWS "Sings like an angel" D Mail. MR CINDERS Music by Vivian Ellis "SHOULD ON NO ACCOUNT BE MISSED" S. Telegraph. "INTOXICATING AS PINK CHAMPAGNE" Times. NOW BOOKING FOR XMAS.

GARRICK CC S 01-836 4601. Eves 8.00. Wed Mat 3.00. Sat 5.00 & 8.00. 13th HYSTERICAL YEAR, LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD NO SEX, PLEASE – WE'RE BRITISH 2 HOURS OF NON-STOP LAUGHTER Directed by Allan Davis Group Sales Box Office 01-930 6123 Credit Card Hotline 01-836 0641 OVER 5,000 FANTASTIC PERFS.

GLOBE cc 01-437 1592. Andrew Lloyd Webber presents the smash hit comedy of the season – DAISY PULLS IT OFF by Denise Deegan Directed by David Gilmore "HILARIOUS" LBC "FULL MARKS FOR DAISY" Std "I'd be surprised if a more enjoyable evening than this came up this year" Financial Times Eves 8.00 Mats Wed 3.00 Sat 5.00 Group Sales 930 6123. "THIS IS AN ABSOLUTE HOOT AND A SCREAM" S Times.

GREENWICH THEATRE. 01-858 7755. Preview Wed. 7.45. Opens Thurs. 7.00 Sub Evgs 7.45. Mat Sat 2.30. – FRANCIS by JULIAN MITCHELL

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301 PEOPLES SHOW NO 89 CHECKPOINT. Evgs 8.15. "Wonderful & original" D. Tel. "Literally had me crying with laughter" T.Out.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832 Group Sales 01-930 6123. Evgs 7.30. Mats Weds 2.30, Sats at 3.00. JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY LESLIE PHILLIPS JOANNA DAVID BILL FRASER FRANK GRIMES and BERNARD MILES in THE CHERRY ORCHARD by ANTON CHEKHOV "Sumptuous" "Beautifully Done" "Joan Plowright a jewel of a performance" "Frank Finlay: ... Masterful" (Times, Std, D. Tel) Directed by LINDSAY ANDERSON

LA VIE EN ROSE CC. Gt Windmill Street W1. 437 6312 8380 RESTAURANT CABARET, BAR, LASER DISCO Nightly at 11 pm. THE SPECTACULAR GLAMOROUS REVUE. BIZZARE A BIG BRASH MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA. WITH A HUGE CAST OF INTERNATIONAL ARTISTES. "Genuinely spectacular ... Decadence with style" Standard, "Lavish late-night entertainment" D. Exp. "Sophistication ... the cabaret is spot on target" F.T. 8 pm – 2 am. Admission for Non-Diners £10. Now booking for the Christmas season.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01 437 7373 Eves 7.30 Mat Wed & Sat 2.45 FIRST EVER STAGE PRODUCTION TOMMY STEELE in SINGIN' IN THE RAIN with ROY CASTLE "SINGIN' IN THE RAIN HAS BROUGHT THE BIG LAVISH MUSICAL BACK TO THE WEST END WITH A VENGEANCE. LAVISH SETS. SUPERB HOLLYWOOD COSTUMES. GLITTERING BUSBY BERKELEY DANCE ROUTINES" Daily Express "A TRIUMPH FOR STEELE" S. Tel. CREDIT CARD HOTLINES: TEL 01-437 7373 or 01-437 2055.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE 930 6606/7 cc 930 4025/6. Evgs Mon-Sat 7.30. Mats Weds & Sats 2.30. Dazzling – there's never been a musical like it BUGSY MALONE on Stage Group Sales 01-930 6123. Credit Card Hotline 01-930 9232 CHILDREN'S PRICES AT MOST PERFS. Book your seats at any Keith Prowse branch – no booking fee.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Prevs Dnr 7. Show 8. VICTORIA WOOD in LUCKY BAG.

LYRIC THEATRE Shaftesbury Avenue 437 3686 S cc. FIRST NIGHT WED at 7.00 Subs Eves 7.30. Wed Mat 3.00. Sat 5.00 & 8.15. JUDI DENCH MICHAEL WILLIAMS RICHARD VERNON BARBARA LEIGH-HUNT PACK OF LIES a new play by HUGH WHITEMORE Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS Designed by RALPH KOLTAI

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Last 6 perfs Ton't, Tomor 7.45, then Nov 10, 11, 12 m&e INNER VOICES, by de Filippo.

MAYFAIR S CC 629 3036. Mon-Thur 8. Fri & Sat 5.40 & 8.10. Group 930 6123 RICHARD TODD ERIC LANDER, VIRGINIA STRIDE in THE BUSINESS OF MURDER "The best thriller for years" S.Mir. "An unabashed winner" S Exp "A thriller that achieves it all. Sensational!" Times. "The most ingenious mystery to have appeared in a decade. A play to be seen" Daily Mail. THIRD GREAT YEAR OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES

Mayfair 01-639 3037 From Dec 19-Jan 7 – Twice daily 2.0 and 4.0 Wed and Sats 10.30, 2.0 and 4.0 SOOTY'S CHRISTMAS SHOW

MERMAID THEATRE 01-236 5568 CC Bkgs 930 9232. Grp Sales 930 6123. Evgs 7.45 prompt FRANCES de la TOUR IAN BANNEN & ALAN DEVLIN in A MOON FOR THE MISBEGOTTEN By Eugene O'Neill "The theatrical event of the year" Punch Seats at Keith Prowse same price as Mermaid. Restaurant 236 0496. ONLY THREE MORE WEEKS!

NATIONAL THEATRE. S. 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES: UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats day of perf all 3 theatres. Also standby from 10 a.m. on day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING (inc backstage) £1.80. Inf. 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616. cc 261 1821. Re-opens October 31 with TIM RICE & STEPHEN OLIVER'S new musical BLONDEL starring Paul Nicholas NOW BOOKING! See six hit shows (inc Blondel) for only £10.00! – Subscription bkg still open.

PALACE 437 6834 cc 437 8327 Now booking through 1983. "Andrew Lloyd Webber's LATEST TRIUMPH" D.Exp. SONG AND DANCE Starring CAROL NIELSSON in TELL ME ON A SUNDAY (Liz Robertson stars from Oct 31) and GRAHAM FLETCHER in VARIATIONS. "An explosion of magic. Superb stuff. Run to it." Sunday Times. Eves 8.0. Sat 5.45 & 8.30 Some good seats still available most perfs. Group sales 437 6834 or 930 6123 SECOND GREAT YEAR

OLIVIER (NT's open stage). Low price previews from Sat 7.15 the new musical JEAN SEBERG, by Marvin Hamlisch, Adler & Barry

NEW LONDON. cc Drury Lane WC2 01-405 0072 or 01-404 4079 Evgs 7.45 Tues & Sat 3.0 & 7.45. THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER T. S. ELIOT INTERNATIONAL AWARD WINNING MUSICAL CATS Group Bookings 01-405 1567 or 930 6123 Apply daily to Box Office for returns. LATECOMERS NOT ADMITTED WHILE AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PLEASE BE PROMPT Bars open 6.45pm. OVER 1000 SOLD OUT PERFS NEW BOOKING PERIOD NOW OPEN TILL AUG '84 THE LONGER YOU WAIT THE LONGER YOU'LL WAIT

PICCADILLY. Open from 7.00pm to 2.00am. COCKTAILS – SUPPER – DANCING – MIDNIGHT CABARET. Nightly at 9pm A CABARET MUSICAL "Y" Starring Arturo Brachetti Directed by Jean Marie Riviere "A REMARKABLE NIGHT OUT" Gdn. "TREMENDOUS SPECTACLE. TREMENDOUS FUN" BBC AN EVENING FROM £3.50 Reservations 437 4506. Credit cards 379 6565/930 9232. Grps 836 3962.

PICCADILLY – Entrance from 11pm £5. Licensed until 2am. Music, Dancing, Midnight Cabaret. Supper available.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 01-930 8681 cc 01-930 0844 Grp Sales 01-930 6123 PAUL DANIELS Opens November 4 at 8.15. Subs Evgs Mon-Thurs 7.30, Fri and Sat 6.00 & 8.15.

QUEENS c.c. 01-734 1166, 439 3849, 4031. Group Sales 01-930 6123. PENELOPE KEITH in HAY FEVER by NOEL COWARD Previewing tonight. Opens Tomorrow at 7.0 Evgs Mon-Fri 7.30 Mats Weds 3.0 Sats 5.0 & 8.15 No Weds. Mat Oct 26. Booking until April 1984.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. Mon-Sat 7 p.m.; 9 p.m.; 11 p.m. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. Now! New acts New thrills. New sensations for this our SILVER JUBILEE 1958-1983.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. MASTERPIECES by Sarah Daniels. "brilliant ... heartfelt ... pungent" T Out. Evgs 7.30. Mon Evg all seats £2.

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745 THE GRASS WIDOW by Snoo Wilson. With Ron Cook, Alan Rickman, Leslee Udwin, Tracey Ullman. Prevs Thur, Fri, Sat 8.00.

SAVOY. Box Office 01-836 8888 Credit Cards only 01-836 0641. Evgs 7.45. Wed 3.0, Sat 5.0 & 8.30. BEST COMEDY OF YEAR Standard AND Swet Awards BENJAMIN WHITROW PHYLLIDA LAW ROBERT FLEMYNG JOHN QUAYLE GABRIELLE DRAKE GLYN GRAIN NOISES OFF MICHAEL FRAYN'S NEW COMEDY directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE "THE FUNNIEST PLAY I HAVE EVER SEEN IN THE WEST END" Times

PRINCE EDWARD. Tel 01-437 6877 Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber's EVITA Directed by Harold Prince Evgs 8.0 Mats Thurs & Sat at 3.0. Evg perfs end 10.15. C.C. Hotline 439 8499. Group Sales 930 6123 or Box Office.

SHAFTESBURY Shaftesbury Avenue THEATRE OF COMEDY "A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF BRITISH FARCE AT ITS BEST" D Mail ERIC SYKES. TERRY SCOTT in RUN FOR YOUR WIFE! Written and Directed by RAY COONEY. Evgs. 8.0. Mats Wed 3.0 Sat 5.30 and 8.30. POPULAR PRICES MON-THURS, MATS WED £1 to £5. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit card hotline 01-930 9232 (8 lines) Group Sales 01-930 6123. Special Parking NCP Holborn £1.25. SEE ALSO AMBASSADORS TH.

SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Ave THEATRE OF COMEDY COMPANY Family Christmas Pantomime OPENING DECEMBER 16 ALADDIN Richard O'Sullivan Jill Gascoine Derek Griffiths Roy Kinnear Lynsey De Paul Tommy Trinder Edmund Hockridge Derek Royle David Janson Tudor Davies and Doreen Wells in ALADDIN NOW BOOKING LIMITED SEASON OPENING DECEMBER 16 ALADDIN Prices: £8.50, £7.50, £6.00, £4.60 Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card Hotline 01-930 9232. Group Sales 01-930 6123.

STRAND WC2 01-836 2660, 4143. Credit Cards only 01-836 0641. Evgs 7.30, Wed 2.30, Sat 5.0 & 8.30 BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Standard Drama Award and Plays and Players London Critics Award Susan Penhaligon Paul Shelley Judy Geeson Richard Warwick in TOM STOPPARD'S new play THE REAL THING Directed by Peter Wood

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 295623 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in MEASURE FOR MEASURE "... unbearably thrilling" D Tel Tonight, Sat 7.30 JULIUS CAESAR "... vigorous new production" F. Times. Tomor 7.30 THE COMEDY OF ERRORS "... inspired lunacy ... full of glorious belly laughs" D. Mail Wed 7.30. Thurs 1.30. HENRY VIII "... a constant feast for the eye." Spectator. Thurs, Fri 7.30. For special meal/theatre deals and hotel stopover ring 0789 67262.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Special CC No 930 9232. Evgs. 8.00 Tues. 2.45. Sats 5.00 & 8.00 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 31st YEAR SORRY. No reduced prices from any source, but seats bookable from £3.00

THE DRILL HALL 16 Chenies St WC1 637 8270 cc 631 5107 CUT AND THRUST CABARET dev & dir by ROBYN ARCHER 'Polish, passion and pity.' F Times Tues – Thurs at 8pm

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE WC2 836 9988 cc 01-836 0641 Group Sales 930 6123 Previews Nov 1 & 2 Opens Nov 3. HAYLEY MILLS SIMON WARD & PETER ADAMSON in DIAL M FOR MURDER by Frederick Knott Directed by Allan Davis Evgs 8.00 Mats Weds 2.45 Sats 5.00.

VICTORIA PALACE S CC 834 1317 Eve 7.30, Thur & Sat 3. Group 930 6123 You have only 5 more weeks to experience ROBIN COUSINS and his Co of world skate superstars ELECTRIC ICE "Had the audience on their feet" D. Mail. "Innovative, imaginative, bold and exciting" D. Tel "We are witnessing the beginnings of a new style of entertainment. ... I was amazed" Gdn. "Brilliant" S.T

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 Opens December 22. The Fun Packed Holiday Musical For All The Family HI-DE-HI With TV's star cast. Prevs Dec 19, 20, 21 Box office open, prices £3, £7.50

WESTMINSTER Palace St. SW1. 01-834 0283. CC 01 836 0641. TOAD OF TOAD HALL Christmas mats Dec 12 to Jan 7. Tkts £6.50, £5.50, £4.60

WYNDHAM'S S 836 3028 cc 379 6565 930 9232 Grps 836 3962. Eves 8.15. Wed Mat 3.0. Sat 5.00 & 8.30. SIR JOHN MILLS "What a night. What a Knight!" D Mi ANTHONY BATE CONNIE BOOTH PAUL HARDWICK in LITTLE LIES "THE BEST FUN TO BE HAD" Daily Tele. "MADHOUSE" Times.

YOUNG VIC (Waterloo) 928 6363. 7.30 All seats £2.50. Ton't and Wed TWELFTH NIGHT. Tues THE CARETAKER. Oct 31 Sheridan's musical THE DUENNA.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Isabelle Huppert in AT FIRST SIGHT (15) at 2.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 6.25, 8.45

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Rohmer's prize-winning PAULINE AT THE BEACH (15) Progs 2.35 (not Sun) 4.40, 6.45, 8.50

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819 Simone Signoret in L'ETOILE DU NORD (PG) at 4.00, 6.15, 8.35.

CAMDEN PLAZA. 485 2443 opp. Camden Town Tube. David Bowie & Tom Conti in Oshima's MERRY CHRISTMAS MR LAWRENCE (15) Progs 1.30, 3.45, 6.10, 8.40. Seats bookable 8.40 perf.

CAMDEN PLAZA 485 2443 opp Camden Town Tube. Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence (15). Progs 1.30, 3.45, 6.10, 8.40. Ends Wed 26th. From Thurs 27th The Colour of Pomegranates.

CHELSEA CINEMA 351 3742 (formerly Odeon) 206 Kings Road, SW3 (Sloane Sq tube). Andrzej Wajda's prizewinning film DANTON (PG). Film at 3.30, 6.05, 8.45. Lic'd bar Seats bkble last perf. Access Visa.

CURZON, Curzon St. W1. 499 3737. Jeremy Irons, Ben Kingsley, Patricia Hodge "Are all superb" F. Times in Harold Pinter's BETRAYAL (15) "a film not to be missed" Barry Norman Film 83. Progs at 2.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 6.20, 8.40.

GATE BLOOMSBURY, 1 & 2. 837 8402 1177. Russell Sq Tube. 1: ZELIG (PG) 12.25, 1.55, 3.25, 4.55, 6.25, 8.00, 9.35. Adv. this N.C.P. parking 30p all day Sat & Sun, Mon-Fri after 6pm 2: Last 3 days! FORBIDDEN RELATIONS (18) 1.00, 3.00, 5.10, 7.00, 9.00. From Thurs THE LEOPARD (PG). Lic'd Bar. Access/Visa.

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Green Pk Tb. Last 3 Days! THE KING OF COMEDY (PG) 5.00, 7.00, 9.05 From Thurs FORBIDDEN RELATIONS (18)

GATE NOTTING HILL. 221 0220. 727 5750 Last 3 days! THE LEOPARD (PG) 1.00, 4.20, 7.45 From Thurs Ozu's TOKYO STORY (U).

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). CLASS (15). Sep Progs 1.15, 3.45, 6.15, 8.50. No Advance Bookings.

LUMIERE. 836 0691. St Martin's Lane. WC2 (Leicester Sq Tube) Robert Altman's COME BACK TO THE 5 & DIME, JIMMY DEAN ... (18) starring KAREN BLACK, CHER & SANDY DENNIS Progs 1.40, 3.55, 6.15, 8.40 Access Visa.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738) LA TRAVIATA (U). Sep. progs. 1.45, 5.30, 8.20. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE IN ADVANCE TELEPHONE BOOKINGS WITH ACCESS AND VISA ONLY.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). FOR INFO. 930 4250, 4259. WALT DISNEY'S THE JUNGLE BOOK (U) MICKEY'S CHRISTMAS CAROL (U) Sep progs. doors open dly 2.00, 5.00, 8.00. Advance booking for all perfs by post or at Box Office. Access and Visa accepted for advance booking only

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W2 (723 2011) OCTOPUSSY (PG). Sep Progs. Doors open 1.25, 4.25, 7.25 Advance booking for 7.25 programme Saturdays and Sundays only. Box office open daily Mon-Sat 1.00pm-8.00pm Sun 4.25pm-8.00pm. Reduced prices for children. Credit card booking 724 1160.

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN 226 3520 WOODY ALLEN ZELIG (PG) 2.40, 4.20, 6.00, 7.40, 9.20. Advance tickets for last 2 eve perfs available from box office.

SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3366. WE OF THE NEVER NEVER (U) 3.00, 6.00, 8.30. Lic. bar. No smoking. Club Show, incl membership.

WARNER WEST END LEIC. SQ. (439 0791). Richard Attenborough's Film GANDHI (PG). Doors 2.00, 6.45pm. No Advance Booking

EXHIBITIONS

THE BURLINGTON HOUSE Fair, The Antique Dealers' Fair, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London, W1. Until October 29. 11am-7pm. Admission £5 including handbook.

ART GALLERIES

ACKERMANNS, 3 Old Bond Street, W1. Ackermanns 1783 – 1983. Exhibition recreating 200 years of the Business of Art and incorporating Ackermanns Annual Exhibition of Fine Sporting Paintings in the Lower Gallery Mon - Fri, 10 - 5.30 Sat 10 - 1pm. Tel: 01-493 3288.

ALAN JACOBS GALLERY 8 Duke Street, St James's, SW1, 01-930 3709 AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF DUTCH & FLEMISH 17th C OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Monday to Friday 10 - 6

CHRISTOPHER WOOD GALLERY 15 Motcomb St. London SW1. 01-235 9141 Olympian Dreamers. Victorian Classical Painting. Wkdays 9.30-5.30 Sats 10-1

DAVID MESSUM FINE PAINTINGS, 26 London End, Beaconsfield, Bucks 04946 2242. JOHN MILLER – VENICE REVISITED. A major exhibition of his works, until 5th November Mon - Sat 9 - 5.30 Fully illustrated colour catalogue £3.50

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St. W.1. 01-629 5116 TRAVELS OF EDWARD LEAR and MODERN GREEK PRINTS.

GALLERY 10, 10 Grosvenor St, W1. An exhibition of paintings by DONALD HAMILTON FRASER, A.R.A Till 12 Nov.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St. W1. 01-493 1572. 3. Contemporary paintings on view. Mon-Fri 10-5 and Sats 10-12.45

LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St. London, W1. 01-629 3538 EXHIBITION – THE CONVERSATION PIECE IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BRITAIN. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30.

LEINSTER FINE ART, 9 Hereford Rd. London W2. 01-229 9985. German Impressionism and expressionism Paintings by Slevogt, Purrman and Weisberger Finishes today. Mon-Thurs. 10–5. Sat 11–3 Closed Fri.

MASTER PRINTS DELACROIX TO KLEE inc Bonnard, Cezanne, Gauguin, Kollwitz, Picasso, Lautrec, etc Mon-Fri 9.30-5 Sat 10.30-1. WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY 7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle St. W1.

MONTPELIER STUDIO 4 Montpelier St. SW7. 584 0667. Stephen Bartlett Recent Work. 10-5.30-10-1pm.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St Martin's Place, London, WC2 01 930 1552. WILLIAM DOBSON 1611-1646: The Royalists at War Until Jan 8. Adm £1. Mon-Fri 10-5 Sats 10-6. Suns 2-6.

OSCAR & PETER JOHNSON, 27 Lowndes Street, SW1: James Stark & The Norwich School until Oct 31

BRITISH LIBRARY, Gt Russell St. WC1 THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PRINTER 1700-1900. Until 29th Jan THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD antiquarian maps Until 31 Dec Wkdays 10-5 Suns 2.30-6.00 Adm free

REDFERN GALLERY BRYAN KNEALE Sculpture 26 October – 25 November Daily 10 – 5.30, Thurs 10 – 7. Sats 10 – 12.30 20 Cork Street, London, W1 Tel 734 1732

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Open 10-6 daily ART OF THE AVANT GARDE IN RUSSIA: THE GEORGE COSTAKIS COLLECTION until Nov 13 Adm £2, Sundays until 1.45 and concessionary rate £1.40

THACKERAY GALLERY 18 Thackeray St Kensington Sq W8. 937 5883 ALBERTO MORROCCO – Paintings and Drawings. Until 4 Nov

THE CLARENDON GALLERY 8 Vigo St W1 01 439 4557 (jointly with THE PARKIN GALLERY 11 Motcomb St SW1 01 235 8144) "ARTISTS OF THE YELLOW BOOK AND THE CIRCLE OF OSCAR WILDE" 5 Oct-4 Nov Clarendon Gallery, 5 Oct-5 Nov Parkin Gallery

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, Sth Kensington ARTISTS OF THE TUDOR COURT. Until 27th Nov Adm £2 (£1 Sats & Suns) DAVID BAILEY. Until 27 Nov OLIVER MESSEL. Until 30 Oct STUDIO CERAMICS TODAY Until 27 Nov Adm free Wkdays 10-5.30 Suns 2.30-5.30 Closed Fridays Recorded info 01-581 4894

Troops dig for survivors in Beirut devastation

Continued from page 1

He added: "But I think we should all recognize that these deeds make so evident the bestial nature of those who would assume power if they could have their way and drive us out of that area.

"But we must be determined more than ever that they cannot take over that vital and strategic area or, for that matter, any other part of the earth".

Appearing on the CBS television programme *Face the Nation* Mr Weinberger emphasized that the tragedy would not reduce the American commitment to bring peace to the Middle East and to "put Lebanon back on its feet as a nation".

He said the immediate task was to examine ways of making the Marines less vulnerable in the future.

He noted that the US retained a very large naval force in the region, including the carrier *Ranger* and the battleship *New Jersey*, which could be used to defend the Marines, as happened before the present cease-fire came into effect.

He would ensure that a large naval task force remains in the area, but he rejected suggestions that the number of troops on the ground should be increased.

The Marines who came under attack were due to end their present tour of duty in Beirut next week. However the Marines who were due to replace them were diverted towards the Caribbean island of Grenada after the left-wing coup there.

The Pentagon would only say yesterday that the force was "somewhere in the Atlantic" and that its ultimate destination was the eastern Mediterranean. It was unclear whether the vessels were in the region of Grenada or heading across the Atlantic.

The deaths of so many American servicemen are bound to add fuel to the debate in America about whether the Marines should remain in Lebanon.

Until yesterday the death toll had stood at seven, mainly the result of shelling by leftist Muslim groups before the ceasefire came into effect or by sniper fire. For many Americans that toll was already too high.

Recent polls have shown that a majority of Americans believe that the US has no business to be in Lebanon and that the Marines should be pulled out.

● CAMP LEJEUNE: Troops were ordered to leave Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, at 3pm yesterday to replace those killed in the terrorist attack in Lebanon, Major-General Al Gray said (AP reports).



Rescue workers searching for dead and wounded in the remains of the building which housed 110 French troops



A tearful Marine sheltering from the follow-up attacks

Headquarters destroyed

Continued from page 1

to arrange a bombing attack of such sophistication and on yesterday's scale.

A few seconds before 6.20 am, an American Marine guard at the back gate of the US compound facing the airport terminal buildings saw a large red lorry draw into the parking area on the other side of the iron fence and barbed wire.

He tried to call the Marine command centre by field telephone – he had already lifted the phone off the hook – when the lorry suddenly accelerated in a tight turn and smashed into the gate. It broke its way through two more barricades, swerved round a third and then ploughed its way through the sandbagged entrance of the four-storey concrete building used by he Marines as a battalion base.

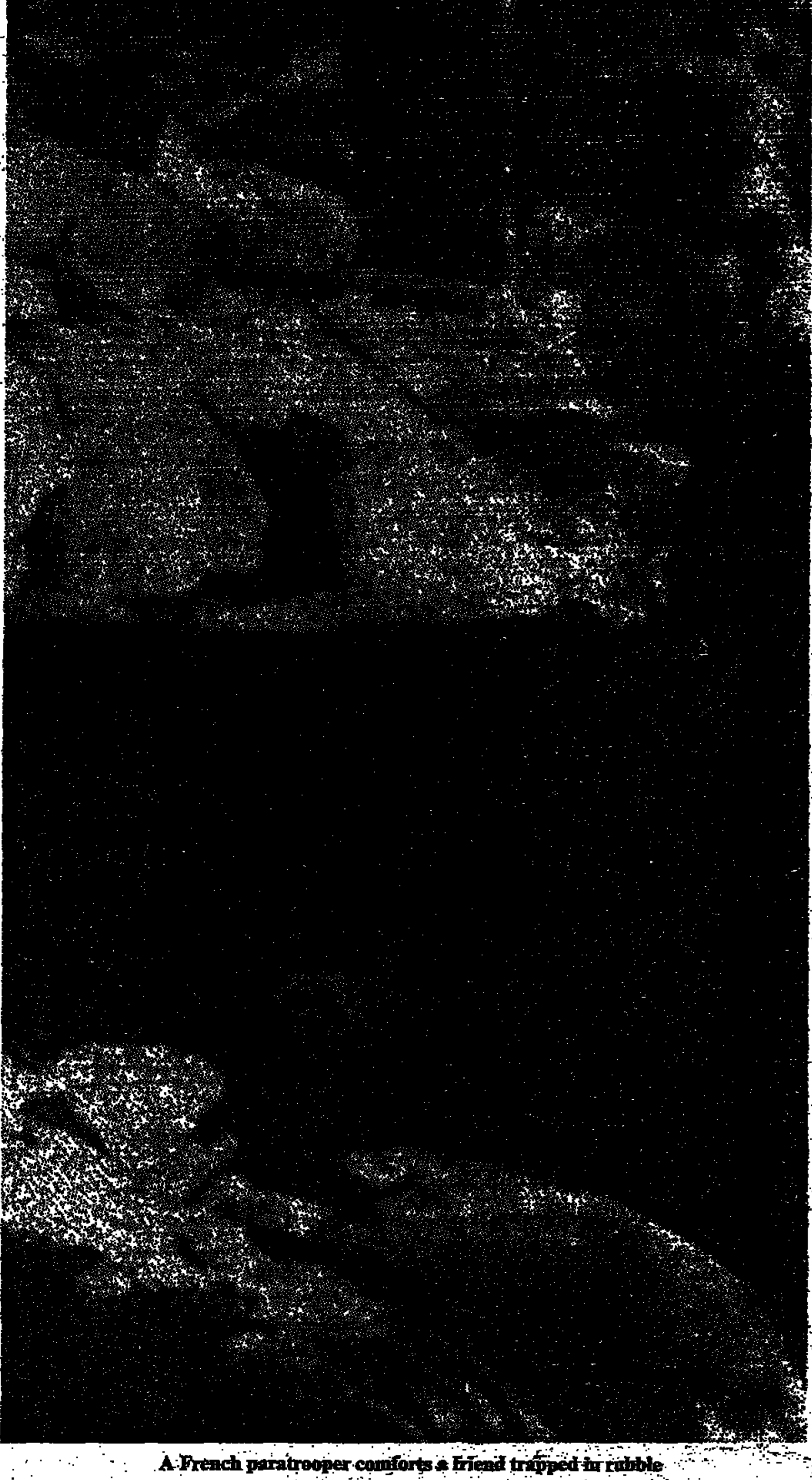
There was a large parking area beneath the building, and the driver detonated the explosives he had on board the moment he reached it.

There were up to 200 Marines and naval ratings in the headquarters (a number had helicoptered out of the ships the previous day so Marine officers had no exact figures), and all were about to get up for Sunday breakfast. Several cooks were already at work.

The massive explosion totally destroyed the building, crushing many, perhaps most, of those inside to death. The blast was so enormous that it was felt well over a mile away and left a crater beneath the ruins 20ft deep and 40ft wide.

As Marines from other positions ran towards the devastation and heard screams from those dying within the rubble, another truck was approaching the nine-storey French paratroop company headquarters to the north.

It pushed past flimsy barricades, apparently unchallenged by French guards, and drove at high speed towards an underground garage beneath the building. Then this driver, too, set off the explosives in his lorry – he would have heard the other bomb 20 seconds earlier – and blew the headquarters 20ft to the south and then brought it crashing down.



A French paratrooper comforts a friend trapped in rubble

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Grand President, presides at the opening of the twenty-second conference of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League at Windsor Castle, 10.30; presides at the second session of the conference at the Holiday Inn, Slough, 2.30; and holds a reception at the Holiday Inn, 6.25.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attend a performance of *Hay Fever* at the Queen's Theatre in aid of the Leukaemia Research Fund and The Princess of Wales's Charities Trust, 7.20.

Princess Anne attends the Hackney Horse Society's centenary dinner at the Saddlers' Hall, 7.20.

The Duke of Gloucester visits the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, Twickenham, 10.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of Age Concern, attends the Vintage Years Celebration Luncheon at the Rainbow Rooms, Kensington High Street, W8, 12.30.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Martin Fuller; Raku by Roger Perkins; jewelry by Breon O'Casey; and prints and watercolours by Anthony Gross; Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (from today until Nov 23).

Ben Nicholson: the years of experiment 1919-39, Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Nov 26).

One at a Time: Work of Graham Sutherland; Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (until Nov 19).

Prints by Bridget Riley, Museum and Art Gallery, Kirkaldy; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Nov 13).

Paintings by J. Douglas and Y. Gray, The Cottage Gallery, Newtyle, Tayside; Mon to Sun 10 to 5 (until Nov 6).

Talks, Lectures

Victorian dress, by S. M. Brock, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Music

Concert by Cawood Piano Trio, Elmwood Hall, Belfast, 7.30.

Organ recital by Lionel Rogg, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle 16,268

ACROSS

1 It's difficult to turn in Norfolk (8).
5 Return of artist not required by virtuous? (6).
10 Litigious follower of St John (9-6).
11 Job to involve a learner in singing in unison (7).
12 One listed for revel (7).
13 Route follows superb marble passage (5-3).
15 A climber in the house, though not a monitor (5).
18 Small amount I inhaled in Sussex? (5).
20 Mix risotto with last of the rice on this shell (8).
23 Trendy little drink I had – altogether tasteless (7).
25 How ruddy flower-girl scoffed! (7).
26 All-rounder who will never attain his master's degree (4,2,3,6).
27 Members of permissive society? (3-3).
28 Novel and cheap way back to earth (4,4).

DOWN

1 Example seen in this position (6).
2 Oil rig mob involved in mêlée (9).
3 Leaves without silver – madness (7).
4 He decides when your number's up (5).
6 Resounding for example about house, in interior (7).
7 Trade union's advantage (5).
8 Place where bulbs are switched off but others come on (4-4).
9 One who gives away drink in carrier? Just the opposite (8).
14 Take away having attraction for patrons? (8).
16 Discredited kinswoman of Paris (9).
17 Briefly visit bird that pestered Hotspur (8).
19 Blow up tramp caught in midstream (7).
21 Have a good look at detailed paper? (7).
22 Sir Peter sounds such a prickly head (6).
24 Hits far below the belt (5).
25 Kind of liner the Queen's Navee had? (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,267 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 11

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 15AF 416116 (the winner comes from the West Midlands); £50,000: 4SZ 109409 (Glasgow); £25,000: 9VK 864877 (Manchester).

National Day

Zambia celebrates as its National Day today, the anniversary of its gaining independence on October 24, 1964. Less than a year before, Northern Rhodesia, as Zambia was called, had achieved self-government upon the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Zambia's multi-party Constitution was replaced in 1973 by one providing for a one-party state under the United National Independence Party.

Anniversaries

Births: Sir Moses Haim Montefiore, philanthropist, Leghorn, Italy, 1784; Dame Sybil Thorndike, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 1882. Deaths: Alessandro Scarlatti, Naples, 1725; Susan Lawrence, politician, London, 1947; Franz Lehár, Bad Ischl, Austria, 1948.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Prevention of Terrorism Bill, second reading.

Lords (2.30): Data Protection Bill, report.

Brighton trains

Train services between London and the Sussex coast, affected by the railway guards' strike, were nearly back to normal from midnight last night, British Rail's Southern Region said.



Nature notes

Jays are foraging for acorns in gardens and hedges. They have just moulted and are a brighter pink than they were in the summer. Great spotted woodpeckers also move into new territory, in search of hazel nuts and beechmast and even crab-apple pips. They have a single, sharp ringing call that can be heard a quarter of a mile away. Woodpigeons cluster like a pale grey roof on the red-berried cotoneaster bushes. On sunny mornings, greenfinches call with their wheezy spring note.

At sunset, pheasants crow in answer to each other, and the call may be taken up across miles of countryside.

Signs are increasing that it will be a colourful autumn, with the first frosts advancing the process. Lime-trees that are not already bare are very yellow, horse chestnuts are an ochreous yellow with many pink and crimson patches. Hornbeams are bright yellow and green, beeches look brown or olive in different lights. Ash-trees are still resolutely green. Two poisonous toadstools are common now: fly agaric in birchwoods, its scarlet cap speckled with white; and death-cap generally under beech trees, with a pale olive-green cap and its stalk growing out of a white cup. DJM

Sites and science

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are explained simply and clearly in a 12-page booklet issued this month by the Nature Conservancy Council. The booklet will interest not only owners and occupiers of sites likely to be affected by the Government's powers and duties under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, but also those whose interest in the British countryside has stopped short of the patience needed to unravel the complexities of the two-year-old law. *SSSIs: What you should know about Sites of Special Scientific Interest* is free with s.a.e. (10x7in) from the NCC, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury SY4 4TW, or at NCC offices.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.70	1.62
Austria Sch	28.45	26.85
Belgium Fr	82.75	78.75
Canada $	1.90	1.83
Denmark Kr	14.58	13.88
Finland Mkk	8.77	8.37
France Fr	12.17	11.67
Germany DM	4.00	3.81
Greece Dr	154.00	146.00
Hongkong $	11.80	11.20
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.24
Italy Lira	2435.00	2325.00
Japan Yen	363.00	345.00
Netherlands Gld	4.52	4.29
Norway Kr	11.37	10.80
Portugal Esc	195.00	184.00
South Africa Rd	1.82	1.69
Spain Pta	230.75	222.75
Sweden Kr	12.07	11.50
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA $	1.54	1.49
Yugoslavia Dnr	213.00	198.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 339.5.

London: The *FT* index closed down 1.2 on Friday at 689.8.

New York: the Dow Jones industrial average closed down 2.64 on Friday at 1248.88.

Roads

London and South-east: A4200: Single lane, temporary signals on Eversholt Street between Phoenix Road and Drummonds Crescent. A10: Lane closed northbound on Great Cambridge Road, Enfield. A409: Lanes closed on Magpie Hill Road, Stanmore, at junction with The Common.

Midlands: M6: Northbound carriageway closed for two miles to S of junction 2 (Coventry East/M69); northbound exit closed. A38: Single lane into city on Tyburn Road, Birmingham. M6: One carriageway shared between junctions 10 (Walsall) and 11 (Cannock).

North: A69: Lanes closed Scotswood Bridge, Tyne and Wear. A523: Diversion N of Macclesfield, Cheshire. A66: Temporary lights at North Bitts to Great Bridge, co Durham.

Wales and West: A394: Diversion on Higher Market Street, Penryn, Cornwall. A487: Temporary lights at Tal-y-Llwyn, Gwynedd. M4: Westbound carriageway shared between junctions 20 (Almondsbury) and 21 (Severn Bridge).

Scotland: A74: Westbound carriageway shared on London Road, Glasgow; seek alternative routes. A90: One carriageway shared at Forth Road Bridge, Edinburgh. A72: Single lane, temporary lights W of A703 junction at Peebles.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Observer yesterday, while cautioning that the High Court ruling on the British Telecom privatization dispute must not be seen as a green light for unions to disrupt Government plans, argued that the action was not presented to frustrate Parliament's wishes but was motivated by union members' concern over pay and conditions. The most realistic strategy for unions, the newspaper said, was now to negotiate firm deals on pay with the new private ownerships to safeguard their members' interests and to ensure greater efficiency.

The anti-nuclear demonstrations were seen by The Sunday Times as the "last great gasp of a campaign which has clearly failed". With Cruise missiles firmly in place, the Kremlin would realize that the European nuclear balance was in equilibrium, and there was no alternative to large negotiated reductions on both sides.

The Sunday Telegraph concluded that the deployment of Cruise missiles would mark the failure of the Soviet Union's greatest postwar propaganda campaign and form the basis for serious negotiations to replace the past few months of "shadow-boxing".

Discussing Mr Harold Macmillan's recent television interview and his remark that a little bit of inflation was a good thing, The Mail on Sunday disagreed, supporting the Governments' present stance; but it wished it could argue the case "with as much charm as the aged Supermac still presents his fallacious one".

Weather forecast

An anticyclone to W of Ireland will move E towards central England

6am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Central S, SW England, E Midlands: Fog patches at first, sunny periods later; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 11 or 12C (52 to 54F).

SE England, Channel Islands: Cloudy, a little rain in places, becoming dry with sunny periods; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 12 or 13C (54 to 55F).

E, NW, Central N, NE England, W Midlands, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Morning frost, fog patches, icy roads in places; sunny periods later; wind variable or N, light; max temp 9 to 11C (48 52F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, sunny intervals, frost and fog patches at first; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 10C (50F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Bright intervals but cloudy with drizzle in places on W coasts and hills; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mainly dry, sunny intervals, overnight frost, fog patches; cloudy with a little rain in NW. Becoming milder later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. St George's Channel: Wind N or NE, sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 6.39am — Sun sets: 4.50pm
Moon sets: 9.25am — Moon rises: 6.15pm
Last quarter October 29.

Lighting-up time

London 5.20 pm to 6.11 am
Bristol 5.30 pm to 6.20 am
Edinburgh 5.22 pm to 6.33 am
Manchester 5.24 pm to 6.24 am
Penzance 5.44 pm to 6.29 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	8	46	Guernsey	s	12	54
Birmingham	s	11	52	Inverness	f	8	46
Blackpool	c	10	50	Jersey	s	11	52
Bristol	s	11	52	London	s	15	59
Cardiff	s	12	54	Manchester	s	15	59
Edinburgh	r	9	48	Newcastle	f	14	57
Glasgow	r	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	11	54

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 17C (63F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 6 pm, 50 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 9.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1028.0 millibars, steady.

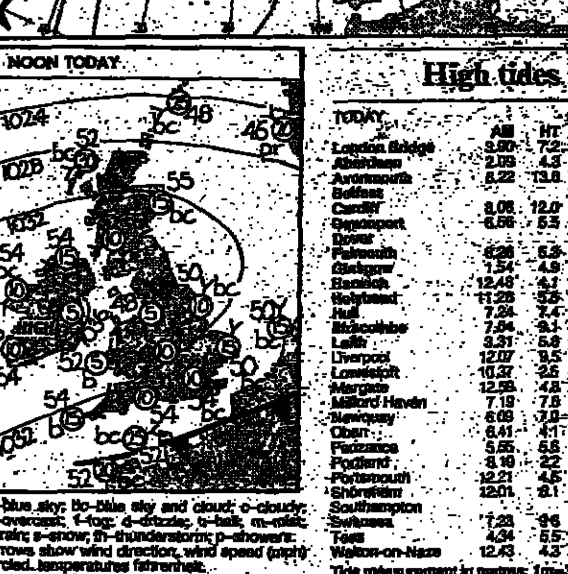
Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 55 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1037.0 millibars, falling.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: London 17C (63F); lowest day max: Aviemore 8C (46F); highest rainfall: Nelst Point 0.47 in; highest sunshine: Bognor Regis 9.5 hr.

Saturday: Highest day temp: London 14C (57F); lowest day max: Eskdalemuir 8C (46F); highest rainfall: Lerwick 0.1 in; highest sunshine: Guernsey 9.4 hr.





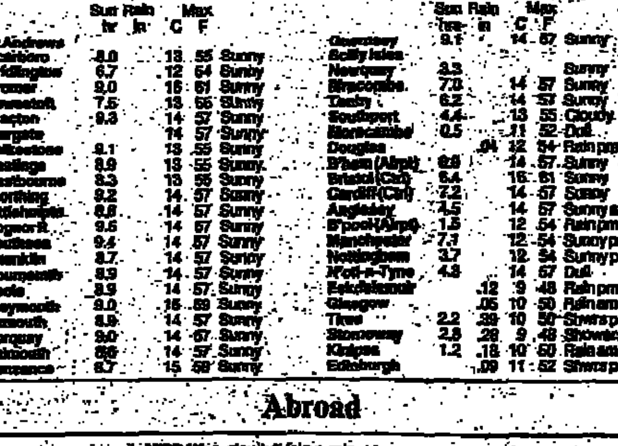
b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.50	7.2	3.08	7.2
Aberdeen	2.09	4.3	2.37	4.2
Avonmouth	8.22	13.8	8.42	13.0
Belfast			12.11	3.3
Cardiff	8.08	12.0	8.28	12.0
Devonport	6.56	5.3	7.06	5.4
Dover			12.07	6.7
Falmouth	6.28	5.3	6.38	5.2
Glasgow	1.54	4.9	2.5	4.8
Harwich	12.48	4.1	10.01	4.1
Holyhead	11.28	5.5	11.43	5.6
Hull	7.24	7.4	7.45	7.2
Ilfracombe	7.04	9.1	7.23	9.1
Leith	3.31	5.8	4.04	5.4
Liverpool	12.07	9.5	12.24	9.3
Lowestoft	10.37	2.5	11.09	2.4
Margate	12.58	4.8	1.93	4.9
Milford Haven	7.19	7.8	7.38	7.0
Newquay	6.09	7.0	6.28	7.0
Oban	6.41	4.1	7.03	4.1
Penzance	5.55	5.6	6.06	5.5
Portland	8.19	2.2	8.37	2.2
Portsmouth	12.21	4.5	12.42	4.7
Shoreham	12.01	6.1	12.19	6.2
Southampton			12.06	4.6
Swansea	7.28	9.6	9.42	9.5
Tees	4.34	5.5	4.59	5.4
Walton-on-Naze	12.43	4.3	12.55	4.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews					
Scarboro	8.0		13	55	Sunny
Bridlington	6.7		12	54	Sunny
Cromer	9.0		16	61	Sunny
Lowestoft	7.5		13	55	Sunny
Clacton	9.3		14	57	Sunny
Margate			14	57	Sunny
Folkestone	9.1		13	55	Sunny
Hastings	8.9		13	55	Sunny
Eastbourne	8.3		13	55	Sunny
Worthing	9.2		14	57	Sunny
Littlehampton	8.8		14	57	Sunny
Bognor R	9.5		14	57	Sunny
Southsea	9.4		14	57	Sunny
Shanklin	8.7		14	57	Sunny
Bournemouth	8.9		14	57	Sunny
Poole	8.9		14	57	Sunny
Weymouth	9.0		15	59	Sunny
Exmouth	8.9		14	57	Sunny
Torquay	9.0		14	57	Sunny
Falmouth	8.6		14	57	Sunny
Penzance	8.7		15	59	Sunny
Guernsey	9.1		14	57	Sunny
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	3.3				Sunny
Ilfracombe	7.0		14	57	Sunny
Tenby	6.2		14	57	Sunny
Southport	4.4		13	55	Cloudy
Morecambe	0.5		11	52	Dull
Douglas		.04	12	54	Rain pm
B'ham (Airpt)	8.8		14	57	Sunny
Bristol (Ctr)	6.4		16	61	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctr)	7.2		14	57	Sunny
Anglesey	4.5		14	57	Sunny am
B'pool (Airpt)	1.5		12	54	Rain pm
Manchester	7.1		12	54	Sunny pm
Nottingham	3.7		12	54	Sunny pm
N'ctl-n-Tyne	4.8		14	57	Dull
Eskdalemuir		.12	9	48	Rain pm
Glasgow		.05	10	50	Rain am
Tiree	2.2	.39	10	50	Shwrs pm
Stornoway	2.8	.28	9	48	Showers
Kinloss	1.2	.18	10	50	Rain am
Edinburgh		.09	11	52	Shwrs pm

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	16	61	Copenhgn	c	10	50	Majorca	s	20	68	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	c	25	77	Corfu	s	15	59	Malaga	f	24	75	Rome	c	15	59
Alexandria	f	26	79	Dallas*	c	17	63	Malta	f	22	72	Salzburg	s	11	73
Algiers	s	24	75	Dublin	f	12	54	Melbourne	s	17	63	Sao Paulo*	s	29	84
Amsterdam	s	9	48	Dubrovnik	s	15	59	Mexico C*	s	19	66	S Francisco*	s	18	64
Athens	f	18	64	Faro	s	22	72	Miami*	s	30	86	Santiago			
Bahrain	s	28	82	Florence	s	13	55	Milan	s	12	54	Seoul	s	12	54
Barbados*	r	28	82	Frankfurt	s	9	48	Montreal*	s	7	45	Singapore			
Barcelona	s	18	64	Funchal				Moscow	c	8	46	Stockholm	c	10	50
Beirut				Geneva	s	9	48	Munich	s	10	50	Strasbourg	s	8	48
Belgrade	s	10	50	Gibraltar	c	21	70	Nairobi	f	26	79	Sydney	f	21	70
Berlin	s	10	50	Helsinki	s	10	50	Naples	c	12	54	Tangier	s	23	73
Bermuda*	r	22	72	Hongkong	c	28	82	New Delhi	f	25	77	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Biarritz	s	20	68	Innsbruck	s	10	50	New York				Tenerife	s	26	79
Boulogne	s	12	54	Istanbul	f	11	52	Nice	s	20	68	Tokyo	c	18	64
Bordeaux	s	17	63	Jeddah				Oslo	f	10	50	Toronto*	s	9	48
Brussels	s	10	50	Jo'burg	s	22	72	Ottawa				Tunis	s	23	73
Budapest	s	11	52	Karachi	s	30	86	Paris	s	13	55	Valencia	c	17	63
Buen Aires*	s	24	75	Las Palmas	s	27	81	Peking	s	16	61	Vancouver*	r	13	55
Cairo	f	27	81	Lisbon				Perth	s	25	77	Venice	s	13	55
Cape Tn	c	18	64	Locarno	f	18	65	Prague	s	9	48	Vienna	s	10	50
C'blanca	s	23	73	L Angeles*	s	21	70	Reykjavik	sn	-3	27	Warsaw	c	8	46
Chicago*	c	13	55	Luxembg	s	10	50	Rhodes	s	23	73	Washington*	r	13	55
Cologne	s	11	52	Madrid	f	20	68	Riyadh	s	33	91	Zurich	s	7	45

* denotes figures are latest available

هكذا من الأصل